

Introduction and background

The study

- 1.1 Shropshire is one of England's most rural and sparsely populated authorities and the wide expanses of countryside, surrounding historic market towns and smaller settlements, is central to the characteristics of the area. Access to the countryside, as well as local open spaces is therefore particularly important to residents. The area also attracts thousands of tourists each year, many of whom travel to experience the natural environment and character of the county as well as to enjoy the heritage of the county.
- 1.2 In April 2009, the local authorities of Bridgnorth, North Shropshire, Oswestry, Shrewsbury and Atcham, South Shropshire and Shropshire County Council merged into one new unitary authority, namely Shropshire Council.
- 1.3 In preparation for this change, PMP were commissioned during May 2008 to guide the Council in the production of an assessment of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities across the unitary authority boundaries in accordance with the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) and its Companion Guide published in September 2002. Following the liquidation of PMP, S and LP Consultancy was commissioned to make final amendments to the study. The study will underpin the evidence base for the new Shropshire Local Development Framework.
- 1.4 The study builds on assessments of open space undertaken by PMP for Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough (2007), North Shropshire District (2007) and Oswestry Borough (2004).
- 1.5 The key aims and objectives of the study are to:
 - provide an understanding of local needs and aspirations
 - compile a full audit of existing open space, sport and recreation facilities across the County
 - develop local standards that when applied, will ensure that all households can access a broad range of high quality open space, sport and recreation facilities
 - highlight areas where there is sufficient or over provision and identify areas where there are deficiencies in either the quantity and/or quality of provision
 - provide clarity and reasonable certainty to developers and landowners with regards to contributions to new open space, sport and recreation facilities of qualitative improvements to existing facilities through S106 agreements and Community Infrastructure Levy.
- 1.6 The findings of this work will enable the Council to adopt a clear vision for the future delivery of open space, sport and recreation facilities and provide evidence for informed decision making. The study will form part of the evidence base for the Local Development Framework (LDF) and the portfolio of Development Plan Documents (DPDs) and Supplementary Planning Documents (SPDs), In particular it will inform the preferred options phase of the Shropshire Council Core Strategy.

Why public open space?

- 1.7 Recognition of the role that open spaces play in supporting the implementation of both national objectives and more locally across Shropshire is essential if the benefits that can be derived from open spaces are to be maximised.
- 1.8 The profile of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities is becoming increasingly high on the national stage and the value placed on open spaces by local communities is reflected in the Park Life Report (Greenspace, June 2007), which indicates that 92% of all those questioned had visited a park within the last month.
- 1.9 On a national level, PPG17 states that well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering broader Government objectives. These include:
- supporting an urban renaissance
 - promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion
 - enhancing health and well being
 - promoting more sustainable development.
- 1.10 The value of open space is not just recreational. The strategic contribution that open spaces can make to the wider environment includes:
- defining the local landscape character and providing an appropriate context and setting for built development and infrastructure,
 - helping to achieve a softer interface between urban and rural environments
 - emphasising the presence of particular natural features within the landscape such as river valleys, canals
 - supporting habitats and local wildlife
 - promoting and protecting biodiversity and habitat creation
 - mitigating climate change and flood risk.
- 1.11 The Government White Paper¹ (May 2007) highlights minimising climate change and the protection of the environment as two of the key challenges to be addressed through the planning system in future years. Adapting Public Space to Climate Change (CABE Space 2009) states that adaptation to climate change means making towns and cities more resilient and advises that well-designed, flexible public spaces offer the most effective opportunity to adapt to threats. The document goes on to highlight that:-



¹ Department of Communities, "Planning for a Sustainable Future: White Paper" 21 May 2007

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“Spaces that are softer, greener, more organic and natural will store water and are critical to modifying urban temperatures. Green spaces with a generous planting of trees link to form a network offering cooler, cleaner air..... Urban green spaces form a natural infrastructure that is as critical to support urban life as streets, railways, drainage and sewers”.

- 1.12 Planning Policy Statement 12 highlights the importance of spatial planning in creating strong and prosperous communities. Consideration of the green infrastructure and the creation of a positive framework for the protection, development and enhancement of open space will contribute to the overall achievement of sustainable development.
- 1.13 Parks, natural spaces and other types of open space do not exist in isolation but make up the green infrastructure of the county. Green infrastructure is the physical environment within and between urban areas. It is a network of multi-functional open spaces, including formal parks, gardens, woodlands, green corridors, waterways, street trees and open countryside. It comprises all environmental resources, and thus a green infrastructure approach also contributes towards sustainable resource management.

Function and benefits of open space

- 1.14 Open spaces fulfil a range of functions, for example, the provision for play and informal recreation, a landscaping buffer within and between the built environment and/or a habitat for the promotion of biodiversity.
- 1.15 Almost all open spaces have both primary and secondary functions for example outdoor sports facilities frequently function as amenity areas and many cemeteries are also havens for wildlife and biodiversity. Provision of a balance of different types of open space is essential to meet local aspirations. These aspirations may vary from place to place and change over time.
- 1.16 Changing social and economic circumstances, changed work and leisure practices, more sophisticated consumer tastes and higher public expectations have placed new demands on open spaces. They have to serve more diverse communities and face competition from various developers. While the provision of open spaces can be challenging, open spaces can also promote community cohesion, encourage community development and stimulate partnerships between the public and private sector.
- 1.17 Parks and open spaces are more accessible to a wider range of people than some sport and leisure facilities and are therefore better able to realise the aims of social inclusion and equality of opportunity. The provision of open spaces and recreation facilities is key to an ideal, sustainable and thriving community. The Park Life Report (Green Space June 2007) highlighted that 83% of those surveyed feel that parks are the focal point of a community. Provision of parks and other open spaces can therefore contribute to the integration of varying sectors of the community. Appendix A summarises the key benefits that the provision of open spaces bring.

The local context

- 1.18 Shropshire County is one of the most sparsely populated counties in England and is located in central England, between the Welsh border and Birmingham. The County has strong links with neighbouring areas of Herefordshire, Worcestershire, the Borough of Telford and Wrekin, Staffordshire, Cheshire and with areas across the

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English-Welsh border. 63% of the total population live in urban areas while the remainder live in dispersed villages and hamlets.

- 1.19 Shrewsbury, a medieval town, is the largest settlement and contains circa 25% of the total population. The other main market towns of Oswestry, Bridgnorth, Market Drayton, Bridgnorth and Whitchurch are much smaller, providing home to a further 20% of residents.
- 1.20 The total population of Shropshire grew by over 8% between 1991 and 2007, a proportion higher than both the regional and national average. In line with national trends, the population of the county is ageing. This changing population profile, along with the high levels of population growth will have significant implications on the future demand for open space, sport and recreation facilities.
- 1.21 According to the 2007 Index of Multiple Deprivation, only 2% of residents live within the most 20% of deprived areas in the country. Only four super output areas in the county fall within this category, suggesting that there are only small pockets of deprivation. Access to facilities and services within the rural area is also challenging within some of the more rural settlements.
- 1.22 The economy of Shropshire reflects the rural nature of the area, with particular focus on agriculture and farm diversification. In addition, a significant proportion of residents are employed in technology and knowledge related fields. In comparison to the national average, unemployment is low although average wages are below national comparators.
- 1.23 Around 94% of Shropshire is classified as rural and the Shropshire Hills are designated as an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. This further highlights the importance of the countryside in defining the overall character of the area. 117 areas of Shropshire have been designated as conservation areas, reflecting their overall character.
- 1.24 In light of the diverse characteristics of the county and the scale of the geographical area, for the purposes of analysis of different types of open space in this report, settlements have been divided into three hierarchies specifically:
 - Large Towns
 - Market Towns
 - Smaller Settlements.
- 1.25 Table 1.1 overleaf outlines the populations in each of the areas and the key settlements included within each category. The population figures are derived from 2009 Mid Year estimates, the most up to date source available at the time of writing.

Table 1.1 – Settlement hierarchies across Shropshire

| Area name | Population (2009 mid year estimates) | Settlements included |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Large Towns | 66,300 | Shrewsbury |
| Market Towns | 87,900 | Shifnal, Broseley, Much Wenlock, Bridgnorth, Ellesmere, Whitchurch, Wem, Market Drayton, Oswestry, Bishop's Castle, Craven Arms, Ludlow, Church Stretton |
| Smaller Settlements | 138,700 | All other settlements falling outside of the above two categories. |

* Figures have been rounded. Source: Population Estimates prepared by the Research and Information Team, Strategy and Policy, Shropshire Council using the Lower Layer Super Output Area Mid Year Estimates.

Report Structure

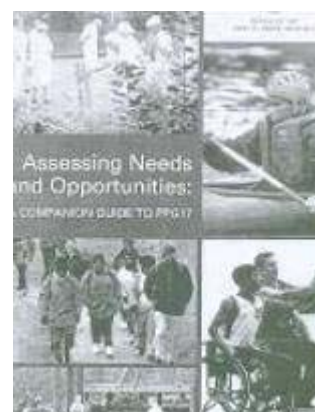
1.26 This report is split into 13 sections. The first sections outline the methodology adopted to undertake the study and the methods of interpretation used, while sections 5 to 11 evaluate the key issues for each type of open space. For ease of reference, sections are split as follows:

- Section Two – Undertaking the Study
- Section Three – Strategic Context
- Section Four – Parks and Gardens
- Section Five – Natural and Semi Natural Open Space
- Section Six – Amenity Green Space
- Section Seven – Provision for Children and Young People
- Section Eight – Outdoor Sports Facilities
- Section Nine – Allotments
- Section Ten– Cemeteries and Churchyards
- Section Eleven – Accessible Countryside
- Section Twelve – Green Corridors
- Section Thirteen – Summary and Strategy Framework.

Undertaking the study

Introduction

- 2.1 This study has been undertaken in accordance with PPG17 and its Companion Guide. PPG17 emphasises the importance of making decisions based on local needs and aspirations as opposed to following national trends and guidelines.
- 2.2 PPG17 encourages local authorities to plan for the future and states that robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities with regards open space, sports and recreational facilities should be undertaken.
- 2.3 The Companion Guide indicates that the four guiding principles in undertaking a local assessment are:
- (i) understanding that local needs will vary according to socio-demographic and cultural characteristics
 - (ii) recognising that the provision of good quality and effective open space relies on effective planning but also on creative design, landscape management and maintenance
 - (iii) considering that delivering high quality and sustainable open spaces may depend much more on improving and enhancing existing open space rather than new provision
 - (iv) taking into account that the value of open space will be greater when local needs are met. It is essential to consider the wider benefits that sites generate for people, wildlife and the environment.
- 2.4 Paragraph 7 states that “local authorities should use the information gained from their assessments of needs and opportunities to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas”. PPG17 sets out the Government’s belief that national standards are inappropriate as they do not take into account the demographics of an area, the specific needs of residents and the extent of built development.
- 2.5 Setting local standards through the PPG17 process therefore ensures that the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities is tailored to the needs and aspirations of local residents as well as the characteristics and environment of the different size settlements in Shropshire.
- 2.6 The policy guidance sets out priorities for local authorities in terms of:
- assessing needs and opportunities
 - undertaking audits of open space, sport and recreational facilities
 - setting local standards
 - maintaining an adequate supply of open space
 - planning for new open space.



Types of open space

- 2.7 The overall definition of open space within the government planning guidance is:
“all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can also act as a visual amenity”.
- 2.8 PPG17 identifies ten typologies including nine types of green space and one category of urban open space. It states that local authorities when preparing assessments of needs and audits of existing open space and recreation facilities should use these typologies, or variations of it.
- 2.9 In order to best reflect the types of provision in Shropshire, changes were made to the typologies detailed in PPG17, specifically:
- Parks and Gardens was subdivided into two typologies (country parks and formal parks) to reflect the vastly different characteristics of these two types of park)
 - Provision for children and young people was subdivided into provision for children (up to 12) and provision for young people (over 12) in order to reflect that the presence of a facility for children does not necessarily negate the need for a facility for teenagers
- 2.10 Table 2.1 sets out the types of open space included within this study:

Table 2.1 Typologies of open space, sport and recreation facilities

| Type | Definition | Primary Purpose |
|--|---|--|
| Country Parks | Country parks are designated parks which provide facilities (for example footpaths, play facilities, recreational areas) within a countryside setting. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> informal recreation community events. |
| Neighbourhood / local parks | Includes urban parks and formal gardens. Parks usually contain a variety of facilities, and may have one of more of the other types of open space within them. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> informal recreation community events. |
| Natural and semi-natural green spaces | Includes publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (eg downlands, commons, meadows), wetlands and wastelands | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> wildlife conservation biodiversity environmental education & awareness. |
| Amenity green space | Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> informal activities close to home or work children's play enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. |
| Provision for children | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children below aged 12. While it is recognised that a wide variety of opportunities for children exist (including play schemes and open spaces not specifically designed for this purpose), as per PPG17, this typology considers only those spaces specifically designed as equipped play facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> children's play. |
| Provision for young people | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving young people aged 12 and above. While it is recognised that a wide variety of opportunities for young people exist (including youth clubs and open spaces not specifically designed for this purpose, as per PPG17, this typology considers only those spaces specifically designed for use by young people eg: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> teenage shelters skateboard parks BMX tracks | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> activities or meeting places for young people. |

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| Type | Definition | Primary Purpose |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi Use Games Areas. | |
| Outdoor sports facilities | <p>Natural or artificial surfaces either publicly or privately owned used for sport and recreation. Includes school playing fields. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> outdoor sports pitches tennis courts and bowls greens golf courses athletics tracks playing fields (including school playing fields) water sports. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> facilities for formal sports participation. |
| Allotments | <p>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. May also include urban farms. This typology does not include private gardens.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> growing vegetable, fruit and flowers (drop root crops). |
| Cemeteries & churchyards | <p>Cemeteries and churchyards including disused churchyards and other burial grounds.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> burial of the dead quiet contemplation. |
| Green corridors | <p>Includes towpaths along canals and riverbanks, cycleways, rights of way and disused railway lines.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> walking, cycling or horse riding leisure purposes or travel opportunities for wildlife migration. |
| Civic spaces | <p>Hard surfaced areas located within town centres</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> community events setting for civic buildings |

PPPG 17 – five step process

2.11 The PPG17 Companion Guide sets out a five-step logical process for undertaking a local assessment of open space, specifically;

- Step 1 – identifying local needs
- Step 2 – auditing local provision
- Step 3 – setting provision standards
- Step 4 – applying provision standards
- Step 5 – drafting policies – recommendations and strategic priorities.

2.12 Although presented as a linear process above, in reality, steps 1 and 2 were undertaken simultaneously. The tasks included within each step are detailed below.

Step 1 - identifying local needs

2.13 PPG17 states that community consultations are essential to identify local attitudes to existing provision and local expectations for additional or improved provision. The guidance relies less on the implementation of national standards and places increased emphasis on local needs.

2.14 A balance of statistical and subjective consultations was carried out in order to ensure that a wide variety of opinions were heard. Subjective consultation provides an opportunity to test the key themes arising from the statistical evidence.

2.15 Detailed consultation programmes were carried out as part of the open space, sport and recreation studies undertaken by PMP on behalf of Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council, Oswestry Borough Council and North Shropshire District Council. This study draws on the findings of these consultations.

2.16 As part of this study, consultations were carried out by Bridgnorth District Council and South Shropshire District Council in order to contribute towards the overall evidence base and ensure that the local needs and aspirations of residents in each area of the county were understood.

2.17 The key consultations undertaken in each area are summarised in Table 2.2 overleaf.

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| Local Authority | Quantitative Consultation | Qualitative Consultation |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household survey – 5,000 distributed across the four analysis areas. 624 responses were recorded, which provides a statistically sound sample to assume responses from the remaining population in the Borough | <p>Consultation undertaken by Synectic MCL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leisure Groups - user Survey at facilities and with leisure groups • Sports Groups - user Survey at facilities and with sports groups • Members of the Council - letter and copies of public survey • Parish Councils - letter and Survey to Parish Clerks. Parish Meeting presentation • Interest Groups - letter to contact and number of survey forms • Access Groups - letter to contact and number of survey forms • Disability Access Group - letter to contact and number of survey forms • ABC Staff - web survey document email return • SABC citizens - survey forms left at post offices, Oakley Manor, Guildhall, Libraries, from Parish Clerks, on SABC web site • PMP undertook internal consultations with Council employees. |
| North Shropshire District Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household survey – 7000 sent randomly to selected households across the District. Of these 725 were returned (10%), providing a statistically reliable sample at a 95% confidence level (41% of respondents were male and 59% female) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drop in sessions – held at four different locations, one in each of the Market Towns (Wem, Market Drayton, Ellesmere and Whitchurch) Attendance at the drop-ins was good and comments were provided on quality, accessibility, site-specific issues and general examples of good and bad practice within the district • External agencies –a questionnaire was sent out asking them to complete sections on ownership and management, quality, quantity, accessibility and to provide general comments relating to open space within the District |

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| Local Authority | Quantitative Consultation | Qualitative Consultation |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT young people survey – letter and information pack was sent out to all the schools in the District. A small sample of young people responded to the survey, 60 in total predominantly aged between 6-8 (33%) and 9-11 (50%) years of age. This level of response provides a statistically low level of reliability and will be used as a qualitative source to underpin findings from other consultations for the relevant typologies. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal consultations with Council employees to understand strategic context of study • Parish Councils consultations • leisure needs senior citizens workshop (in parallel with the open space audit and assessment, however relevant findings feed into the final report). |
| Oswestry Borough Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household survey - 5,000 household questionnaires disseminated across the Borough. • Other methods - press releases, specific email address and text messaging service were set up to allow the general public to provide comments on open space | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Drop in' sessions - four 'drop-in' sessions were held (one in each analysis area) at various venues during October and November 2004. Four locations were: Festival Square in Oswestry town, Stan's Shop in St Martin's, Barley Mow Inn at Trefonen and Punch Bowl in West Felton • Internal consultations - one-to-one consultations with Council officers regarding current provision and potential needs of open space, sport and recreation within Oswestry and also current developments within the Borough • External agencies – consultation about current provision and potential need of open spaces and sport and recreation |
| Bridgnorth District Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household survey - 5,000 household questionnaires disseminated across the Borough. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data analysis based on consultations previously undertaken by Council including • External agencies – consultation about current provision and potential need of open spaces and sport and recreation |
| South Shropshire District Council | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household survey - 5,000 household questionnaires disseminated across the Borough. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey to all Parish Councils • External agencies – consultation about current provision and potential need of open spaces and sport and recreation |

Combining the data

- 2.18 Following completion of individual local needs assessments in all five local authorities, the findings of these consultation techniques were then combined in order to provide an overall evidence base representative of needs in Shropshire.
- 2.19 In particular, findings from the household surveys were grouped together and then re-analysed based on the specific location of residents within each of the three settlement hierarchies. These surveys were based on a random sample of residents.
- 2.20 Obtaining more than 400 responses in each of the three settlement hierarchies means that the results are accurate to +/- 5% at the 95% confidence interval both for the county as a whole, but also within each of the different groups of settlements. This data source therefore provides a reliable evidence base that can be used as the basis for setting standards.

Step 2 - auditing local provision

- 2.21 PPG17 states that audits of provision should encompass all existing open space and sport and recreation facilities irrespective of ownership. The logic for this is that all forms of provision can contribute to meeting local needs.
- 2.22 Detailed audits were carried out in each of the five local authority areas and then combined into one audit, covering the entire unitary authority. These audits were compiled from audits produced as part of the previous open space studies as well as additional research and data collection. The audits were updated by Council officers following a training session provided by PMP.
- 2.23 Following the combination of audit data, the overall audit was cross-checked in order to ensure that a consistent approach had been applied across all areas. The key assumptions underpinning the audit process are:
- in order to address the multifunctionality of open spaces, all sites have been classified by their primary purpose. This ensures that all spaces are counted only once, but does not negate the need to consider the relationships between different types of open space as part of the study
 - some types of open space are located within a larger space. Where this occurs and the primary purpose is clearly defined, these sites are considered to be two separate sites and have been subdivided. A good example is the location of a children's play area within a park. It is important that these sites are considered separately as they have different roles and fall into different typologies
 - grass verges and farmland have been excluded from consideration.
- 2.24 1498 sites were identified during the audit. While every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the audit, it must be noted that the omission of a site does not necessarily mean that it is not considered to be green space and that policies relating to green space are not applicable. Updating the audit will be an ongoing process and the audit will be constantly refined in response to changes.
- 2.25 The audit was checked thoroughly by Council officers from a variety of departments in order to maximise accuracy.

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- 2.26 As well as considering the quantity of open space, sport and recreation provision, it is also important to evaluate the quality of existing sites. Audits of quality are particularly important as they allow local authorities to identify potential for increased use through better design, management and maintenance.
- 2.27 Sites were evaluated against a matrix enabling comparisons between sites in the same typology and across typologies. Sites were rated against the following categories:
- accessibility
 - quality
 - wider benefits.
- 2.28 The site assessment process resulted in an overall quality and accessibility score for each site in addition to ratings for each individual factor. The site assessment matrices used are contained within Appendix B.
- 2.29 For outdoor sports facilities, site assessments were carried out by Strategic Leisure, who examined the degree to which a facility was fit for purpose, using matrices provided as part of the Towards a Level Playing Field toolkit (contained in Appendix B).

Steps 3 and 4 - setting and applying provision standards

- 2.30 PPG17 states that open space standards should be set locally and recommends that national standards should not be used to assess local circumstances.
- 2.31 Local authorities use information gained from the assessment of needs and opportunities (stage 1) to set local standards for the provision of open space, sport and recreational facilities. In order to ensure that the recommended local standards are directly representative of local needs in Shropshire, standards have been derived from the findings of the consultations as well as the analysis of existing provision.
- 2.32 PPG17 recommends that local standards should include:
- quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed)
 - a qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities)
 - accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility).
- 2.33 Table 2.3 briefly summarises the process that has been adopted for setting local standards. Standards were set during a workshop that was attended by representatives from a range of Council departments. Standards have been set according to the three hierarchies outlined in Section One of this report, specifically; Large Towns, Market Towns and Smaller Settlements.

Table 2.3 – The setting standards process

| Process Stage | Methodology |
|--|---|
| National standards | Analysis of any existing national standards for each typology. These are usually provided by national organisations eg Fields in Trust for playing pitches. It is important to ensure that national standards are taken into account as part of determination of local standards. |
| Existing local standards | Consideration of existing local standards for each typology that are currently applied by the Council. These include standards set out in the Local Plan and in other adopted strategies. |
| Current provision (quantity standards only) | Assessment of the current quantity of provision within the local authority area as a whole and within each of the settlement hierarchies. |
| Benchmarking | Figures detailing local standards set by PMP for other open space projects to provide a benchmark. |
| Consultation (household survey) | Consideration of the findings of the household survey with regards the provision of each type of open space. This analysis provides a robust indication (at each hierarchy level) of public perception of the existing provision and aspirations for future provision of all different types of open spaces. |
| Consultation comments | Results from qualitative consultations are used to test the key themes emerging from the statistical evidence base and to determine issues of priority importance to residents. These feed in to the standards set. |
| PMP recommendation | PMP recommendation of a local standard. The standard is based on an assessment of the local community need and will be in the form of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • quantity – x hectares per 1000 population • accessibility – a distance threshold in metres • quality – a list of essential and desirable features. |
| PMP justification | Full justifications for the recommended local standard based on qualitative and quantitative consultations are provided for each typology. |

2.34 A brief explanation of the purpose of setting each type of standard is set out below.

Quantity

2.35 The open space audit gives an understanding of the quantity of provision for each type of open space in settlement hierarchy. This level of detail enables the calculation of the amount (hectares) of each type of open space per 1,000 population.

2.36 The overall aim of the quantity assessment is to:

- provide an understanding of the adequacy of existing provision for each type of open space
- establish areas suffering from deficiency of provision of each type of open space
- provide a guide to developers as to the amount of open space expected in conjunction with new development.

2.37 This assessment measures the quantity of provision against the current population as well as projecting forward to anticipate the potential implications of future population growth.

Accessibility

2.38 Accessibility is a key criterion for open space sites. Without good access, the provision of high quality open space would be of limited value. The overall aim of accessibility standards is to identify:

- how accessible sites are
- how far people are willing to travel to reach open space
- areas that are deficient in provision (identified through the application of local standards).

2.39 Similar to quantity standards, accessibility standards should be derived from an understanding of community views, particularly with regards to the maximum distance that members of the public are willing to travel.

2.40 Accessibility standards are set in the form of distance thresholds (ie the maximum distance that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of provision using different modes of transport). Application of these standards will then facilitate the identification of areas where residents do not have appropriate access to facilities. PPG17 suggests that open spaces should be accessible by environmentally friendly forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport.

Quality

- 2.41 The quality and value of open space are fundamentally different and can sometimes be completely unrelated. Two examples of this are:
- a high quality open space is provided but is completely inaccessible. Usage is therefore restricted and as a result the value of the site to the public is limited
 - a low quality open space may be used every day by the public or have significant wider benefits such as biodiversity or educational use and therefore has a high value despite qualitative issues.
- 2.42 The overall aim of a quality assessment should be to identify deficiencies in quality and key quality factors that need to be improved within:
- different settlement hierarchies
 - specific types of open space.
- 2.43 The quality standards set as part of the study are intended to provide information on the key features of open space that are important to local residents. Sites are then assessed and given a score for a range of factors including:
- cleanliness and maintenance
 - security and safety
 - vegetation
 - ancillary accommodation.
- 2.44 Each element of quality is rated on a scale of very good (5 points) to poor (1 point) and a total percentage score is then calculated. Where an element of provision (such as toilets) is considered to be not applicable, this will not be taken into account in the calculation of the percentage score.
- 2.45 These scores are then weighted (multiplied either by 4, 3, 2 or 1) to reflect the importance of each factor for each type of open space. These weightings are derived from the findings of the consultation. Factors that are given higher weightings are perceived to be the most important and to have the largest impact on the quality of the site according to local residents. Factors with a higher weighting will therefore influence the total score more than those with lower weightings.
- 2.46 Following the calculation of the total scores achieved during site visits, sites can then be benchmarked against each other. The quality of existing open space, sport and recreation facilities will be evaluated in the later sections of this report.

Step 5 – drafting policies - recommendations and strategic priorities

- 2.47 The application of the local standards enables the identification of deficiencies in terms of accessibility, quality and quantity and also enables analysis of the spatial distribution of unmet need.
- 2.48 In accordance with the PPG17 Companion Guide, a strategic framework or Open Space, Sport and Recreation Strategy for the planning, delivery, management and

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monitoring of open space, sport and recreation facilities should have four basic components, specifically:

- geographical areas where existing provision is protected
 - where the existing level of provision is below or the same as the recommended quantity standard, sites should be protected. Sites of high value to the community should also be protected
- areas where existing provision should be enhanced
 - there are two discrete instances where existing provision may be in need of enhancement. In areas where there is a quantitative deficiency of provision but no accessibility issues the Council may wish to increase the capacity of existing provision. Alternatively, in areas where facilities or spaces do not meet the relevant quality standards, enhancements will be required. Site assessments will inform qualitative improvements
- areas where existing provision should be relocated or redesignated
 - in order to meet local needs more effectively or make better overall use of land it may be necessary to relocate or re-designate some existing sites
- areas where new provision should be considered
 - new sites should be located either in areas within the accessibility catchments of existing provision but where there is a quantitative deficiency or in areas outside of catchments. More generally, the Council should deliver a plan led approach to significant housing growth and open space and should test potential housing locations against the findings of the open space, sport and recreation study. The findings of this study should also be used to guide the levels of contribution required for each type of open space.

2.49 The recommendations contained within the report are based on the findings of the application of the local standards for each typology and in the specific settlement hierarchies. An example is provided below:

| | |
|------------|---|
| PG1 | Given the low number of sites within the town centre, all park and garden sites should be afforded protection from development. |
|------------|---|

2.50 The recommendations and key issues raised will inform the direction of the Local Development Framework as well as other strategic documents relating to open space, sport and recreation facilities.

Strategic context

- 3.1 This section reviews the strategic context and provides background on the regional and local picture relevant to open space, sport and recreation facilities. Whilst this review is not exhaustive it provides details on the context in which the findings of this study sit and all documents included influence the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities in the County.
- 3.2 As highlighted in Section 2, this document follows the key principles of PPG17 and its Companion Guide. PPG17 reflects a recognition from the Government of the wider benefits derived from the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities, including;
- supporting an urban renaissance
 - supporting a rural renewal
 - promotion of social inclusion and community cohesion
 - health and well being
 - promoting sustainable development.
- 3.3 In addition to PPG17, there are numerous other national documents and agencies that shape the strategic context to open spaces, sport and recreation facilities across the country and as such influence the provision of facilities and the findings of this report.
- 3.4 Appendix D sets out the national strategic context, including:
- PPS 5 – Planning for the Historic Environment (March 2010)
 - PPG16 – Archaeology and Planning (November 1990)
 - Crime and Disorder Act – 1998, Section 17
 - Green Spaces, Better Places - The Final Report of the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce, DTLR (2002)
 - Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener ODPM (October 2002)
 - Improving urban parks, play areas and green space, DTLR (May 2002)
 - A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England (Sport England 2002)
 - Planning for Open Space, Sport England (September 2002)
 -
 - Green Space Strategies – a good practice guide CABI Space (May 2004)
 - Is the grass greener...? Learning from the international innovations in urban green space management, CABI Space (July 2004)
 - Manifesto for better public spaces, CABI Space (March 2004)

- The Value of Public Space, CABI Space (March 2004)
- A Guide to Producing Park and Green Space Management Plans, CABI Space (May 2004)
- Decent parks? Decent behaviour? – The link between the quality of parks and user behaviour, CABI space (May 2005)
- Improving access to the countryside: Planning bulletin 17, Sport England (March 2006)
- Planning for play: Guidance on the development and implementation of a local play strategy, National Children’s Bureau and Big Lottery Fund (March 2006)
- Easy Access to Historic Landscapes – English Heritage (October 2005)
- Design for Play – A guide to creating successful play spaces – Play England (2008).

3.5 The remainder of this section summarises the regional and local context.

3.6 Local strategic documents specific to one typology have been reviewed within the individual typology sections and specific strategic objectives that link into this study have been highlighted.

Regional Policy Documents ***Sign Up For Sport: A Regional Plan for Sport in the West Midlands 2004-2008, Sport England***

3.7 Sport England as the national agency driving sports development, takes a strategic lead on the provision of sport.

3.8 Sign Up For Sport is a plan for sport and physical activity in the region. Its formulation has involved national, regional and local consultations with key stakeholders, agencies and organisations across the private, public and voluntary sectors that fully understand the strategic issues and local needs of the region. It has been facilitated by Sport England under the guidance of the new West Midlands Sports Board.

3.9 The aim of the plan is:

”to significantly increase participation in sport within all age and social groups, leading to improvements in health and other social and economic benefits and providing the basis for progression into higher levels of performance for those with talent and the desire to progress”.

he plan has seven main outcomes:

- increase participation in club and community sport
- improve levels of sport performance
- widen access to sport
- improve the health and well being of people through sport
- create safer and stronger communities through sport

- improve education through PE and sport
- benefit the economy through sport.

The West Midlands Regional Sports Strategy

- 3.10 The Regional Facilities Framework identifies the priorities for the future investment in sport and active recreation facilities. It considers the period up to 2021 and assesses the impact of population change, and the facility requirements that will be needed if the targets for participation in sport and active recreation are to be met and support is to be given to the highest levels of elite sport.
- 3.11 The vision for the strategy builds upon ‘Sign up for Sport’ and states that:
- “By 2021 the West Midlands will have active healthy people enjoying a range of sport and recreation opportunities, in high quality facilities, in a high quality environment. People take part in activity from their earliest years right through to very old age, and have the opportunities to excel in which ever sport they choose. The facilities providing for sport and active recreation are good quality and well maintained, with a range of providers involved. Everyone having access to at least three quality assured facilities within 20 minutes travel from their home, which in rural areas may be by car.”
- 3.12 The framework sets out a series of key priorities for the region. The key issues relating to Shropshire are as follows:
- determine requirement for additional sports hall space within Shrewsbury due to population growth
 - the age of swimming pools in Shrewsbury is an issue
 - consider the implications of pool space on new housing growth in Shrewsbury
 - Shrewsbury is a priority area for refurbishment of swimming pools
 - Consider 8 lane pool if replacement pool is required in Shrewsbury.

Local Context

- 3.13 The local context for open space, sport and recreation facilities in Shropshire is summarised in Table 3.1 overleaf.

Table 3.1 – Local Strategic Context – Implications for this PPG17 assessment

| Document | Document outline | Implications for / of PPG17 Assessment |
|---|--|--|
| <p>Shropshire Core Strategy: Issues and Options 2009</p> | <p>The aim of the strategy is, <i>“to improve significantly the quality of life for Shropshire people by working together”</i>.</p> <p>The key elements of the spatial vision of relevance to this assessment are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • by 2026, quality of life for Shropshire people will have been significantly improved and Shropshire will be a better place to live and work • public and private sector investment will help deliver initiatives and projects which provide Shropshire residents with sustainable access to new and improved cultural, leisure and sport facilities and services are enhanced by the local environment • a sustainable pattern of development and positive change will be promoted to support the development of sustainable communities • outside Shrewsbury, a network of vibrant and prosperous market towns will maintain and develop their role as key service centres, providing leisure services and facilities • in the rural areas, new development will be targeted to meet the needs of sustainable communities and will be of the scale and location appropriate to the settlement • new development will be of high quality and sustainable design • the character, quality and diversity of Shropshire’s natural environment will be protected, restored and enhanced. | <p>This study will inform the Preferred Options phase of the Core Strategy. The key issues arising from this preferred options consultation have also been incorporated into the preparation of this report.</p> |

SECTION 3 – STRATEGIC CONTEXT

| Document | Document outline | Implications for / of PPG17 Assessment |
|---|--|---|
| Shropshire Local Area Agreement 2008 – 2011 | The Shropshire Local Area Agreement is focused around the four national building blocks. It sets out a series of key indicators against which the partnership will be measured and links with the Shropshire Partnership Community Strategy. One of indicators for improvement identified in the Local Area Agreement is to reduce obesity among primary school aged children in reception year. | The effective provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities will be central to the achievement of many of the objectives set out within the Local Area Agreement. |
| Shropshire Partnership Community Strategy 2010 -2020 | <p>The strapline of the sustainable community strategy is a flourishing Shropshire.</p> <p>The strategy sets out how challenges and change will be addressed over the strategy period and advocates a partnership approach,</p> <p>The three key priorities of the strategy are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enterprise and growth, with strong market towns and rebalanced rural settlements • Responding to climate change and enhancing our natural and built environment • Healthy, safe and confident people and communities. | <p>Open space, sport and recreation facilities are an important means of achieving some of the key objectives of the community strategy. This open space, sport and recreation facility assessment will provide an evidence base to guide prioritisation and maximise the role of open spaces in the development of sustainable communities.</p> <p>This assessment also takes on board and integrates the relevant priorities of the community strategy.</p> |
| So Get This – a Cultural Strategy for Young People in Shropshire | <p>The strategy identifies how things may change to benefit young people in Shropshire. Those of relevance to this assessment are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to stop developing on green spaces and introduce reduced bus rates for young people • schools should have gardens, raise awareness of wildlife and keep their | Open space, sport and recreation facilities are an important means of achieving some of the key objectives of the cultural strategy. This open space, sport and recreation facility assessment will provide |

SECTION 3 – STRATEGIC CONTEXT

| Document | Document outline | Implications for / of PPG17 Assessment |
|-----------------|---|--|
| | <p>playing fields open</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• money should be spent on protecting the environment. <p>Questionnaires sent to young people found that the countryside and wildlife is perceived to be good by young people. A lack of public transport in the countryside and litter and graffiti were identified as bad.</p> | <p>an evidence base to inform future decision making with regards the achievement of the goals set out in this strategy.</p> |

Summary and conclusions

- 3.14 The provision of open spaces, sport and recreation facilities contributes to the achievement of wider governmental objectives such as social and community cohesion, urban renaissance and promoting a healthy and enjoyable life. In addition, the effective provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities will be instrumental in the delivery of local priorities, including those set out in the Community Strategy.
- 3.15 Any development of open spaces (ie provision of either new or enhancement of existing spaces) should take into account biodiversity and nature conservation opportunities and develop an increasing environmental awareness, as well as facilitating the increase needed in participation in sport and active recreation. Consideration should also be given to the implications of future changes to the area, including the priorities set out in national, regional and local documents.
- 3.16 Many organisations are willing to work in partnership together to manage and develop existing open spaces and share similar aims and objectives eg protecting, enhancing and maximising usage and nature conservation value of open spaces. The importance of enhancing biodiversity across the region as well as maintaining and improving the green network is a key feature of many regional strategies.
- 3.17 Points emerging from the strategic review that are integral to the development of this open space, sport and recreation assessment in Shropshire are as follows:
- the natural environment is a key feature of Shropshire, providing many recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike. The protection and enhancement of the environment is a key aim for the Council and is also important to residents and tourists across the authority
 - housing developments and geographical allocations driven by national planning policies and employment land allocations will have a direct impact on open space, sport and recreation provision and sustainability. Population growth will place increasing demands on existing open spaces as well as generating higher needs for recreational open space provision
 - the increased focus on improving the health of local residents will raise the profile of open space, sport and recreation facilities. Open space can provide alternative opportunities for physical activity.
- 3.18 In summary, this review of strategic documents highlights the local importance of maintaining and improving open space sites within Shropshire County. This local needs study and resulting strategy will contribute to achieving the wider aims of a number of local and national agencies.

Parks and gardens

Introduction and definition

- 4.1 This type of open space (as defined by PPG17) includes urban parks, formal gardens and country parks that provide opportunities for various informal recreation and community events.
- 4.2 The Active People survey (Sport England 2007) reveals that walking is the most popular recreational activity for people in England. Over 8 million adults aged 16 and over completed a recreational walk for at least 30 minutes in the weeks preceding the study. The effective provision of parks therefore represents a key opportunity to increase levels of physical activity across Shropshire.
- 4.3 Parks provide a sense of place for the local community and help to address social inclusion issues within wider society. According to the Park Life Report (published June 2007), 83% of those questioned feel that parks are a focal point of community life. Parks also provide an important recreational resource.
- 4.4 In addition to the recreational opportunities provided by parks, these large green spaces provide structural and landscaping benefits to the surrounding local area. They also frequently offer ecological benefits, particularly in more urban areas. The provision of parks to break up urban landscapes is becoming increasingly important, particularly in light of growing fears regarding climate change. Appropriate provision of green space can contribute to a reduction of the impact of climate change.
- 4.5 Parks often contain a variety of facilities and amenities, including some that fall within different classifications of open space, eg children's play facilities, sport pitches and wildlife areas. For classification purposes, the different open spaces within parks have been separated according to the PPG17 typology under which they most appropriately fall. Large green areas, footpaths, lakes and less dense woodland will provide the park area (total hectares) and the other facilities will be calculated separately under their own classification. This ensures that open space sites are not counted twice within this study.
- 4.6 For the purpose of this study, parks and gardens have been divided into two hierarchies: country parks and local parks. It is important to consider each hierarchy separately and in the context with one another. Both types of parks will be discussed later in this section.
- 4.7 Country parks are larger sites often located outside of settlement boundaries. They offer a less structured environment and act as a gateway to the wider countryside.
- 4.8 Local parks are located within the settlements and are extensively managed and maintained. They may contain formal flower beds and a vast array of facilities and landscaping.

Context

- 4.9 The benefits of parks are now recognised on a national scale, as is clear from the range of documents summarised in Appendix D. There are also a number of regional and local documents that refer to the importance of green spaces and the role of green spaces in achieving wider corporate priorities, including those set out in the Community Strategy.
- 4.10 Consultation undertaken as part of the study relating to parks and gardens revealed that both country parks and local parks are highly valued across the county, with 24% of respondents to the household survey indicating that they use parks and gardens more frequently than any other open space in Shropshire. General comments from residents indicate a demand for more parks and gardens in the county.

Quantity

- 4.11 There are a variety of providers of parks across Shropshire, including Shropshire Council, Town Councils and Parish Councils.
- 4.12 Both country parks and formal parks are key components of the green infrastructure of the county. The network of country parks and local parks is supplemented by a series of natural sites, amenity areas and the accessible countryside. The interrelationship between these different types of open space is integral to the character of Shropshire.
- 4.13 Shropshire Council Parks and Countryside team manage over 130 parks, country parks, play areas and recreation grounds and work with local communities to ensure that the management of these sites takes into account the needs of both people and wildlife.
- 4.14 There are several large parks across Shropshire which are of strategic importance, attracting visitors from far afield as well as offering local residents recreational opportunities. These include:
- Battlefield Heritage Park
 - Bog Visitor Centre Stiperstones
 - Brown Moss Countryside Site
 - Colemere Countryside Site
 - Lyth Hill Countryside Site
 - Nesscliffe Countryside Site
 - Old Oswestry Racecourse Common
 - Poles Coppice Countryside Site
 - Reabrook Valley Country Park
 - Rectory Wood and Field Countryside Site
 - Ropewalk Dingle Countryside Site

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- Severn Valley Country Park
- Shropshire Hills Discovery Centre and Onny Meadows Country Park
- Snailbeach Countryside Site
- Stanmore Countryside Site
- The Mere at Ellesmere Country Park
- Whitchurch Waterways Country Park

- 4.15 On the whole, country parks are located outside of settlement boundaries. In total, 353.76 hectares is dedicated to country parks (and countryside parks) across Shropshire. As highlighted, these country parks provide important links with the natural countryside. In general, residents felt that there were an abundance of country parks across the county and many highlighted the value of these sites to the local community.
- 4.16 The distribution of country parks and their interrelationship with other types of open space will be returned to later in this section.
- 4.17 The above totals (and those summarised below) exclude large parks and gardens over 100ha in size due to the tendency of these sites to skew figures.

4.18 Table 4.1 summarises the distribution of formal parks. These include formal parks, gardens as well as some smaller gardens in rural settlements. There are 25 formal parks / gardens in total.

Table 4.1 Local parks across Shropshire

| Analysis area | Current provision | Number of sites | Smallest site (hectares) | Largest site (Hectares) | Estimated population 2030 | Provision per 1000 population (2030) |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 12.05 | 4 | 0.06 | 11.06 | 72,500 | 0.17 |
| Market Towns | 17.11 | 13 | 0.08 | 4.5 | 96,100 | 0.18 |
| Smaller Settlements | 12.387 | 8 | 0.07 | 4.05 | 151,700 | 0.08 |
| Overall | 41.55 | 25 | 0.06 | 11.06 | 320,300 | 0.13 |

4.19 The key issues emerging from table 4.1 and consultations undertaken across the county relating to the quantity of formal parks include:

- overall, the quantity of parks and gardens is perceived to be sufficient although there is evidence that more parks are required in some areas of the county
- as highlighted above, provision per 1000 population in 2030 is varying in each of the three settlement hierarchies, ranging from 0.08 ha per 1000 to 0.18. Despite this, views of residents are relatively consistent:
 - **in Shrewsbury** - 64% of respondents indicate that provision is about right or more than sufficient, while 33% suggest that more are needed. The Quarry is identified as particularly important site in Shrewsbury, with a number of residents indicating that this site is frequently visited. A lack of parks in close proximity to the home is the main reason for residents indicating that there are insufficient parks in Shrewsbury. General comments made by residents during other consultations focused on the need for continuous improvement of the quarry. The presence of other parks in the town which charge admission fees were also highlighted
 - **in the market towns** - 64% of respondents indicate that provision is about right or more than sufficient, while 33% suggest that provision is insufficient. Residents in the Market Towns indicated that they are well provided for in terms of parks and gardens, with the main exception being in Market Drayton. For those residents in the Market Towns who did feel that provision was insufficient, other than a lack of park within their locality, the main reasons

were a perception that parks were poorly maintained and that children and young people had no where to go. Many of these therefore cover wider issues than the quantity of parks

- ***in Smaller Settlements*** - 55% of respondents indicate that provision is about right or more than sufficient, while 36% suggest that provision is insufficient. Almost all residents in the Smaller Settlements who indicated that the quantity of parks was insufficient suggested that the reason for their view was the lack of parks within close proximity to their home.
- it is clear that the size of sites across the county is widely varying, with formal parks ranging from 0.06 ha to over 10ha in size. The average size of a park is 2 hectares. The formal parks are supplemented by the array of country parks and areas of countryside with open access. Smaller amenity and natural sites also fulfil the role of parks in many of the settlements.

Setting provision standards

Country Parks

- 4.20 In consideration of the nature of country parks, and in order to ensure that the local standards are realistic, no quantity standard has been set. This will ensure future priority is given to improvements to the quality and access routes to existing sites rather than to the creation of new facilities. The overall distribution of these sites and key future priorities will be considered later in this section.
- 4.21 The recommended local quantity standard for local parks has been derived from the assessment of local needs and analysis of the audit of provision and is summarised below. Full justifications for the standard are provided within Appendix F.
- 4.22 Parks are a key priority for the Council and the role that these sites can play in the achievement of wider aims and objectives is recognised. The standard therefore takes on board the location deficiencies identified and represents a slight increase in existing provision in each settlement hierarchy. For ease of consistency, as well as in recognition of the need to provide more parks to meet the needs of residents in the market towns and smaller settlements (in light of population density) the same standard has been set across all three settlement hierarchies.
- 4.23 The application of the accessibility standard will however highlight differences in expectation with regards the location of parks.

Quantity Standard – Local Parks (see Appendices E and F – standards and justification, worksheet and calculator)

| Existing level of provision | Recommended standard |
|---|----------------------|
| Shrewsbury – 0.18 | 0.23 |
| Market Towns – 0.19 | 0.23 |
| Smaller Settlements – 0.09 | 0.23 |
| Justification | |
| <p>There are relatively strong satisfaction levels with the current provision of parks across all three hierarchies although particularly in Shrewsbury it is clear that there is reliance on The Quarry and a perceived lack of localised provision. A challenging accessibility standard has been set and achievement of this standard will require the creation of several new parks. The provision of parks was perceived to be particularly important in light of the ageing population and the consultation evidence which reinforces the role that parks play in community life.</p> <p>A standard marginally above the existing level of provision in each area has therefore been set. This standard is equivalent to 0.23. The standard takes into account the amount of additional facilities required to deliver the accessibility standard within Shrewsbury and the market towns but looks to maintain a balance between quality and quantity.</p> <p>In order to ensure that the standard is deliverable, parks will only be required in smaller rural settlements where the population of the settlement is sufficient to warrant the creation of a new park. This is determined by the application of the standard against a minimum size of park (0.4 ha and suggests that in this instance, just under 2000 residents would be required before a park was required. This represents a minimum standard and parks may be provided in some smaller settlements where need or opportunity arises.</p> | |

Quality

Current position

- 4.24 The quality of existing parks and gardens was assessed through site visits undertaken as part of the previous audits of open space and supplemented by visits undertaken as part of this PPG17 Assessment.
- 4.25 The Green Flag Award is a national standard for parks and green space. Shropshire Council aims to manage all of its parks and open spaces to this standard, ensuring access to high quality facilities for local residents. Involvement of local communities is also promoted across the county and friends groups of different parks have been instrumental in the development and improvement of sites. Furthermore, there are volunteering opportunities at sites across the county where residents are able to offer support.

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- 4.26 Severn Valley Country Park in Alverley was the first park to achieve green flag status in Shropshire and has held this status for several years. New England (located in Bridgnorth and classified as a natural open space as part of this study) has also achieved the award. The Quarry, located within Shrewsbury, has also achieved green flag accreditation.
- 4.27 Most country parks are located outside of the main urban areas. The quality of country parks in the county is good, with the average quality score of a site being 77%. Quality scores range from 54% - 98%. The lowest quality site in the county is Battlefield Heritage Park and the highest quality site is Severn Valley Country Park.
- 4.28 The quality of local parks is summarised in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 – Quality of local parks in Shropshire

| Analysis area | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Lowest quality sites | Highest quality sites |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Shrewsbury | 68% - 100% | 89% | The Dana | Castle Gates |
| Market Towns | 66% - 100% | 84% | Castle Wall Gardens (Ludlow) | Manor Gardens Park (Market Drayton) |
| Smaller Settlements | 48% - 100% | 78% | Brogyntyn Public Park (just outside Oswestry) | The Priory Condover Park (Condover, Near Shrewsbury) |
| Overall | 48% - 100% | 82% | | |

- 4.29 The key issues arising from consultation with regards to the quality of parks and gardens are as follows:
- 54% of respondents to the household survey indicate that the quality of parks is good. 37% of residents feel that the quality of this typology is average. This suggests that overall, there are positive perceptions relating to the quality of parks
 - site assessments support consultation findings with the average quality score of a site being 82%
 - on the whole, reflecting the overall high quality of facilities, within the individual settlement hierarchies, similar results are portrayed in each area

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- residents in market towns perceive the quality of parks to be slightly lower than those in other areas of the county. The average quality score of local parks in this area of the county is the second lowest in the county
 - **within Shrewsbury**, parks are considered to be the highest quality type of open space, with 84% of residents indicating that the quality of parks is good. This is reflective of the quality of existing sites. The Quarry is perceived to be a particular example of good practice, highlighting the major revamp over the past few years (with the assistance of Lottery funding)
 - **in the market towns**, 43% indicated that the quality of parks is good, while 46% suggested that it is average – this is reflective of the greater variation in the quality of sites in the market towns, but still demonstrates that overall, the quality of parks meets expectations. Sites singled out by respondents to the household survey as being of particularly high quality include Jubilee Park in Whitchurch and the Mere in Ellesmere. The Mere is well used with some improvements to the footpaths making the site more accessible and useable. Carglass Park in Oswestry was also considered to be particularly popular
 - 52% of **residents of smaller settlements** think that the quality of parks is good and less than 10% view it as poor. Like in other areas, this creates a positive impression of the overall quality of parks and this is supported by the findings of site assessments
- the majority of respondents to the household survey indicate that they feel safe when using parks.

Setting quality standards

- 4.30 The recommended local quality standard for parks and gardens is summarised overleaf. Full justifications and consultation relating to the quality of provision for the local standard is provided within Appendix F.
- 4.31 The aspirations are derived directly from the findings of local consultations.

Quality standard – Parks and gardens (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Parks and Gardens | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| Local consultation, national guidance and best practice suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents. These key issues should be incorporated into an overall quality vision. | | |
| Essential | Desirable | |
| Clean/litter free | Well kept grass | |
| Toilets | Footpaths | |
| Flowers and trees | Seating | |
| The recommended quality vision is therefore: <i>“A welcoming, clean and litter free site providing a one-stop community facility with a range of leisure, recreational and enriched play opportunities for all ages. Sites should have varied and well-kept vegetation, appropriate lighting and ancillary accommodation (including benches, toilets and litter bins) and be well-signed to and within the site. The safety of sites should be enhanced wherever possible (e.g. through appropriate planting, CCTV and a park ranger presence). The level of all qualitative features should also be dependant on the size of the site as a smaller site may not be able to accommodate all aspirations”</i> | | |
| Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to parks and gardens, the relative importance of the key components is shown below. These scores have been used to weight the site assessments. | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | 11% | 1 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | 52% | 4 |
| Vegetation | 26% | 3 |
| Ancillary accommodation | 21% | 2 |

Accessibility

- 4.32 The accessibility of sites is paramount in maximising usage as well as providing an opportunity for people to use the site. The recommended local standard is set in the form of a distance threshold and is derived directly from the findings of the local consultations.
- 4.33 In addition to considering the distance that is travelled, consideration should also be given to other accessibility issues.

- 4.34 Consultation and analysis has shown that the key issues with regards accessibility are:
- a difference in opinion regarding access to country parks is evident, with 45% of residents indicating that they expect to walk and 42% stating that they would prefer to drive – this is reflective of the location of these sites
 - over two thirds of respondents to the household survey expect to walk to a local park (67%). 26% of residents indicate that they would prefer to drive
 - similar patterns are portrayed in the geographical areas with regards to accessing local parks.
- 4.35 Analysis of opinions relating to the quantity of parks in Shrewsbury demonstrates that the primary reason given by those who are dissatisfied is that parks are located too far from their home – this highlights the importance of localised provision to residents. Further emphasising this issue, residents in the market towns and smaller settlements reinforced the importance of maximising public transport links both to and between parks and open spaces. This was perceived to be particularly important if children and young people were to effectively use and benefit from these facilities.
- 4.36 The issue of restricted access for the public to some parks was also raised. In some instances, there is an entrance fee and at other sites, parks are only open at certain times of the year. This refers to the privately owned / managed sites.
- 4.37 While interpretation and education at sites is of a high standard (with some sites containing visitor centres and / or ranger services), it is evident that residents continue to lack awareness of the opportunities available.

Setting accessibility standards

- 4.38 The recommended local accessibility standards for parks and gardens are summarised below. Full justification for the local standard is provided within Appendix F. The standards reflect the difference in aspiration between residents in the different settlement hierarchies.

Accessibility Standard – Parks and gardens (see Appendix F)

| <p align="center">Recommended standard – Parks and Gardens</p> |
|---|
| <p align="center"> 20 minute drive time – Country parks 10 minute walk time (10 minute drive time in the rural settlements where the size of the settlement would not be sufficient to warrant the creation of a local park) – Local parks </p> |
| <p align="center">Justification</p> |
| <p>The findings of consultation reinforce that there are different expectations with regards country parks and formal parks. Two standards have therefore been set.</p> <p>Across all three settlement hierarchies, there is a split in aspirations with regards country parks. In Shrewsbury, 48% of residents expect to travel by car and in the smaller settlements 48% would travel by car. Perhaps surprisingly, only 24% of residents living in market towns expect to travel by car. Despite this, the nature and location of country parks mean that it is considered more appropriate to set a drive time standard for country parks. The preference for local access to country parks however reinforces the need to ensure the effectiveness of access routes.</p> <p>In line with the aspirations of those residents who expect to drive to country parks a 20 minute standard has been set. This standard is in line with the modal response across all analysis areas. Setting a standard at this level will enable the identification of areas where residents have poor access to country parks and where access routes need to be improved.</p> <p>Consultation demonstrates that in all settlement hierarchies, residents expect local access to formal parks and gardens. This is supported by analysis of the travel patterns of current users, which suggest that over 50% of residents in each hierarchy currently walk. Expectations are particularly high in market towns, where 87% of residents expect a formal park within walking distance in their home. Even in the smaller rural settlements, 47% of residents would expect to walk. A walk time standard has therefore been set in each settlement hierarchy.</p> <p>The recommended standard of 10 minutes is equivalent to the modal response in each settlement hierarchy, reinforcing the expectation that parks will be local to the home. While it is recognised that this standard is challenging, the ageing population of the county, coupled with the clear importance of parks to local residents (both young and old) means that the creation of an effective network of parks is a priority for the Council.</p> <p>To ensure that the standards are deliverable, parks will only be required in smaller settlements where the number of people residing in the settlement is sufficient to justify a park (measured by the application of the quantity standard). A 10 minute drivetime standard (based on the modal response) will be applied to settlements where the population is insufficient.</p> |

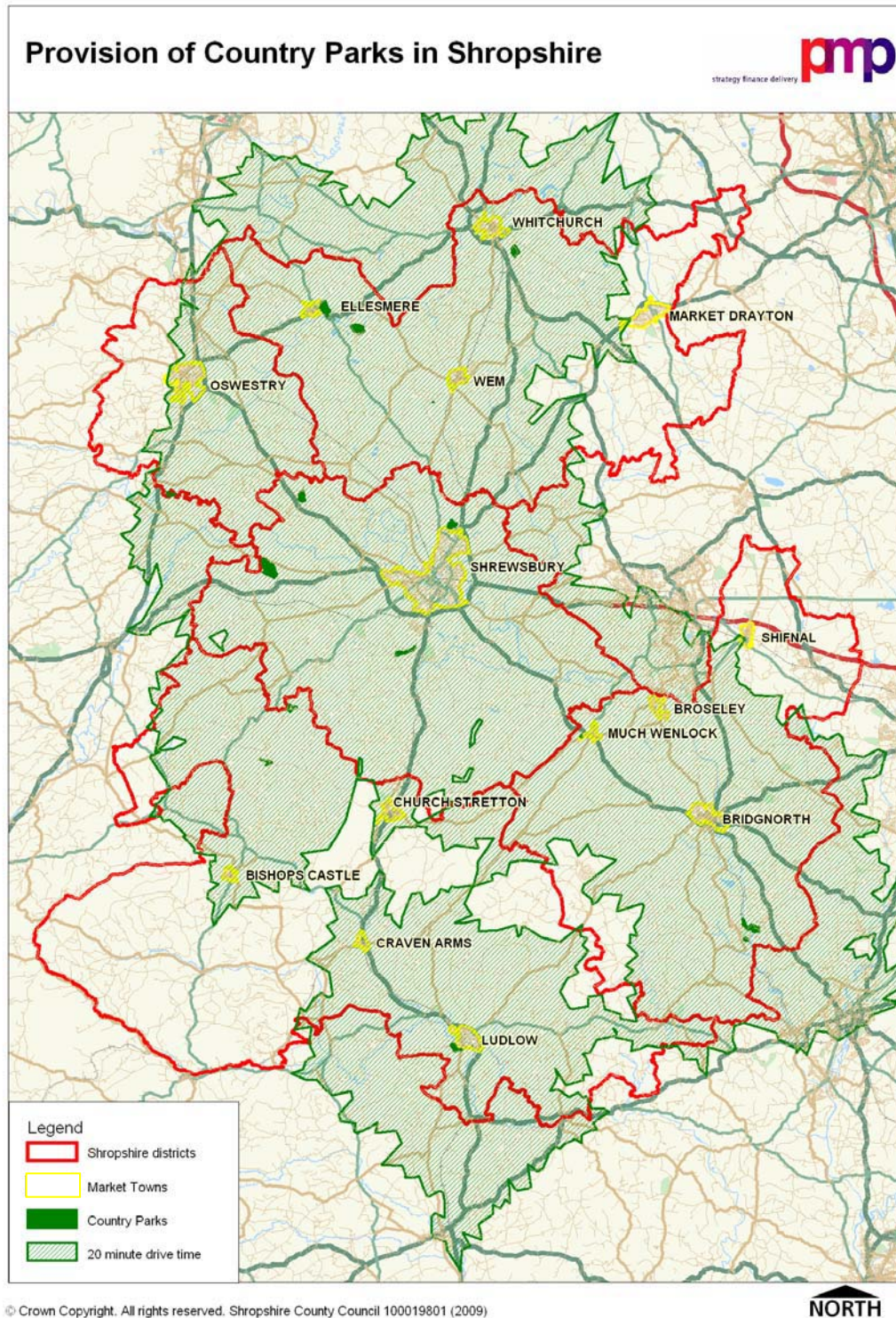
Applying provision standards

- 4.39 The application of the recommended quantity, quality and accessibility standards is essential in understanding the existing distribution of parks and identifying areas where provision is insufficient to meet local need.

Country Parks

- 4.40 No quantity standards were set for country parks in light of the nature of these facilities. Map 4.1 illustrates the distribution of country parks. Almost all residents across Shropshire are within the appropriate distance of a country park. Market Drayton and Shifnal are the only market towns outside of the appropriate catchment area of a facility.
- 4.41 As highlighted previously, the quality of country parks is high and is part of the character of Shropshire County as a whole. Recent improvements have seen the achievement of Green Flag awards at some sites.

Map 4.1 – Country Parks in Shropshire



- 4.42 In light of the even distribution of country parks, as well as the nature of these sites, future priority should be given to the ongoing improvement and maintenance of these facilities, as well as the development of effective linkages within and between these sites and residential settlements.

| | |
|------------|---|
| PG1 | Continue to maintain and improve the quality of country parks across Shropshire. This should involve qualitative improvements as well as the creation of effective linkages within and between these sites and residential settlements. |
|------------|---|

Local Parks

- 4.43 The application of the local quantity standard for each area is set out in 4.3. Although no quantity standard has been set for country parks, the interrelationship between local parks and country parks will be discussed later in this section. The interrelationship between country parks and natural and semi natural open spaces will also be evaluated as well as the overlap in functionality between local parks and amenity spaces.

Table 4.3 – Application of quantity standard – Local parks

| Analysis areas | Current balanced against local standard (0.23 hectares per 1000 population) | Future balanced against local standard (0.23 hectares per 1000 population) |
|---------------------|---|--|
| Shrewsbury | -3.20 | -4.63 |
| Market Towns | -3.11 | -4.99 |
| Smaller Settlements | -19.51 | -22.50 |
| Overall | -25.82 | -32.12 |

Green = above the standard, Red = below the standard

- 4.44 As can be seen in Table 4.3, there are shortfalls in all areas of the county when measured against the local standard, suggesting that additional parks may be required. This was considered to be particularly important if the parks were to be a vehicle for health improvements.
- 4.45 Shortfalls are sufficient to warrant the creation of at least one park in each settlement hierarchy over the LDF period.
- 4.46 The remainder of this section considers the key issues for the delivery of parks and gardens across Shropshire across each of the three settlement hierarchies.

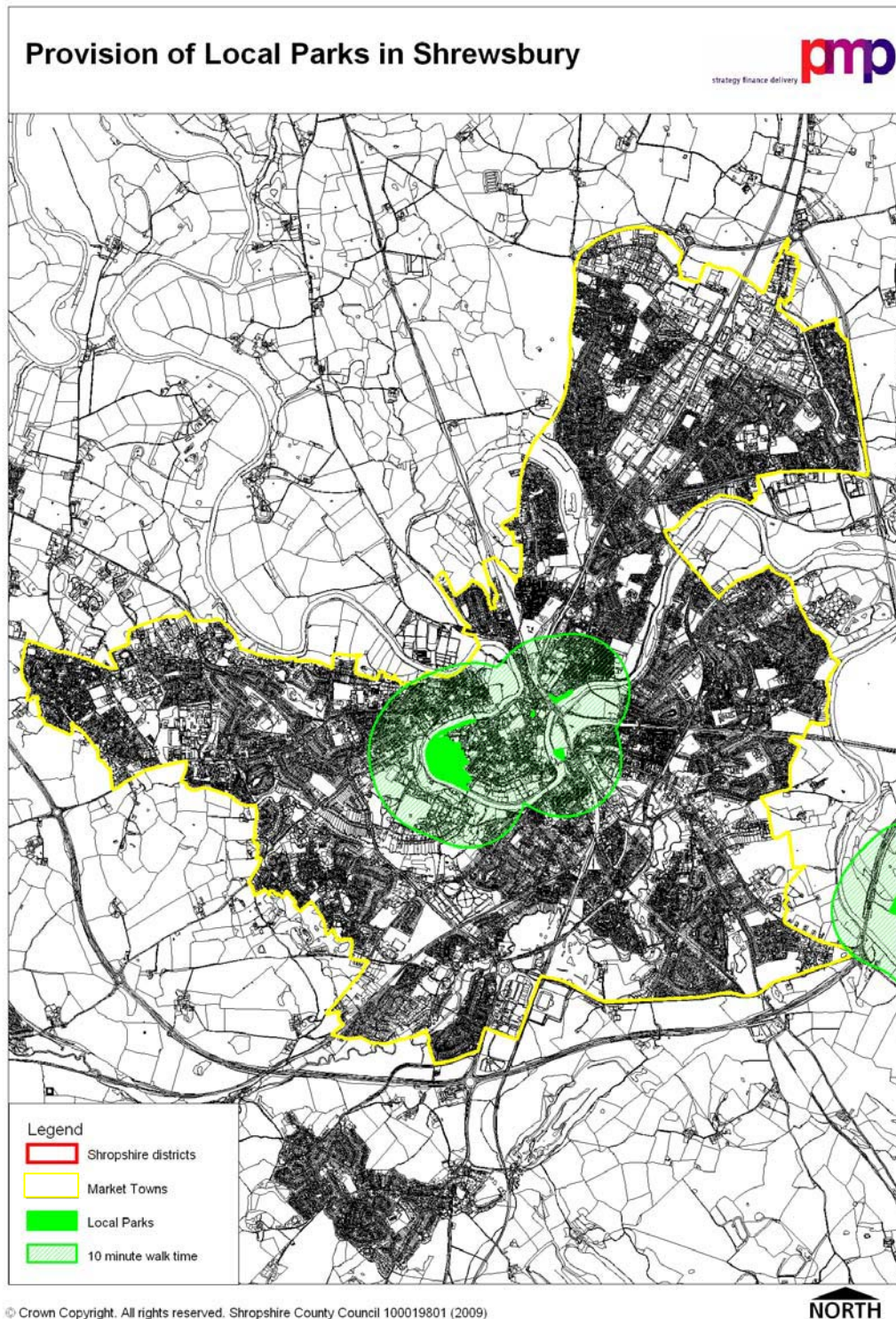
SECTION 4 – PARKS AND GARDENS

- 4.47 Parks are perceived to be particularly important across the county, the value of both formal parks and country parks was emphasised throughout consultation. Formal parks were identified as a focal point of the community and country parks were perceived to provide a wide range of recreational opportunities.
- 4.48 They can play a key role in providing informal sport and recreation opportunities for local residents of all ages.

Shrewsbury

- 4.49 Application of the quantity standards in Shrewsbury suggests that provision is currently below the recommended level. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and at least one new park will be required over the LDF period.
- 4.50 The quantity standards identify whether areas are quantitatively above or below the recommended minimum standard; and the accessibility standards will help to determine where those deficiencies are of high importance. Map 4.2 illustrates the application of the accessibility standards for Shrewsbury and reinforces the issues raised through the quantity standards, as it can be seen that parks are all centrally located and as a consequence, residents in the north and south of the town are outside of the appropriate catchment of a park.

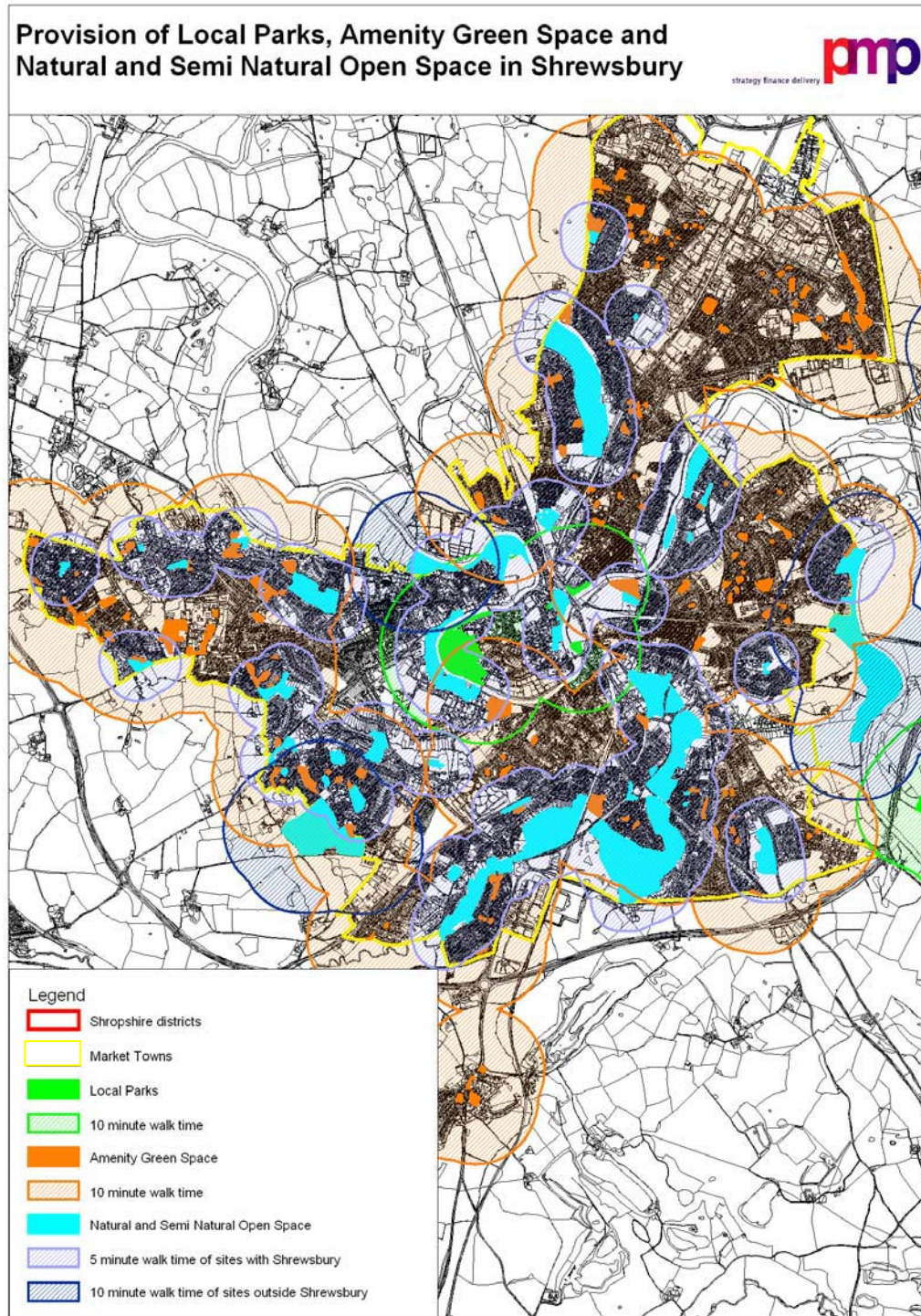
Map 4.2 – Parks in Shrewsbury



SECTION 4 – PARKS AND GARDENS

- 4.51 Map 4.3 illustrates the provision of parks and gardens in the context of amenity green space and natural and semi natural open space in Shrewsbury. Amenity green space can play a key role in the delivery of local open space to residents; however the provision of local amenity green space does not negate the need for more formalised provision, such as a park.
- 4.52 Amenity green space provides more localised and informal play opportunities for residents and these sites are particularly valuable for children and young people. The presence of amenity green space in areas deficient of parks provides an opportunity to formalise these spaces to better meet the needs of local residents.
- 4.53 Where parks are provided within a 5 minute catchment (the recommended distance threshold for amenity green space as set in Section 6) they may negate the need for further provision of amenity green space (as a higher order facility they provide a greater range of facilities) as they fulfil similar roles. This is discussed in Section 6.

Map 4.3 - Provision of formal parks, natural and semi natural open space and amenity green space in Shrewsbury



SECTION 4 – PARKS AND GARDENS

- 4.54 It can be seen that although the distribution of parks means that few residents are in close proximity to these facilities, both amenity spaces and natural and semi natural open spaces are evenly dispersed across the town and therefore the majority of residents have access to at least one type of open space. Provision in the northernmost area is most sparse.
- 4.55 Given that most residents have access to at least one type of informal open space, in the shorter term, as consultation focused on the importance of maintaining and improving the quality of existing sites, qualitative improvements should be prioritised.
- 4.56 The value of the Quarry to local residents is clear. The quality vision highlights the importance of cleanliness and maintenance, as well as providing parks with appropriate infrastructure and a range of facilities. The quality of parks in Shrewsbury is very good with the average quality score of a site being 89%. The high standard of parks in this area of the county should be maintained and enhanced.

| | |
|------------|--|
| PG2 | Focus on maintaining and improving the quality of parks in Shrewsbury in line with the quality vision. |
|------------|--|

- 4.57 Furthermore, in light of the poor distribution of parks, it will be important to ensure that parks are accessible to as many people as possible in the town.

| | |
|------------|---|
| PG3 | Seek to increase the accessibility of all parks within the Borough, mainly by improving the information and signage to and within sites and ensuring that where appropriate, sites are publicly accessible. |
|------------|---|

- 4.58 Longer term, new parks may be required. In order to maximise the benefit of new parks, any new facilities should be targeted in locations that are currently lacking in provision. Moreover, to ensure that the maximum numbers of residents are within the accessibility catchment of parks and gardens, any new site should be located so that there is no overlap with the catchment of existing parks.
- 4.59 This therefore suggests that within Shrewsbury, any new provision should be located in the south / northern extremities of the town.

| | |
|------------|---|
| PG4 | Longer term, new provision will be required in Shrewsbury. In light of the distribution of existing sites, in order to best meet the needs of the population any new sites should be located in the north or south. |
|------------|---|

Market Towns

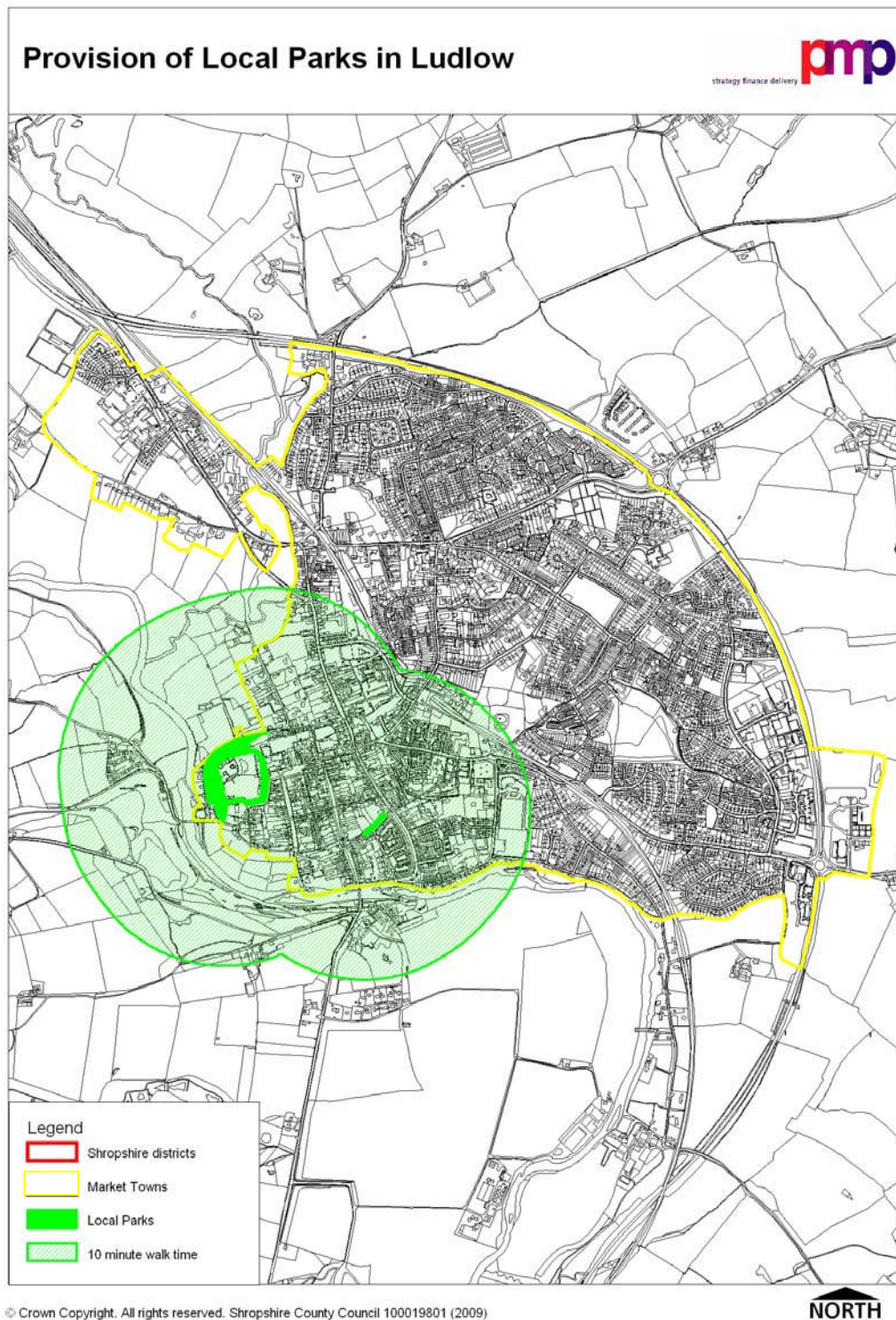
- 4.60 Application of the quantity standards across the market towns indicates that there is an overall shortfall of provision. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and shortfalls will increase to almost five hectares.

SECTION 4 – PARKS AND GARDENS

- 4.61 Application of the quantity standard for each market town suggests that provision in Whitchurch, Church Stretton and Ludlow is sufficient to meet the recommended minimum quantity standard for parks.
- 4.62 Further examination reveals that in Whitchurch and Church Stretton, parks are well distributed and almost all residents have access to a park within the recommended drive time.
- 4.63 In contrast, in Ludlow, given the location of the parks in the South Eastern area of the town, there are several residents outside of the appropriate catchment area for parks. This is illustrated in Map 4.4. While the distribution of parks is poor, almost all residents are within the appropriate catchment of an amenity space (discussed in Section 6).

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Map 4. 4 – Parks in Ludlow



SECTION 4 – PARKS AND GARDENS

4.64 In these areas, given that most residents have access to at least one type of informal open space in Ludlow and that provision is evenly distributed in Whitchurch and Church Stretton, focus should remain on maintaining and improving the quality of existing parks in line with the quality vision. The quality of parks in this area of the county is high with the average quality score of the site being 84%. This standard of parks should be maintained and enhanced.

4.65 In the longer term, it may be appropriate to upgrade an amenity space in the east of Ludlow to ensure that all residents have access to a park.

| | |
|------------|--|
| PG5 | Focus on maintaining and improving the quality of parks in Whitchurch, Ludlow and Church Stretton. Longer term, consider upgrading an amenity space in Ludlow. |
|------------|--|

4.66 There are three Market Towns without a formal park and consequently in these areas neither the quantity nor accessibility standard is met. These towns are:

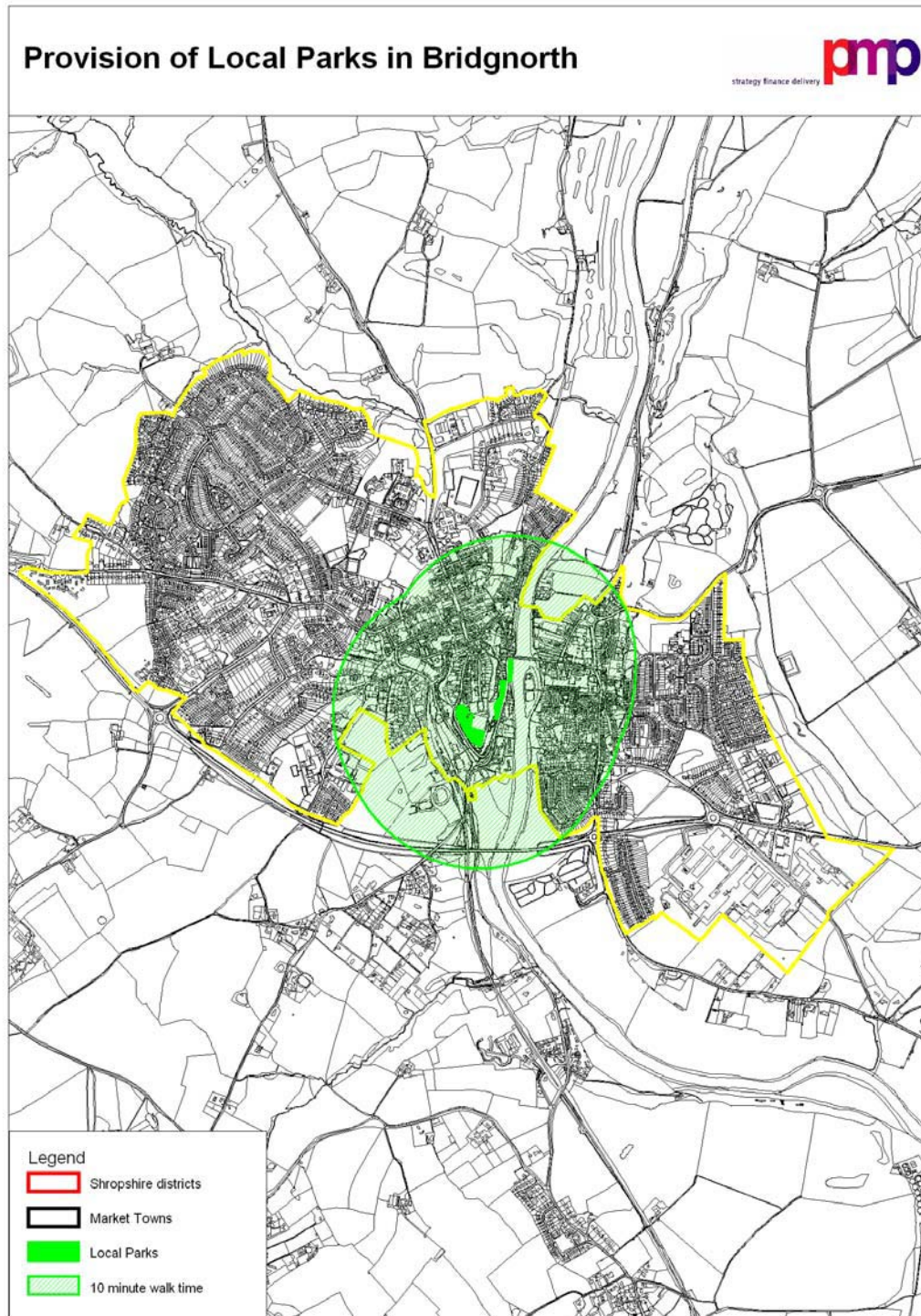
- Much Wenlock (shortfall equivalent to 0.47 ha)
- Wem (shortfall equivalent to 1.25 ha)
- Craven Arms (shortfall equivalent to 0.47 ha)

4.67 Given that all of these deficiencies are sufficient in size to warrant the provision of a park, consideration should be given to the creation of a new site. This could be delivered either through a new site, or upgrading an existing amenity space. Amenity space in these areas is on the whole evenly distributed.

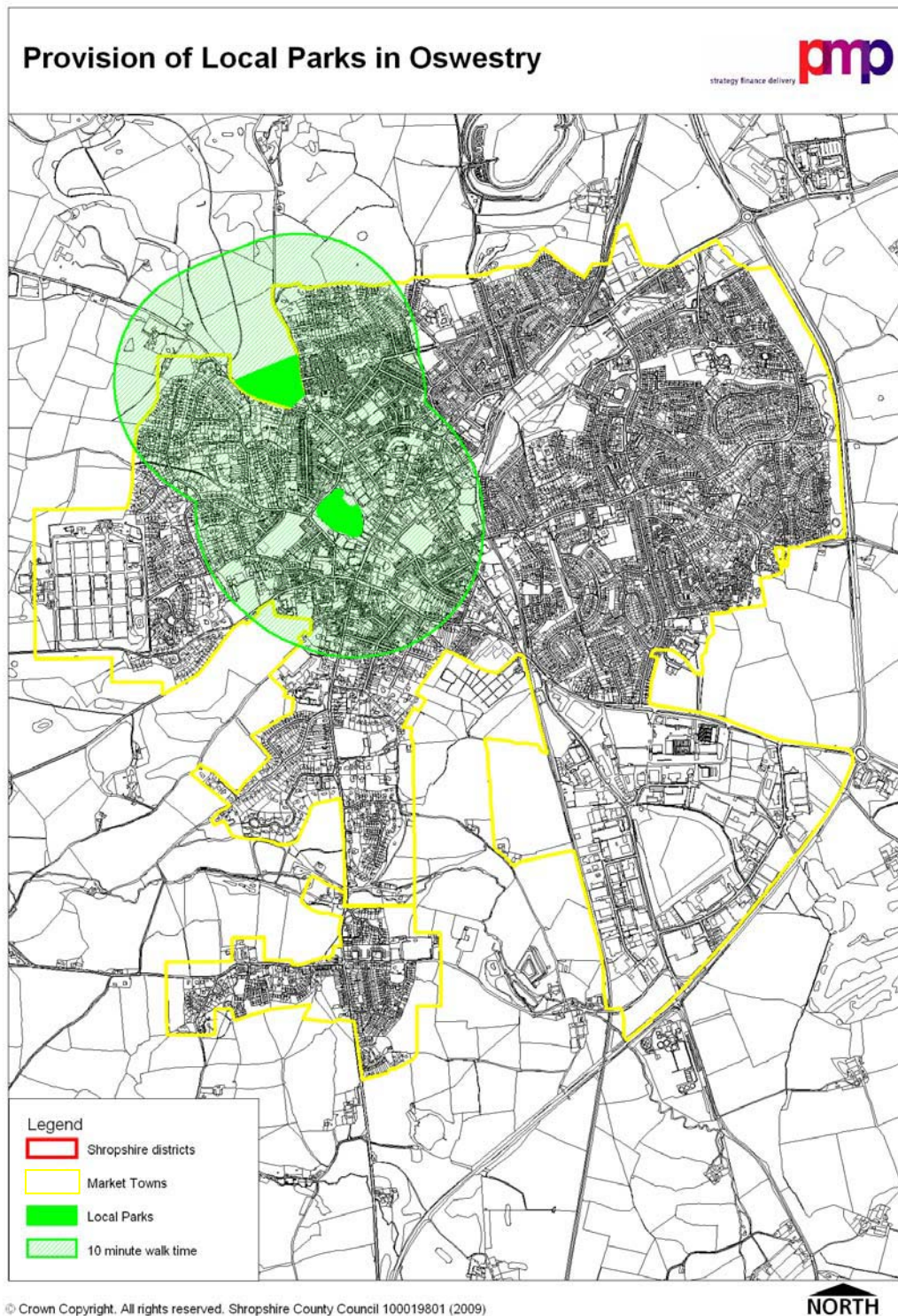
| | |
|------------|--|
| PG6 | Provide small parks in Much Wenlock, Wem and Craven Arms. These may be delivered by upgrading an existing amenity space. |
|------------|--|

4.68 The remaining Market Towns all contain at least one park either in the town or on the edge of the town, although quantity standards demonstrate that additional provision may be required over the LDF period. The largest shortfalls are located in Bridgnorth, Oswestry and Market Drayton (all over 1ha). It can be seen in maps 4.5 – 4.7 that in each of these areas, there are residents outside of the catchment of parks, although the majority are within the appropriate distance threshold of amenity spaces.

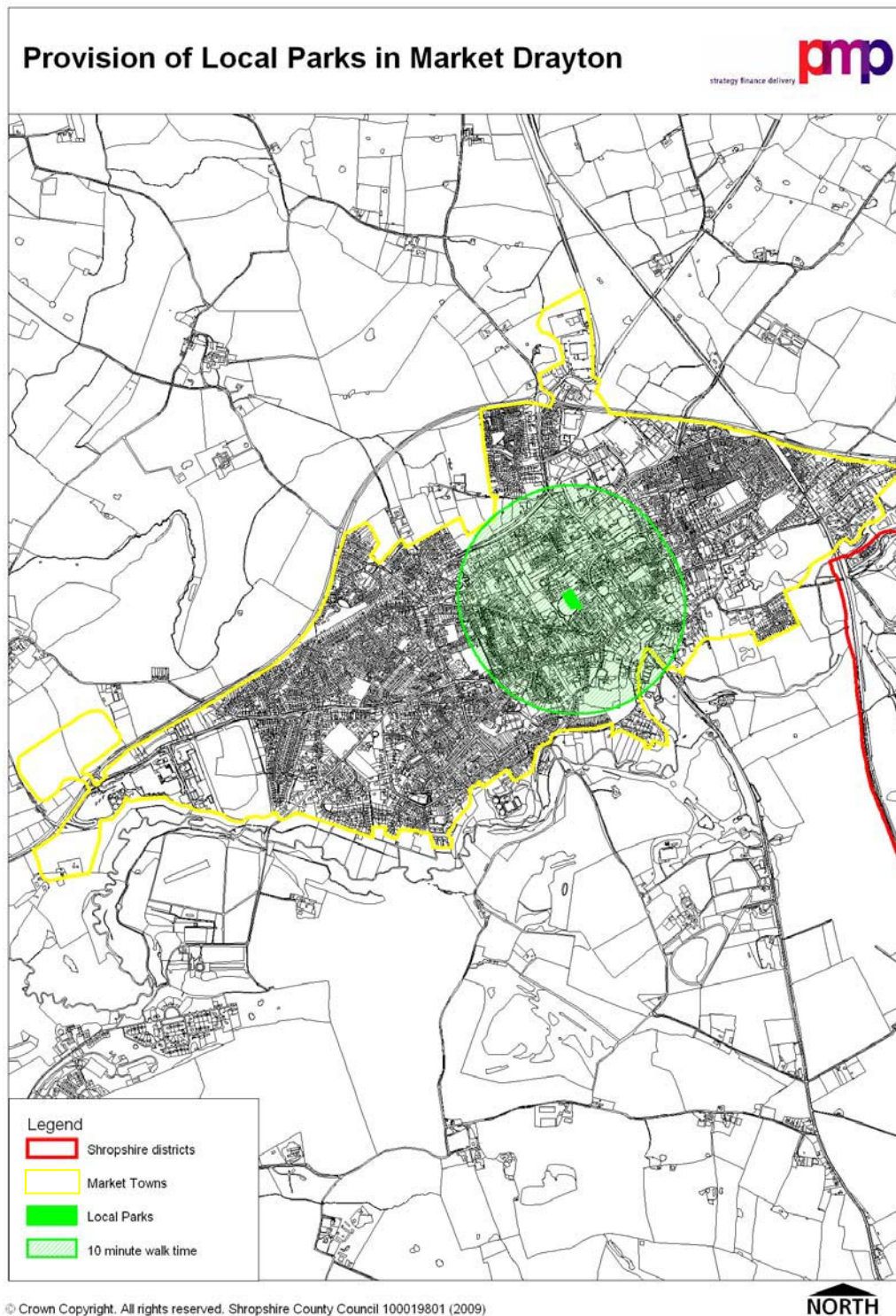
Map 4.5 – Parks in Bridgnorth



Map 4.6 – Parks in Oswestry



Map 4.7 – Parks in Market Drayton.



4.69 Given the good access to other types of informal open space, in the short term, it will be important to improve access to existing sites (through improvements to signage etc) as well as maximise the quality of these sites. Longer term, new provision may be required.

| | |
|------------|--|
| PG7 | In the short term, maximise access and maintain and improve the quality of parks in Bridgnorth, Oswestry and Market Drayton. In the longer term, new provision may be required to meet shortfalls. This should be located outside of the catchment areas of existing provision (East Oswestry, East and West Bridgnorth, West Market Drayton). |
|------------|--|

4.70 In other towns where deficiencies are smaller there remain areas where residents are outside of the appropriate catchment areas for a park:

- Cremourne Park in Ellesmere is located just outside of the boundary for this market town. It does however serve those residents living in the East of the town although there are shortfalls in the West
- there are small deficiencies in the north of Shifnal.

4.71 New provision may therefore be required in these areas longer term. In contrast, despite small quantitative shortfalls of provision, the populations of Broseley and Bishops Castle are adequately served in terms of parks.

| | |
|------------|---|
| PG8 | In the short term, maximise access and maintain and improve the quality of parks in all other market towns. In the longer term, new provision may be required to meet shortfall in Ellesmere and Shifnal. |
|------------|---|

Smaller Settlements

4.72 Based on a minimum size for a small pocket park of 0.4ha, application of the quantity standard indicates that all settlements exceeding 1740 residents should contain a park. This provides an indication only and guides decision making relating to new development. Consultation demonstrates that parks are highly valued in rural settlements and many residents value parks in close proximity to their home.

4.73 Pocket parks are open spaces managed and run by local people. They provide a formal space dedicated to informal recreation as well as the protection of wildlife and landscape. Many pocket parks are informal natural areas and there are therefore strong links with the natural open space typology. The creation of pocket parks should be considered in smaller settlements where demand is evident.

4.74 In addition to the creation of pocket parks, it will be essential to facilitate access routes to country parks and formal parks within larger settlements.

| | |
|------------|--|
| PG9 | Promote the development of pocket parks in rural villages. Community involvement should be central to these sites. Facilitate access routes to country parks and formal parks for residents in smaller settlements. |
|------------|--|

Local Development Framework Implications

- 4.75 The key issues arising from the analysis of the provision of local and country parks for the LDF are therefore as follows:
- in light of the value of parks to residents and their role in increasing physical activity, mitigating flood risk and climate change and providing habitats for wildlife, protect all parks (country and local) from development through policies in the LDF
 - drive a strategic programme of qualitative improvements across the county – this could include the incorporation of policies which facilitate the collection of contributions from new developers
 - facilitate the delivery of improved public transport and green corridors between country parks, formal parks and other open spaces.

Summary and Conclusions

- 4.76 Parks and gardens were highlighted as particularly valuable to local residents and parks were amongst the most frequently used type of open space. The wide range of facilities available at parks was perceived to be the main contributor to the high value of these sites.
- 4.77 The role of parks and gardens in meeting targets to increase level of physical activity and improve health should also not be underestimated. The wider benefits of parks are wide reaching.
- 4.78 Significant quality improvements have taken place in recent years and the key priorities main focus of consultations remained on a desire to maintain and further improve quality.
- 4.79 While the majority of the settlements contain at least one park, there are some settlements where there are no parks, or where access to parks is limited. In the longer term, new parks will be required in these areas.
- 4.80 While provision in all rural settlements would be undesirable and impractical, consideration should be given to the implementation of the pocket parks scheme, where residents take ownership of local spaces.

Natural and semi natural open space

Introduction and definition

- 5.1 This type of open space includes woodlands, urban forestry, scrubland, grasslands (eg downlands, commons, meadows), wetlands, nature reserves and wastelands with a primary purpose of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.
- 5.2 Natural and semi natural open space can frequently be found within other open space types, and in some instances there may be some sites classified as amenity green space or parks that fulfil a similar role to natural and semi natural open space sites. This serves to highlight the overlap between typologies. Natural open spaces also fulfil similar roles to country parks, as highlighted in Section 4.
- 5.3 For the purposes of this report, natural and semi natural open space focuses on sites within (or within very close proximity to) settlement boundaries. It will however be important to consider the role that other sites, along with accessible countryside, play in alleviating deficiencies and providing resources for both residents and wildlife. This will be returned to later in this section.
- 5.4 Although natural and semi natural open space plays a key role in wildlife conservation and biodiversity, the recreational opportunities provided by these spaces are also important. It is essential that an appropriate balance between recreational use, biodiversity and conservation is achieved.
- 5.5 This section outlines the context and key consultation findings relating to natural and semi natural open space across Shropshire and the recommended local standards. These local standards are then applied in order to understand local issues and priorities.

Context

- 5.6 Like parks and gardens, natural open spaces also have a key role to play in the achievement of many local aims and objectives. Natural open spaces are central to the character of the county and for many residents are integral parts of a high quality of life.
- 5.7 As well as considering the recreational value of natural and semi natural open spaces, the Shropshire Wildlife Masterplan (Shropshire Wildlife Trust) highlights the importance of protecting and renewing natural open spaces and the habitats that they provide. This reinforces the multi functional value of natural open spaces.

Assessing local needs

5.8 Consultation undertaken as part of the study indicated that:

- natural and semi natural open space is particularly valuable to local residents. This type of open space is the most frequently used in the county (40%) and natural and semi natural open space is used more than once a month by 63% of respondents to the household survey
- many residents identify natural and semi natural open space as a defining characteristic of Shropshire. A number of general comments from residents highlighted the loss of this type of open space and emphasised the need for the protection of natural and semi natural open space from development.
- Shropshire Council Countryside Services aims to promote country parks and natural areas as the gateway to the countryside. A survey undertaken by MORI in 2006 on behalf of the former Shropshire County Council indicates that 25% of visitors to these sites are from outside of the local area. This serves to demonstrate the regional importance of some sites in the county. The main reasons for visiting including dog walking, and peace and quiet. The household survey undertaken as part of this assessment produced similar findings.

Current position

Quantity

- 5.9 There is an abundance of natural and semi natural open space in Shropshire which is complemented by the local countryside. Accessible natural and semi natural open space (within or within close proximity of settlement boundaries) totals 499.62 hectares.
- 5.10 In addition to the recreational function that these sites offer for residents there are numerous sites of particular importance for their nature conservation and wildlife value. There are 110 sites which have been designated as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) across the county, some of which fall within the boundaries of Telford and Wrekin. Additionally, there are over 300 geologically important sites of regional significance, although some are located within the boundaries of Telford and Wrekin. The high number of designated sites (and variety of reasons why sites are considered valuable) reinforces the level of landscape value and diversity across the county.
- 5.11 Table 5.1 summarises the distribution of natural and semi natural open space across Shropshire.

Table 5.1 Natural and semi natural open space across Shropshire

| Analysis areas | Current provision | Number of sites | Smallest site (hectares) | Largest site (Hectares) | Estimated population 2030 | Provision per 1000 population (2030) |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 137.92 | 35 | 0.05 | 69.70 | 72,500 | 1.90 |
| Market Towns | 24.12 | 17 | 0.03 | 4.58 | 96,100 | 0.25 |
| Smaller Settlements | 337.58 | 60 | 0.13 | 38.59 | 151,700 | 2.23 |
| Overall | 499.62 | 112 | 0.03 | 69.70 | 320,300 | 1.56 |

5.12 The key issues emerging from Table 5.1 and consultations relating to the quantity of provision of natural and semi natural open space across the county include:

- as may be expected, and as can be seen in Table 5.1, natural open spaces are unevenly distributed across the county. Provision is much higher in the smaller settlements and perhaps surprisingly, is higher in Shrewsbury than in the market towns. Residents in the smaller settlements are also in close proximity to the countryside
- overall, the quantity of natural and semi natural open space is perceived to be sufficient (63%). 32% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient
 - **in Shrewsbury** - the quantity of natural and semi natural open spaces in the town is perceived to be sufficient (about right or more than enough) by 58% of respondents. In contrast, 36% indicate that provision is insufficient. The primary reasons quoted for a perception that there are insufficient natural open spaces in Shrewsbury relate to fears surrounding the quantity of housing development and the need to increase habitats and protect wildlife. Some residents also indicate that there are no natural spaces near their home. Analysis of the distribution of natural open spaces indicates that the quantity in Shrewsbury is much higher than in the market towns. Residents living in the north of Shrewsbury exhibited higher levels of dissatisfaction than those in the south and the role of strategic sites on the edge of Shrewsbury town was also highlighted
 - **in Market Towns** - the provision of natural open space is perceived to be sufficient (about right or more than enough) by 59% of residents. However, 37% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient. The overall perception is therefore similar to other areas of the county, despite significantly lower levels of provision. Many residents who perceived the quantity of natural open spaces to be insufficient referred to the recent loss of open spaces. The quality of provision was also frequently referenced
 - **smaller Settlements** - the majority of respondents to the household survey consider the provision of natural open space to be sufficient (69%). 26% of residents indicate that provision is inadequate. It is in the smaller

settlements where the highest quantity of natural and semi natural open space is located. While overall there was satisfaction with the quantity of natural open space amongst residents of rural settlements, the primary reason given by those who felt that more was required was a lack of access to existing sites and nearby countryside.

- 5.13 As well as the quantity of natural open space, consultation demonstrates that the quality of sites is also important to residents. Many of those who indicate that provision is sufficient cite the opportunities that are brought by the river corridors. For those who feel that provision is insufficient, the majority indicate that there are no natural open spaces near to their home.

Setting provision standards

- 5.14 The recommended local quantity standard for natural and semi natural open space is summarised overleaf. Full justification for the local standard is provided within Appendix F.
- 5.15 In addition to taking on board the consultation findings, the standard also draws on other local targets, looking at the importance of natural open space from both a recreational and wider benefit perspective. In particular, open spaces are instrumental in the drive to adapt to climate change.
- 5.16 The quantity of existing natural and semi-natural open space varies significantly across the county. The nature of natural open spaces means that to an extent, these sites are difficult to replicate. For these reasons, a county wide standard has been set in line with Natural England standards. This standard will be applied to new development only and should not be applied to identify existing shortfalls or deficiencies. In order to preserve the quantity of natural space across the County, existing space will be protected.

Quantity Standard (see Appendices E and F – standards and justification, worksheet and calculator)

| Existing level of provision | Recommended standard |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Shrewsbury – 2.08 | 2 |
| Market Towns – 0.27 | 2 |
| Smaller Settlements – 2.43 | 2 |
| Justification | |
| <p>Consultation suggests that there is a split in opinion between those who perceive the quantity of natural and semi natural open space to be about right and those who feel more is required. The quality of sites is also clearly important to residents. Many of those who indicate that provision is sufficient cite the opportunities that are brought by the river corridors. For those who feel that provision is insufficient, many indicate that there are no natural open spaces near to their home.</p> <p>The quantity standard has been set at the level recommended by Natural England to allow the Council to identify opportunities for new provision but to ensure that levels of provision required as part of new development are realistic. Outside of areas of new development, policies will focus on the protection and enhancement of existing sites within the county. A challenging accessibility has been set to increase accessibility to natural and semi natural open space as well as areas of nearby countryside.</p> | |

Quality

Current position

- 5.17 The quality of existing natural and semi natural open space was assessed through site visits undertaken as part of the previous audits of open space and supplemented by visits undertaken as part of this PPG17 Assessment.
- 5.18 The quality of natural and semi natural open space is summarised in Table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Quality of natural and semi natural open space in Shropshire

| Analysis area | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Lowest quality sites | Highest quality sites |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Shrewsbury | 35% - 80% | 68% | Underdale Road | Grangefields |
| Market Towns | 46% - 88% | 67% | Henley Drive Pond (Oswestry) | Somerset Way (Wem) |
| Smaller Settlements | 30% - 96% | 70% | Old School Lane (east of Halfway House) | New England Countryside site (just outside Bridgnorth) |
| Overall | 30% - 96% | 68% | | |

5.19 The key issues arising from consultation and Table 5.2 with regards to the quality of natural and semi natural open space are as follows:

- 62% of residents indicate that the quality of natural and semi natural open space is good, and a further 31% of respondents state that the quality of natural and semi natural open space is average. Very few respondents believe the overall quality of natural open space to be poor
- site assessments scores are slightly lower than consultation suggests with the average quality score of a site being 68%. Quality perceptions of residents may be influenced by the abundance of countryside in the county
- findings within the three settlement hierarchies are consistent with the overall perception with over 58% of residents in each area indicating that the quality of natural open space is good
 - **in Shrewsbury** 58% of residents indicated that the quality of natural open space is good, however only 5% felt them to be poor
 - the quality of natural space was perceived to be almost identical in the **Market Towns** (59% indicate that the quality is good) although more residents (8%) felt that provision was poor. Some residents at Ellesmere drop in session noted that the small villages near to Ellesmere have a good level of provision of open space, particularly natural areas. Qualitative findings from the household survey show the importance of natural and semi natural areas to residents in north Shropshire in terms of recreation – particularly walking. Brown Moss has the most commonly used example of good practice
 - unsurprisingly given the rural nature of **smaller settlements**, residents in these areas portrayed the greatest satisfaction with the quality of natural open space, with 69% of residents indicating that the quality of this typology is good. It is within this area of the county where the greatest quality natural

and semi natural open space is found, with the average quality score of a site being 70%

- the significant majority of respondents to the household survey indicated they felt safe when using natural open space
- signage and litter at natural and semi natural open spaces are identified as the main issues affecting the overall quality of provision. These issues were raised consistently across the county.

Setting quality standards

- 5.20 The recommended local quality standard for natural and semi natural open space is summarised overleaf. This standard sets out the essential elements of a high quality natural open space. These findings are derived from the key themes of local consultations. Full justification and consultation relating to the quality of provision is provided within Appendix F.

Quality standard (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Natural and semi natural open space | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| Local consultation, national guidance and best practice suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents: | | |
| Essential | Desirable | |
| Clean and litter free | Flowers and trees | |
| Nature features | Dog walking facilities | |
| Footpaths | Natural vegetation | |
| Based on the above priorities, the recommended vision for natural and semi natural open space across Shropshire is: | | |
| A spacious, clean and litter free site with clear pathways and natural features that encourages landscape character, biodiversity and environmental awareness. Opportunities to link natural sites together with green corridors should be maximised. Provision of litterbins and dog bins should be provided where appropriate and management of local sites should continue to involve the community if at all possible. There should be a clear focus on balancing recreational and wildlife needs, whilst ensuring public access where appropriate. | | |
| Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to natural and semi natural open space, the relative importance of the key components is shown below. These scores have been used to weight the site assessments. | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | 11% | 1 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | 31% | 4 |
| Vegetation | 30% | 3 |
| Ancillary accommodation | 20% | 2 |

Accessibility

- 5.21 The local accessibility standard is set in the form of a distance threshold and is derived directly from the findings of the local consultations. It considers the distance that residents are willing to travel to access different types of facilities as well as the mode of transport that they would anticipate using.
- 5.22 Current users of natural and semi natural open space walk to access a site (61%). 36% of users drive to access a natural or semi natural site.

SECTION 5 – NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL OPEN SPACE

- 5.23 Consistent with the travel patterns indicated by current users, the majority of residents expect to walk to access a natural or semi natural open space (62%). 30% of residents would prefer to drive.
- 5.24 Signage was also raised during consultation as an issue affecting access to natural and semi natural open spaces. It was suggested that increased signage would raise awareness of opportunities that are available.

Setting accessibility standards

- 5.25 The recommended local accessibility standard for natural and semi natural open space is summarised overleaf. Full justification for the local standard is provided within Appendix F.
- 5.26 The standard places an emphasis on local access to natural spaces, something that was perceived to be particularly important to residents in light of the characteristics of the area and is reflective of the higher expectations (and the opportunities for the development of River Corridors) in Shrewsbury. This standard represents a baseline standard. In the longer term, the standards set by Natural England should be targeted.

Accessibility standard (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Natural and semi natural open space |
|---|
| <p>5 minute walk – Shrewsbury</p> <p>10 minute walk – Market Towns and Smaller Settlements</p> |
| Justification |
| <p>Consultation in all three settlement hierarchies demonstrates that residents expect local access to natural and semi natural open spaces with the majority in all settlement sizes expecting to travel on foot (57% in Shrewsbury, 63% in market towns and 62% in smaller settlements). Walk time standards have therefore been set for all hierarchies.</p> <p>In light of the urban nature of Shrewsbury, and the role of natural open spaces in mitigating climate change and flood risk, as well as providing local recreational resources for residents and habitats for wildlife, a 5 minute walk time has been set. This standard is in line with the modal response of residents in Shrewsbury. While it represents a challenging standard in terms of delivery, Shrewsbury offers an abundance of natural areas including natural open spaces and the River Corridor. Natural open space is therefore an important part of the character of the town.</p> <p>In a similar light, natural open spaces are important in the rural settlements and market towns. A 10 minute walk time standard has been set in these areas. This standard reflects the views of residents in each area (modal response). The application of the standard for natural and semi natural open space will consider the interrelationship between areas of nearby countryside as well as natural and semi natural open space. Improving access to sites for the general public will be as important as providing new natural and semi natural open spaces.</p> |

Applying provision standards

- 5.27 The application of the recommended quality, quantity and accessibility standards is essential to understand the existing distribution of open space, sport and recreation facilities and identify areas where provision is insufficient to meet local need.
- 5.28 The quantity standards enable the identification of areas that do not meet the minimum provision standards, while the accessibility standards will help determine where those deficiencies are of high importance. Applying the standards together is a much more meaningful method of analysis than applying the standards separately.
- 5.29 This section considers the role of natural and semi natural open space in terms of the recreational opportunities that it brings. While the recreational value of these sites is important, it is essential to consider the balance between biodiversity and recreation (as reflected in local strategic documents). Promotion of recreational opportunities on site should be balanced with the wider functions of the site and that recreation and wildlife uses are in equilibrium. This will require careful management and maintenance and should be bourn in mind when priorities are identified.

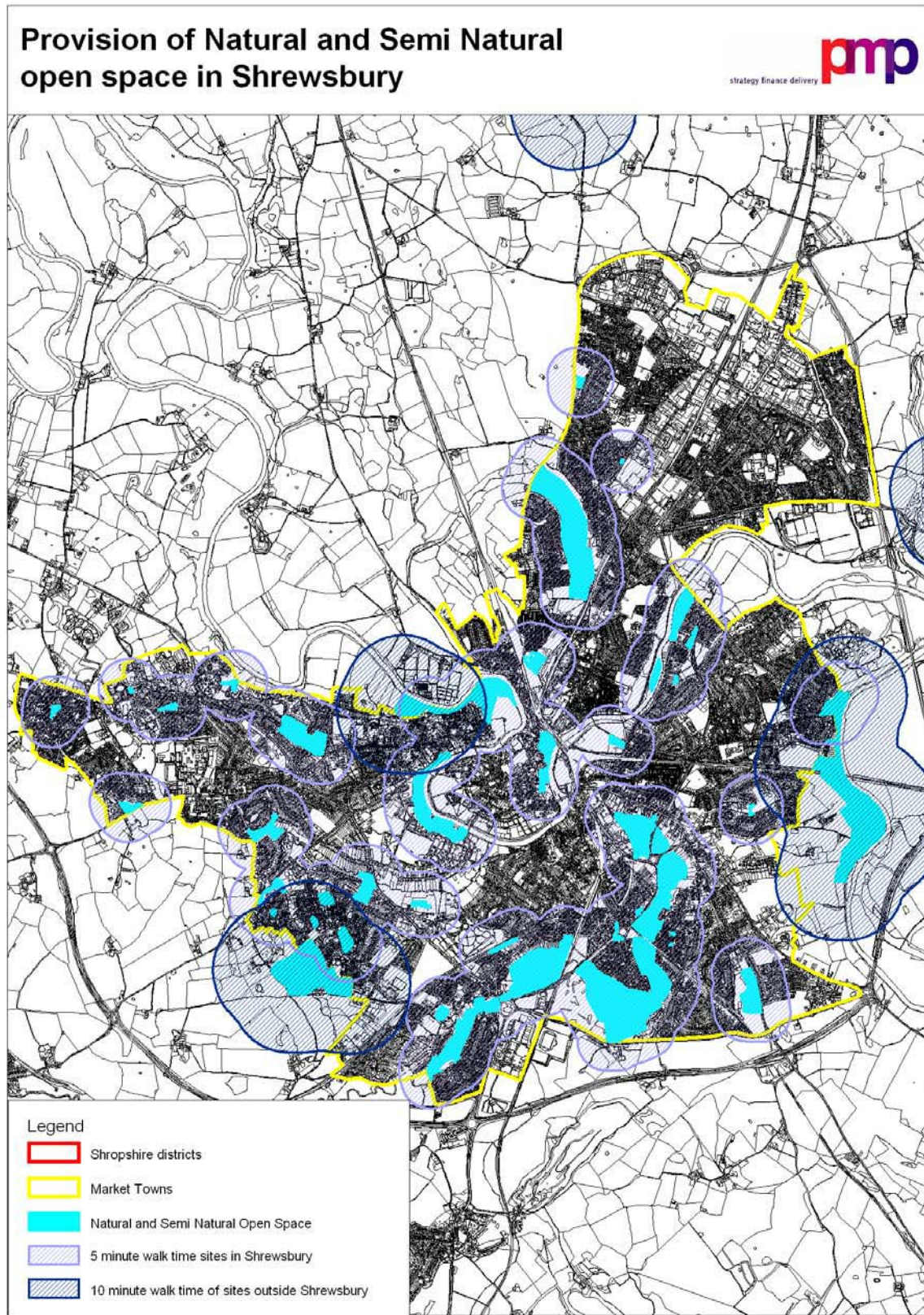
| | |
|--------------|---|
| NSN 1 | Ensure that all improvements to natural and semi natural open space take into account the requirement to balance biodiversity and recreation. |
|--------------|---|

- 5.30 In light of the uneven quantity of natural and semi natural open space across the county, and the high levels of provision, the recommended quantity standard is to be applied to new provision only. It is therefore inappropriate to state areas of existing deficiency when measured against the recommended 2ha per 1000 population.
- 5.31 In the event that population grows by circa 20,000 residents as projected, an additional 80 hectares of accessible semi natural open space would therefore be required.
- 5.32 The remainder of this section considers the key issues for natural open space in each of the three settlement hierarchies.

Shrewsbury

- 5.33 Consultation undertaken in Shrewsbury highlighted the importance of the River Corridors in the town, as well as the role of natural spaces in reducing flood risk and climate change. As the population of the town grows, additional natural open space will be required to meet the needs of the new residents.
- 5.34 Map 5.1 suggests that overall, natural open spaces are distributed evenly across the town, although there are some residents who are outside of the appropriate catchment. These pockets are located across the town, although the largest area of deficiency is located to the far north of the town. Residents in this area do however have access to Haughmond Hill by footpath.

Map 5.1 – Natural open space in Shrewsbury



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NORTH

SECTION 5 – NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL OPEN SPACE

- 5.35 Although there are some areas devoid of natural open space, given that most residents have access to at least one type of informal open space, in the shorter term, qualitative improvements should be prioritised. The quality of natural and semi natural open space in Shrewsbury is average, with the average quality score of a site being 68%. Seven sites achieved quality scores below 50%, highlighting the need for improvement in this area of the county. The quality vision highlights the value placed on cleanliness and maintenance as a key determinant of overall quality.

NSN 2

Focus on maintaining and improving the quality of natural open space in Shrewsbury in line with the quality vision.

- 5.36 While the focus should be on qualitative improvements, in order to meet both accessibility and to ensure that there is sufficient provision to meet demands of population growth, new provision will also be required. The characteristics of natural open space means that it is difficult to create and it will therefore be essential to maximise existing resources, in particular by facilitating access to river corridors and other green corridors for recreational purposes. Given the comprehensive distribution of amenity space / parks, consideration should also be given to the inclusion of natural areas within larger sites.
- 5.37 In addition to sites within the settlement boundaries, linkages to the nearby countryside as well as country parks will be a key means of capitalising on the natural assets that Shropshire has.

NSN 3

In the longer term, new provision will be required in Shrewsbury. This should be delivered by maximising existing resources (eg river corridors and green corridors) as well as developing new natural areas within larger sites.

Market Towns

- 5.38 The quantity of natural open space in the market towns is significantly lower than in the other settlement hierarchies. This reinforces the need to capitalise on the rural setting of these towns through the development of linkages to the nearby countryside as well as the country parks. As highlighted in Section 4, only residents in Market Drayton are outside of the appropriate drive time catchment of a country park. In light of the lower levels of provision, ensuring that existing sites are of a high quality will be particularly important. The quality of natural and semi natural open space in this area is the lowest in the county, with the average quality score of a site being 67%.

NSN 4

In light of the small quantities of provision in market towns, capitalise on the rural setting of these areas through the development of linkages to the nearby countryside as well as the country parks. Improve the quality of existing sites in line with the quality vision.

- 5.39 There is less natural and semi natural open space in market towns than in other areas of the county. Oswestry, Whitchurch and Ludlow contain the highest quantities of this type of space, while provision in Bridgnorth, Broseley and Market Drayton is much lower. This further emphasises the need to improve links to the countryside in these areas. New accessible natural spaces will also be required as the population grows in the market towns.

5.40 As highlighted, the value of natural and semi natural open space extends beyond the recreational opportunities offered and as in recommendation NSN1 there is a need to ensure that sites are managed sympathetically, enabling migration of wildlife as well as human use. Analysis of the distribution of sites indicates that there are many areas of market towns where natural open space is limited or dispersed. There is no natural open space in eight of the market towns.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| NSN 5 | Given the importance of natural open space and the value of this resource to both humans and for nature conservation, seek opportunities to provide new semi natural space in areas of market towns currently devoid of provision. This may include setting aside areas of larger sites for natural open space. |
|--------------|---|

Smaller Settlements

5.41 The smaller villages in Shropshire are located in close proximity to natural countryside. In addition, there is an abundance of natural space outside of the settlement boundaries, the majority of which is accessible to local residents. Many of these sites are of strategic importance to the county as a whole, attracting visitors from far afield as well as those who live in close proximity to the site.

5.42 The quantity standard means that additional provision will be required over the LDF period as the population grows.

5.43 In order to maximise the benefits of the rural location of the smaller settlements, priority should be given to improving access to natural and semi natural sites (both within and outside settlement boundaries) including those which are not currently accessible to residents.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| NSN 6 | Maximise the benefits of the rural setting of smaller settlements by enhancing linkages to existing natural open spaces within and outside settlement boundaries as well as the nearby countryside and country parks |
|--------------|--|

5.44 Opportunities to create new natural open spaces should also be sought. Like in other settlements, this may involve the creation of natural areas within other sites as well as the development of new sites. Section 4 highlights the potential for the development of pocket parks in the smaller settlements. The characteristics of pocket parks would mean that residents would also then have access to natural open spaces.

Implications for the Local Development Framework

5.45 The key issues arising out of the analysis of natural and semi natural open space for the Local Development Framework are:

- incorporate a policy protecting existing natural and semi natural open space within the Local Development Framework

- include a policy recognising the role that open spaces play in conservation and biodiversity and the importance of protecting areas of high nature conservation importance. This should include sites which have achieved specific designations as well as sites of local importance
- establish a network of accessible green corridors to link natural and semi natural sites within settlements to other types of local open space and to key settlements where residents would otherwise be deficient in natural and semi natural open spaces.

Summary

- 5.46 Natural and semi natural open space is particularly valuable to local residents. This type of open space is the most frequently used in the county (40%) and natural and semi natural open space is used more than once a month by 63% of respondents to the household survey
- 5.47 Many residents identify natural and semi natural open space as a defining characteristic of Shropshire. A number of general comments from residents highlighted the loss of this type of open space and emphasised the need for the protection of natural and semi natural open space from development.
- 5.48 The need to protect natural and semi natural open space from development was a key theme throughout consultation and while recreational opportunities should be encouraged, this should be balanced with conserving and promoting biodiversity.
- 5.49 Application of the recommended quality, quantity and accessibility standards highlights that maximising access to natural and semi natural sites both within urban settlements and to those in the surrounding countryside is a key priority. Additionally, opportunities to provide new open spaces should be sought.

Amenity green space

Introduction and definition

- 6.1 This type of open space is most commonly found in residential areas. It includes informal recreation spaces and green spaces in and around housing, with a primary purpose of providing opportunities for informal activities close to home or work. Amenity green space is also often used for landscaping purposes.
- 6.2 Amenity green space is often found in villages, in the form of village greens. The function of this type of open space overlaps with many others, in particular parks and gardens and natural areas and such sites can also provide informal opportunities for children's play where there are no other facilities. It is important therefore to consider the provision of amenity green spaces in the context of other types of open space.
- 6.3 There is much research relating to the links between the provision of high quality open space and a reduction in crime. Given that amenity space is perhaps the most local type of open space provided, high quality space will be essential in order to discourage misuse and encourage a culture of respect.
- 6.4 This section relates to amenity green spaces and sets out the strategic context, key findings of the consultations and recommended local standards. The standards are then applied to evaluate the adequacy of the existing amenity green space and the associated demand for these spaces. Standards are also applied in the context of other open spaces with overlapping functions.

Assessing Local Needs

- 6.5 Consultation undertaken as part of the study highlighted that:
- amenity green space is one of the least used types of open space in Shropshire, with only 2% of residents indicating that they use this type of open space for frequently than any other open space. However, 30% of residents indicate they use amenity green space more than once a month. The characteristics of amenity spaces can mean that they are as important in terms of the landscape benefits they offer as the wider recreational benefits that they bring.
 - the importance of amenity green space in maintaining and providing an attractive environment was regularly highlighted. However, the need to regularly maintain amenity green space was emphasised.

Quantity

Current position

- 6.6 There are 411 amenity spaces across Shropshire, making this the most common type of open space in the county. These spaces are managed and owned by a variety of providers, including, Shropshire Council, Town Councils and Parish Councils.

6.7 The distribution of this amenity space is summarised in Table 6.1 below.

Table 6.1 Provision of amenity green space across Shropshire

| Analysis areas | Current provision | Number of sites | Smallest site (hectares) | Largest site (hectares) | Estimated population 2030 | Provision per 1000 population (2030) |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 42.32 | 156 | 0.02 | 3.12 | 72,500 | 0.58 |
| Market Towns | 37.77 | 129 | 0.006 | 2.09 | 96,100 | 0.39 |
| Smaller Settlements | 47.27 | 126 | 0.02 | 12.64 | 151,700 | 0.31 |
| Overall | 127.36 | 411 | 0.006 | 12.64 | 320,300 | 0.40 |

6.8 The key issues emerging from Table 6.1 and consultations relating to the quantity of provision of amenity green space across Shropshire are as follows:

- a difference in opinion regarding the quantity of amenity green space is evident. 43% of respondents to the household survey feel that provision is sufficient, whereas 43% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient
- analysis of the distribution of amenity spaces indicates that provision is evenly spread across the settlement hierarchies, with provision per 1000 ranging from 0.34 hectares (Smaller Settlements) to 0.64 hectares (Shrewsbury). The number and size of sites is also relatively consistent
 - in **Shrewsbury**, opinions on the adequacy of amenity space in Shrewsbury are split, with 44% of residents suggesting that provision is adequate (about right or more than sufficient) and 44% holding the opposing view. Reasons given for the perceived inadequacy of current provision in Shrewsbury include a total lack of green space in some areas of the town, and the poor quality of existing sites. Many residents who felt there to be sufficient spaces lived in close proximity to an existing site. This suggests perhaps that while overall the quantity of amenity space within Shrewsbury Town is good, it is inequitably distributed. This will be investigated as part of the application of standards
 - **Market Towns** contain less open space than Shrewsbury, although more than the smaller settlements. Comments made by residents in these towns mirror those of residents in other areas of the county. 46% of respondents to the household survey regard the provision of amenity green space to be insufficient. 43% of residents feel that provision is sufficient. Residents feeling that the quantity of amenity spaces should be increased primarily

referenced the need to maintain as much green space as possible, and the importance of local green areas for children's play

- like residents in the towns, those in **Smaller Settlements** demonstrated a split in opinion - 44% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient and 38% of residents feel that provision is sufficient. Many residents in the rural settlements indicated that there were no amenity spaces in proximity to their homes, but many suggested that they had access to countryside and natural spaces as a substitute. Those residents who felt that amenity space was insufficient primarily cited the need to provide opportunities for children and young people and the role of amenity spaces in doing so

6.9 Localised spaces are therefore perceived to be particularly important. Qualitative consultations highlighted the need to ensure that the provision of new open spaces was not to the detriment of qualitative improvements at existing sites.

Setting provision standards

6.10 The recommended local quantity standard for amenity green space has been derived from the local needs consultation and audit of provision and is summarised overleaf. Full justification for the local standard is provided within Appendix F.

6.11 The standard has been set slightly above the existing level of provision to promote a balance between new provision in areas where it is most needed and qualitative enhancements where new provision is not required.

Quantity Standard (see Appendices E and F – standards and justification, worksheet and calculator)

| Existing level of provision | Recommended standard |
|--|----------------------|
| Shrewsbury – 0.64 | 0.66 |
| Market Towns – 0.43 | 0.45 |
| Smaller Settlements – 0.34 | 0.35 |
| Justification | |
| <p>There is an overall split in opinion between residents who think that provision is sufficient and those that think that more is required. Residents in the smaller settlements in particular emphasise the need for additional amenity spaces. From consultation, it is clear that quantity and quality are interlinked and that provision of amenity green space is also perceived to play a key role in ensuring that there are opportunities for children and young people. Localised spaces were perceived to be particularly important.</p> <p>In light of the identified role of amenity space in providing local recreational amenity and the need for additional amenity space highlighted through consultation, and taking into account the varying levels of provision in each hierarchy, a standard above the existing level of provision in each settlement hierarchy has been set. The required increase on existing provision has been determined by taking into account the additional provision that will be required to meet the accessibility standard.</p> | |

Quality

Current position

- 6.12 The quality of existing amenity green space was assessed through site visits undertaken as part of the previous audits of open space and supplemented by visits undertaken as part of this PPG17 Assessment.
- 6.13 The quality of amenity green space is summarised in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Quality of amenity green space in Shropshire

| Analysis area | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Lowest quality sites | Highest quality sites |
|---------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 40% - 100% | 68% | Round Hill, Shrewsbury | Bank Farm Road, Shrewsbury |

SECTION 6 – AMENITY GREEN SPACE

| | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Market Towns | 22% - 97% | 65% | Swan Mere Park, Ellesmere | Coronation Road, Craven Arms |
| Smaller Settlements | 20% - 100% | 66% | Forton Heath AGS, west of Fitz | Station Road, South Hodnet |
| Overall | 20% - 100% | 66% | | |

6.14 As highlighted previously, the balance between quality and quantity was perceived to be particularly important if the value of amenity spaces in Shropshire is to be maximised. The key issues arising from consultation and analysis of the existing quality of provision are therefore:

- the quality of amenity green space is considered to be average by respondents to the household survey (55%). 25% of residents indicate that the quality of this type of open space is good and 20% poor. This suggests that the quality of amenity spaces is viewed more negatively than other types of open space
- site visits support the perception of residents, with the average quality score of a site being 66%
- findings within the three settlement hierarchies mirror the county wide result with over 52% of residents in each area indicating that the quality of amenity green space is average:
 - the greatest level of satisfaction with the quality of amenity green space is portrayed in **Shrewsbury**, where 27% of residents indicate that the quality of this type of open space is good. It is within this area of the county where the greatest quality amenity green space is located
 - residents in **Market Towns** were most negative, with only 22% perceiving provision to be good and almost 20% suggesting that it is poor. Site assessments indicate that the quality of amenity green space in this area is the lowest in the county, with the average quality score of a site being 65%.
- 68% of residents indicate that they feel safe when using amenity green spaces suggesting that safety is of limited concern. Very few residents indicated that fear of safety is a frequent problem. Adequate lighting is identified as the main factor to increase safety at amenity green space sites
- general comments obtained suggest that small amenity green spaces (in the absence of bespoke provision for young people in both urban and rural areas) are sometimes mis-used prohibiting their usage for the whole community
- in north Shropshire, difficulty in maintaining a co-ordinated approach to maintenance and quality aspirations is evident through the varying management/ownership and maintenance agreements that exist. Many Parish Council's and Town Councils manage all open spaces.

Consultation suggested that Wem Millennium Green is a good quality site and an example of good practice

- the quality of amenity spaces in Oswestry was also discussed at length, with some residents suggesting that there are many spaces but they are bland and relatively functionless.

Setting quality standards

- 6.15 The recommended local quality standard for amenity green space is summarised overleaf. Full justification and consultation relating to the quality of provision is provided within Appendix F. Improvements to the quality of amenity green space were perceived to be particularly important to local residents.

Quality Standard (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Amenity green space | | |
|---|---|-------------------|
| | | |
| Essential | | Desirable |
| Clean and litter free | | Toilets |
| Well kept grass | | Nature features |
| Litter bins | | Flowers and trees |
| <p>Based on the above, it is suggested that the following represents a vision for the future delivery of amenity spaces across Shropshire:</p> <p><i>“A clean and well-maintained site with appropriate ancillary accommodation (seating, dog and litter bins etc), pathways and landscaping in the right places providing a spacious outlook and overall enhancing the character of the local environment. Larger sites should be suitable for informal play opportunities and should be enhanced to encourage the site to become a community focus, while smaller sites should at the least provide an important visual amenity function. Sites should provide links to the surrounding green infrastructure”</i></p> | | |
| <p>Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to amenity green space, the relative importance of the key components is shown below. These scores have been used to weight the site assessments.</p> | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | 8% | 1 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | 57% | 4 |
| Vegetation | 24% | 3 |
| Ancillary accommodation | 22% | 2 |

Accessibility

- 6.16 The accessibility of sites is paramount in maximising usage as well as providing an opportunity for all people to use the site. The recommended local standard is set in the form of a distance threshold and is derived directly from the findings of the local consultations.
- 6.17 The majority of residents expect to walk to an amenity green space (75%) reflecting the local nature and small catchment area of these facilities. The expectation that spaces will be available locally is consistent in all settlement hierarchies.

Setting accessibility standards

- 6.18 The recommended local accessibility standard for amenity green space is summarised below. Full justification for the local standard is provided within Appendix F. In light of the consistency in expectation across the county, the same accessibility standard has been set at all settlement hierarchies. The quantity standard will be used to determine the minimum size settlement in which an amenity space should be provided.
- 6.19 In contrast to other types of open space, few other issues relating to access were raised with regards amenity green space. Quality was the overriding issue to be addressed.

Accessibility Standard (see Appendix F)

| |
|--|
| Recommended standard – Amenity green space |
| 10 minute walk |
| Justification |
| <p>Consultation demonstrates a significant emphasis on local amenity space, with over 90% of users in market towns and in Shrewsbury travelling on foot and 62% of users in smaller settlements travelling on foot to reach these sites. Analysis of aspirations with regards amenity green space draws the same conclusions, with over 70% of residents in all hierarchies expecting amenity spaces to be accessible on foot. A walk time standard has therefore been set.</p> <p>The value of amenity spaces in terms of providing local informal recreational opportunities was frequently raised and for many, amenity spaces are the most localised form of provision. A standard of 10 minutes walk time has therefore been set. This is in line with expectations, and also takes into account the need to provide high quality spaces.</p> |

Applying provision standards

- 6.20 The application of the recommended quality, quantity and accessibility standards is essential in understanding the existing distribution of open space sport and recreation facilities and identifying areas where provision is insufficient to meet local need.
- 6.21 Table 6.3 summarises the application of the quantity standard both at the existing time and up to 2030. This provides an understanding of where current provision is insufficient to meet local need.

Table 6.3 Application of quantity standard

| Analysis areas | Current balanced against local standard (hectares per 1000 population) | Future balanced against local standard hectares per 1000 population) |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Shrewsbury | -1.44 | -5.53 |
| Market Towns | -1.79 | -5.47 |
| Smaller Settlements | -1.27 | -5.82 |
| Overall | -4.50 | -16.83 |

6.22 As can be seen in Table 6.3, there are shortfalls in all areas of the county when measured against the local standard, suggesting that additional amenity spaces are required. Amenity green space is perceived to be particularly important in terms of the local opportunities that it provides for children and young people.

6.23 The remainder of this section considers the key issues for the delivery of amenity green space across Shropshire across each of the three settlement hierarchies.

6.24 Parks are perceived to be particularly important across the county, the value of both formal parks and country parks was emphasised throughout consultation. Formal parks were identified as a focal point of the community and country parks were perceived to provide a wide range of recreational opportunities.

6.25 They can play a key role in providing informal sport and recreation opportunities for local residents of all ages.

Shrewsbury

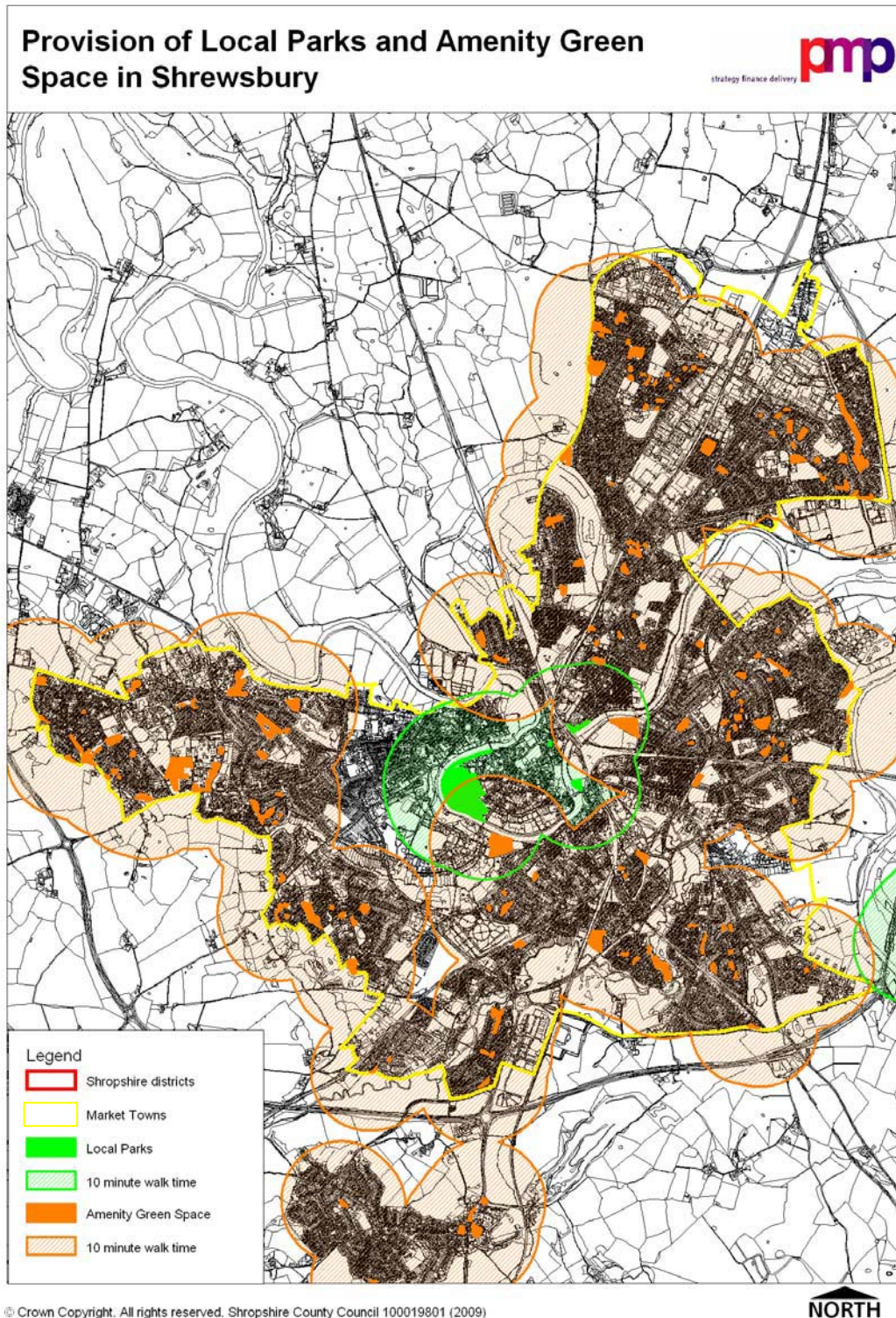
6.26 Application of the quantity standards in Shrewsbury suggests that provision is currently below the recommended level. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and new provision will be required. In light of the small catchment area, new provision is likely to be particularly important in the event of the development of new areas of housing.

6.27 The quantity standards identify whether areas are quantitatively above or below the recommended minimum standard; and the accessibility standards will help to determine where those deficiencies are of high importance.

SECTION 6 – AMENITY GREEN SPACE

- 6.28 Map 6.1 illustrates the application of the accessibility standards for Shrewsbury. While it can be seen that there are shortfalls in quantitative terms, overall there are few residents outside of the catchment area of new provision. Only residents in central Shrewsbury are outside of the catchment for amenity space and the majority of these are located within a 10 minute walk of the Quarry, the main park. As a higher order facility, the Quarry fulfils the role of amenity space and additional provision would not be required in this area.
- 6.29 The only other area containing limited amenity space is the Sundorne area of the town. This area is located far away from parks and there is also limited natural and semi natural provision within this locality. While the River corridor provides an important recreational opportunity (and to some extent mitigates the need for amenity green space) it offers limited opportunities for play and informal kickabouts and new provision may therefore be required.

Map 6.1 – Amenity Green Space and Parks in Shrewsbury



SECTION 6 – AMENITY GREEN SPACE

- 6.30 The quantity shortfalls suggest that, while the distribution of sites is even, the capacity of existing amenity spaces may be insufficient to meet local needs. Application of the standard at a ward level suggests that in particular, new provision should be targeted at the Column and Meole Brace wards.
- 6.31 Given that most residents have access to at least one type of informal open space, in the shorter term, qualitative improvements should be priority. The quality of amenity green space in this area of the county is average, with the average quality score of a site being 68%. 63 sites scored 60% and below, highlighting the need for significant qualitative improvements. The quality vision highlights the importance of cleanliness and maintenance, as well the provision of amenity spaces which contain basic facilities such as litter bins and seating.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| AGS1 | Focus on maintaining and improving the quality of amenity spaces in Shrewsbury in line with the quality vision. |
|-------------|---|

- 6.32 As the population grows and the shape of the town changes, new provision will be required. Given the pressures on existing sites, new provision should also be considered where opportunities arise.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| AGS2 | Longer term, new provision will be required in Shrewsbury, particularly in the event of population growth or new housing development. |
|-------------|---|

Market Towns

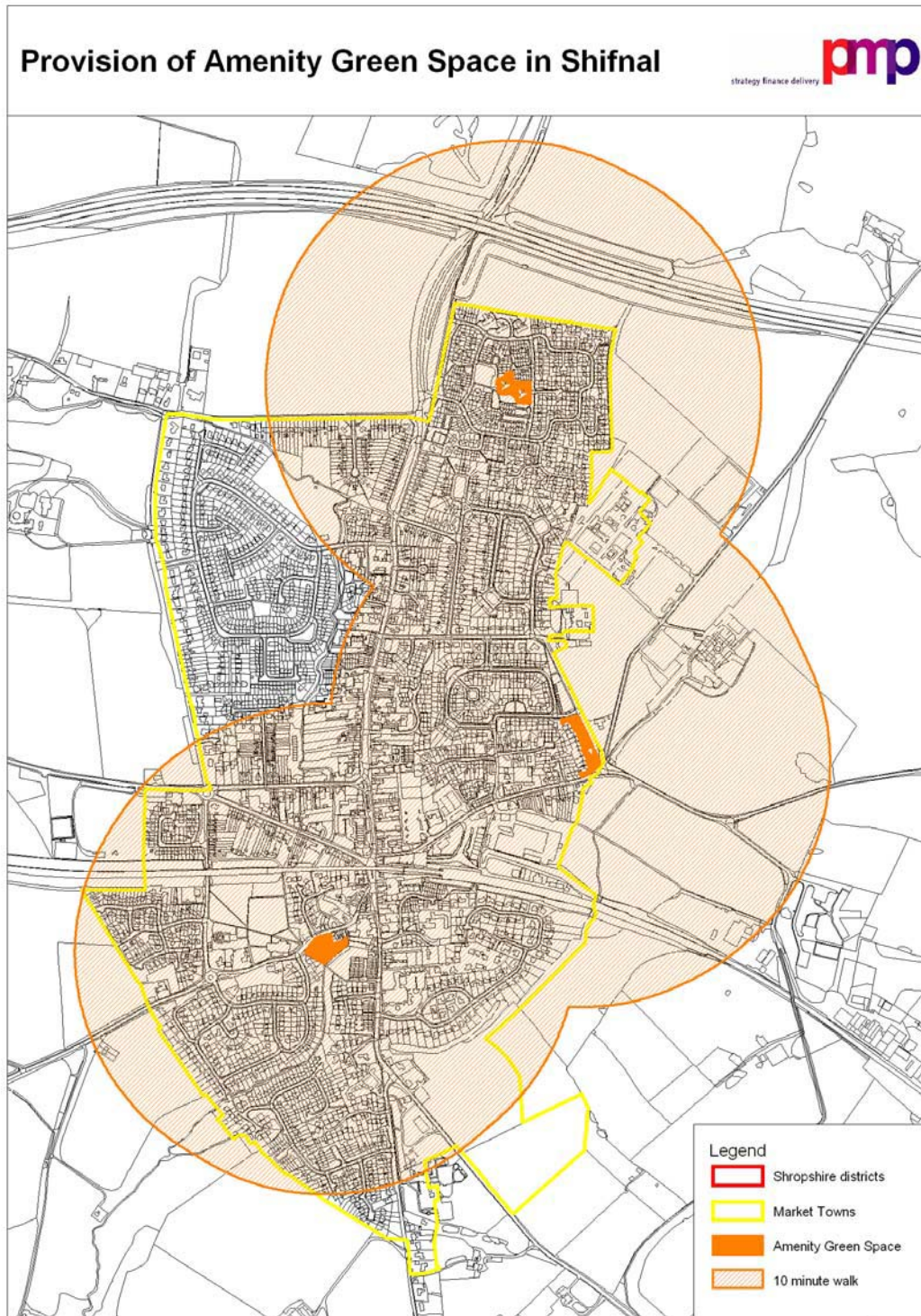
- 6.33 Application of the quantity standards across the market towns indicates that there is an overall shortfall of provision. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and shortfalls will increase to almost 6 hectares.
- 6.34 Application of the quantity standard and accessibility standard for each market town is summarised in Table 6.4. It can be seen that overall, there are relatively few deficiencies.

Table 6.4 – Amenity Green Spaces in Market Towns

| Analysis areas | Current balanced against local standard (hectares per 1000 population) | Access to amenity spaces |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Bishops Castle | -0.09 | All residents within catchment |
| Bridgnorth | 1.32 | All residents within catchment |
| Broseley | -1.38 | Some residents outside of catchment (west) |
| Church Stretton | -0.99 | All residents within catchment |
| Craven Arms | -0.59 | All residents within catchment |
| Ellesmere | 0.16 | All residents within catchment |
| Ludlow | -2.65 | Some very small shortfalls |
| Market Drayton | -2.28 | All residents within catchment |
| Much Wenlock | 0.42 | Residents within catchment |
| Oswestry | 9.71 | All residents within catchment |
| Shifnal | -1.75 | Some residents outside of catchment (west) |
| Wem | -1.39 | All residents within catchment |
| Whitchurch | -2.26 | All residents within catchment |

6.35 The deficiencies outlined above are illustrated in maps 6.2 and 6.3.

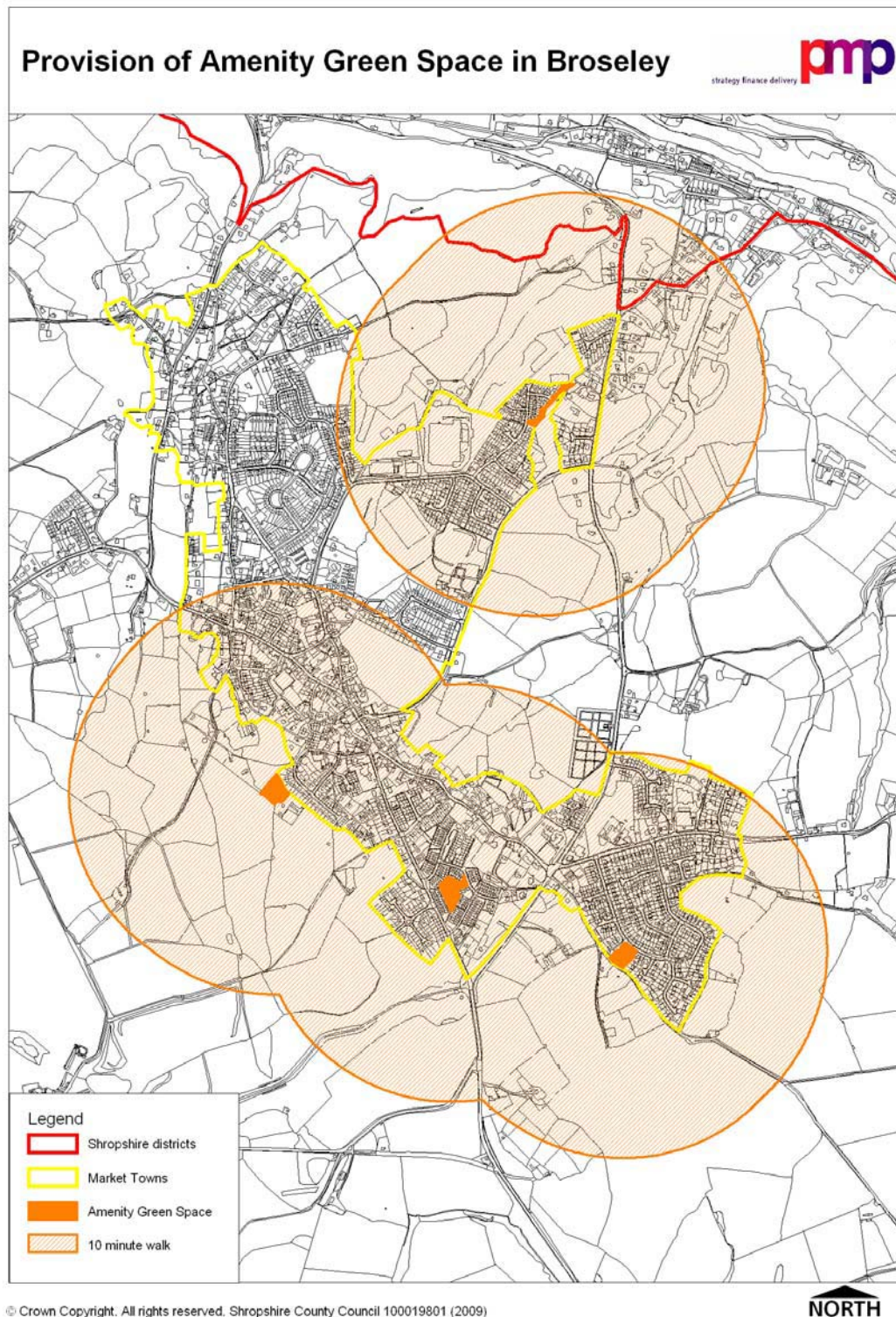
Map 6.2 – Deficiencies of amenity space in Shifnal



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Map 6.3 – Deficiencies of amenity space in Broseley



SECTION 6 – AMENITY GREEN SPACE

- 6.36 The majority of residents in these areas are also outside of the appropriate catchment area for a park. Priority should therefore be given to the provision of new amenity spaces within these areas.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| AGS 3 | Consider the provision of new amenity spaces (and / or parks) in Shifnal and Broseley. |
|--------------|--|

- 6.37 Outside of these areas, given the good access to amenity space as well as other types of informal open space, in the short term, it will be important to improve the quality of existing amenity spaces. The quality of amenity green space in the market towns is the lowest of all areas in the county. Furthermore, 47 sites achieved quality scores 60% and below emphasising the need for qualitative improvements in the county.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| AGS 4 | Improve the quality of existing amenity spaces in line with the quality vision. |
|--------------|---|

- 6.38 Longer term, seek opportunities to provide new amenity spaces in areas where provision currently falls below the minimum quantity standard.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| AGS 5 | Seek opportunities to provide new amenity spaces in areas where provision falls below the minimum quantity standard. |
|--------------|--|

Smaller Settlements

- 6.39 Based on a minimum size for an amenity space of 0.2ha, application of the quantity standard indicates that all settlements exceeding 570 residents should contain an amenity space. This provides an indication only and guides decision making relating to new development. In order to adequately meet the accessibility standard, amenity spaces would be required in all villages.

- 6.40 These amenity spaces may take the form of village greens, or as highlighted in Sections 4 and 5, pocket parks are open spaces managed and run by local people. They provide a formal space dedicated to informal recreation as well as the protection of wildlife and landscape. Many pocket parks are informal natural areas and there are therefore strong links with the natural open space typology. These parks would also fulfil the role of amenity spaces.

- 6.41 In addition to the creation of pocket parks, it will be essential to facilitate access routes to country parks and formal parks within larger settlements.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| AGS 6 | <p>Promote the development amenity spaces in villages where population exceeds 570. Consider the demand for such facilities (and provide a site where appropriate) in settlements smaller than this).</p> <p>Facilitate access routes to country parks and formal parks for residents in smaller settlements.</p> |
|--------------|---|

Local Development Framework Implications

- 6.42 The key issues arising from the analysis of the provision of local and country parks for the LDF are therefore as follows:
- drive a strategic programme of qualitative improvements across the county – this could include the incorporation of policies which facilitate the collection of contributions from new developments
 - ensure that policy requires the development of new amenity spaces in the event of new housing development where current or future provision falls below the minimum standards
 - facilitate the delivery of improved public transport and green corridors between country parks, formal parks and other open spaces.

Summary and Conclusions

- 6.43 For many residents amenity green space will be the most local form of open space provision. The value of amenity green spaces within close proximity to residents was noted through the local consultation. These spaces are valuable in terms of the landscape benefits that they bring as well as the recreational opportunities they offer.
- 6.44 The community interaction benefits of amenity green space are recognised, with residents identifying this type of open space as valuable to the local community.
- 6.45 Application of the quantity, quality and accessibility standards illustrates that quality is a particular priority and that there are few residents outside of the appropriate catchment for amenity space and site visits reveal that the proportion of amenity spaces considered to be poor is particularly high.
- 6.46 While the overall focus is on increasing the quality of amenity spaces, consideration should be given to new provision in some larger rural settlements, focusing firstly on settlements where the population exceeds 570.

Provision for children and young people

Introduction and definition

- 7.1 PPG17 states that the broad objective of provision for children and young people is to ensure that they have opportunities to interact with their peers and learn social and movement skills within their home environment. At the same time, they must not create nuisance for other residents or appear threatening to passers by.
- 7.2 This typology encompasses a vast range of provision, from small areas of green space with a single piece of equipment (similar to the typology of amenity greenspace) to large, multi purpose play areas. It considers equipped provision only.
- 7.3 PPG17 notes that categorising facilities under one umbrella often ignores the needs of older children. Each site and range of equipment has a different purpose and often serves a different age group and target audience. Provision of facilities for children does not necessarily negate the need for provision for young people and vice versa.
- 7.4 In light of the differences between provision for children and young people, this typology has been subdivided and facilities for children and young people have been analysed separately.
- 7.5 Provision for children is taken to include equipped children's play areas and adventure playgrounds that are perceived to cater for children under 12.
- 7.6 Facilities for young people includes the following types of provision:
- Multi Use Games Areas (MUGAs)
 - skateparks
 - basketball courts
 - youth shelters
 - informal kickabout areas
 - BMX tracks.
- 7.7 It is anticipated that these facilities would serve young people over the age of 12.
- 7.8 In addition to considering the specific role that equipped provision for children and young people fulfils, the interrelationship with other types of open spaces, including parks and amenity areas will also be considered.
- 7.9 This section of the report sets out the strategic context, key findings emerging from consultation and assessment of current provision for children and young people. Local standards have been derived from the consultation undertaken as part of this study and are therefore directly representative of local needs. The application of these standards provides the Council with a number of policy options for the delivery of facilities for young people and children.

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- 7.10 The majority of schools are currently inaccessible to the community outside of school hours and play areas at these sites have not been considered as part of this assessment. Current Government Agendas seek to place schools at the heart of the community. In future years, school sites may therefore be central to community life and offer opportunities outside of curricular hours for children and young people.

Context

- 7.11 The importance of appropriate provision for children and young people is rising up national, regional and local agendas and innovative design of facilities for children and young people, and their involvement within the design, is becoming increasingly important.

- 7.12 Play England, a national agency, looks to ensure that “

All children and young people in England have regular access and opportunity for free, inclusive, local play provision and play space”.

- 7.13 Play England provides guidance for the creation of appropriate play opportunities and this is summarised below. It will be essential that new play provision in Shropshire, as well as improvements to existing facilities are designed with these principles in mind.

| Guidance | Key principles |
|---|---|
| Play England Design For Play | <p>The strategy sets out the principles for creating imaginative, innovative and stimulating play spaces.</p> <p>The strategy outlines the ten principles for designing successful play spaces. Successful play spaces:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • are bespoke • are well located • make use of the natural elements • provide a wide range of play experiences • are accessible to both disabled and non-disabled children • meet community needs • allow children of different ages to play together • build in opportunities to experience, risk and challenge • are sustainable and appropriately managed • allow for change and evolution. |
| Play England Managing Risk In Play Provision | <p>The document outlines practical ways on how risk can be managed in play provision.</p> <p>The document promotes the challenge of risk in play provision, whilst protecting against harm and encourages the provision of more challenging facilities rather than traditional play provision.</p> |

7.14

7.15 The Children and Young People's plan, developed by Shropshire Children's Trust, aims to improve opportunities for children and young people across Shropshire. The plan identifies several overarching objectives of relevance to this study, including involving children and young people, removing barriers to participation, increasing access for disabled groups and raising participation in physical activity both in and out of schools.

7.16 Reflecting the aim of Play England, a key target of the Children and Young Peoples' plan is to 'raise the importance, value and status of children's play, increasing the opportunities that children and young people have to use free, open access play provision, especially in the areas of greatest need.' This reinforces the importance of play areas and informal facilities for young people, which offer many of these opportunities.

7.17 Children and young people is also a key theme of the Shropshire Partnership Community Strategy. The importance of providing a high quality environment and involving this group in decision making is central to the aims objectives and the provision of high value play opportunities is one of the main focuses at Parish and neighbourhood levels.

Consultation – Assessing Local Needs

7.18 Consultation undertaken across Shropshire demonstrates that residents feel strongly about the quality of play opportunities across the county. Provision for children and young people were the overriding themes of all consultations. In particular, the lack of facilities for young people was frequently raised. This was perceived to have a negative impact on the quality of other open spaces and the use of other public areas.

7.19 While there was an emphasis on increasing the quantity of provision, in many instances the quality of facilities was deemed to be a significant issue, with residents highlighting the lack of range and unimaginative facilities.

Quantity

Current position

7.20 The quantity of provision for children and young people across Shropshire is summarised in Tables 7.1 and 7.2 respectively. There are 196 play areas for children and 66 facilities for young people.

7.21 It must be noted that this assessment considers only the provision of equipped facilities and does not take into account other activities offered. The inter-relationship between equipped play and play spaces (i.e amenity spaces and parks) will be considered later in this section.

Table 7.1 Provision for children across Shropshire

| Analysis areas | Current provision | Number of sites | Smallest site (hectares) | Largest site (hectares) | Estimated population 2029 | Provision per 1000 population (2029) |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 2.09 | 39 | 0.01 | 0.26 | 72,500 | 0.03 |
| Market Towns | 8.38 | 62 | 0.008 | 1.35 | 96,100 | 0.09 |
| Smaller Settlements | 11.82 | 95 | 0.0067 | 0.71 | 151,700 | 0.08 |
| Overall | 20.30 | 196 | 0.0067 | 1.35 | 320,300 | 0.06 |

7.22 The key issues emerging from Table 7.1 and consultations relating to the quantity of provision are as follows:

- over half the respondents to the household survey (52%) consider the provision of facilities for children to be insufficient. 35% of residents indicate that provision is sufficient
- provision is distributed unevenly across the settlements, with the quantity of facilities per 1000 higher in the smaller settlements and in the market towns than in Shrewsbury. This is however perhaps not surprising, as more facilities are required to provide local access for residents in smaller settlements. Issues arising in the different geographical areas include:
 - **Shrewsbury** - 40% of residents indicate that provision is adequate (about right or more than enough) compared to 46% who feel that more is required. While many residents indicate that their opinions are based on a lack of provision in their locality, it is clear that in some instances, the quality of facilities impacts on the perceived quantity. In particular, residents living in the north of Shrewsbury commented on the poor quality of facilities
 - **Market Towns**- the majority of respondents to the household survey indicate that the provision of children’s play areas is insufficient (55%). 35% of residents consider provision to be sufficient. While many residents simply stated that there are not enough facilities and that facilities are not in sufficiently close proximity to their home, the issue of the quality of facilities was also clear. The quantity of facilities in market towns is above that in Shrewsbury
 - **Smaller Settlements** - over half the respondents to the household survey (51%) regard the provision of children’s play areas to be insufficient. 35% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient. Most residents who were dissatisfied

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with the quantity of provision indicated that there were no facilities in their village and that they were required to travel. As highlighted, provision in the rural settlements is higher than in other areas of Shropshire. Despite this, there are a lot of villages where there is not a play area

- in all levels of the settlement hierarchy it can be seen that the size of sites varies. There is less variation in Shrewsbury than in other areas of the county.

7.23 Table 7.2 summarises the quantity of facilities for young people across Shropshire.

Table 7.2 Provision for young people across Shropshire

| Analysis areas | Current provision | Number of sites | Smallest site (hectares) | Largest site (hectares) | Estimated population 2029 | Provision per 1000 population (2029) |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 2.76 | 22 | 0.07 | 0.60 | 72,500 | 0.04 |
| Market Towns | 4.47 | 12 | 0.03 | 1.69 | 96,100 | 0.05 |
| Smaller Settlements | 4.95 | 32 | 0.02 | 0.72 | 151,700 | 0.03 |
| Overall | 12.18 | 66 | 0.02 | 1.69 | 320,300 | 0.038 |

7.24 The key issues emerging from Table 7.2 above and consultations relating to the quantity of provision for young people are as follows:

- over two thirds of respondents to the household survey consider the provision of facilities for young people to be insufficient (68%). Only 13% of residents feel that provision is insufficient. This level of dissatisfaction is the most conclusive of all typologies
- analysis of provision per 1000 population demonstrates that facilities for young people are distributed relatively evenly across the county. Provision is higher in the Market Towns, equating to 0.05 hectares per 1000. Like provision for children, it is evident that the size of facilities varies significantly. In this instance, this is likely to be related to the type of facility provided. The key issues arising in each of the settlement hierarchies are:
 - **Shrewsbury** - only 16% of residents suggest that there are enough facilities (about right or more than enough) while 62% indicate that there are not enough. It is indicated that there are insufficient activities for young people provided and there is insufficient variety in Shrewsbury

- **Market Towns** - only a minority of respondents regard the provision of facilities for young people to be sufficient (13%). 71% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient. Almost all comments relating to provision for teenagers related directly to the quantity of facilities and lack of opportunities provided. Residents indicated that new facilities were required and provided ideas including shelters, skate parks, football pitches and youth clubs
- **Smaller Settlements** - the significant majority of respondents to the household survey regard the provision of facilities for young people to be insufficient (67%). Only 11% of residents consider provision to be sufficient. Residents in rural settlements also indicated that there were insufficient opportunities for children and young people and the majority of residents indicated that there was nothing within their village. Those who felt that provision was sufficient indicated that they lived in small villages and that they would not necessarily expect specific facilities.

Setting provision standards

- 7.25 The recommended local quantity standards have been derived from the local needs consultation and audit of provision and are summarised overleaf. Full justification for each of the standards is provided within Appendix F.
- 7.26 Both standards require an increase on existing levels of provision in light of the findings of the local needs assessment, where there is an overwhelming concern that provision is insufficient. It will be essential that future increases in provision are balanced with the need to tailor the quality of facilities to the target audience.

Quantity standard – Children’s play areas (see Appendices E and F – standards and justification, worksheet and calculator)

| Existing level of provision | Recommended standard |
|---|--|
| <p style="text-align: center;">Shrewsbury – 0.03</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Market Towns – 0.10</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Smaller Settlements – 0.09</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">0.035 (Shrewsbury</p> <p style="text-align: center;">0.105 Market Towns</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Smaller Settlements 0.105</p> |
| Justification | |
| <p>The overall quantity of provision was perceived to be insufficient across all three settlement hierarchies (46%, 55% and 51% of residents indicating that there is not enough provision in Shrewsbury, Market Towns and Smaller settlements respectively). It must however be noted that reasons provided for this perception relate to the quality of facilities as well as the quantity and it will therefore be essential to ensure that there is an appropriate balance between quality and quantity.</p> <p>In light of current levels of dissatisfaction, a standard above the existing level of provision in each area has therefore been set. The increase on existing provision has been determined giving consideration to the number of play areas that will be required to meet accessibility deficiencies. The accessibility standard has been set with a balance between quantity and quality in mind and the quantity standard also therefore reflects this balance.</p> <p>It may not be realistic or desirable to provide formal facilities for children in all sizes of settlement across the authority.</p> | |

Quantity standard – Provision for young people (see Appendices E and F – standards and justification, worksheet and calculator)

| Existing level of provision | Recommended standard |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury – 0.04 | Shrewsbury – 0.055 |
| Market Towns – 0.04 | Market Towns – 0.055 |
| Smaller Settlements – 0.45 | Smaller Settlements – 0.055 |
| Justification | |
| <p>The lack of facilities was highlighted across all consultations and almost all comments made relate directly to a perceived lack of facilities. Given that dissatisfaction with the provision of facilities for young people is higher than for all other types of open space (62%, 71% and 67% of residents in Shrewsbury, Market Towns and Smaller Settlements respectively are dissatisfied) a standard above the existing level of provision has been set.</p> <p>In order to ensure that the standard is deliverable and promotes a balance between quality and quantity, the required increase has been based on the results of the application of the accessibility standard (and the number of additional facilities required to achieve the standard), which has been set to ensure that a sustainable network of provision can be achieved. The type of facilities provided will vary according to the needs of the local residents.</p> <p>It may not be realistic or desirable to provide formal facilities for young people in all size of settlement across the authority. Based on a minimum site size of 0.1ha (the average size of a NEAP), application of this quantity standard indicates that as a minimum, residents in all settlements above 2000 residents should have access to a facility for young people. Despite this, the target will be to ensure that all residents have access to at least one type of opportunity for young people (including amenity space regardless of settlement size).</p> | |

Quality

Current position

- 7.27 The quality of existing children’s play areas and facilities for young people was assessed through site visits undertaken as part of the previous audits of open space and supplemented by visits undertaken as part of this PPG17 Assessment.
- 7.28 The quality of children’s play areas is summarised in Table 7.3.

Table 7.3 Quality of children’s play areas in Shropshire

| Analysis area | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Lowest quality sites | Highest quality sites |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 56% - 100% | 76% | Mary Webb Road Play Area | The Quarry Play Area |
| Market Towns | 38% - 94% | 68% | Holly Green Playground (Oswestry) | Recreation Ground, Children, Wem |
| Smaller Settlements | 38% - 100% | 73% | Hartmann Close Play Area, just outside Whitchurch | Ivor Wright Play Area, Bayston Hill |
| Overall | 38% - 100% | 72% | | |

7.29 The key issues arising from consultation with regards to the quality of children’s play areas are as follows:

- 44% of respondents to the household survey consider the quality of children’s play areas to be average. 30% of residents indicate that the quality is poor and 26% good. This highlights a difference in opinion regarding the quality of children’s play areas in the county
- site assessments reveal that the quality of children’s play areas is generally good, with the average quality score of a site being 72%. However, the quality of sites is wide ranging with scores varying from 38% - 100%
- findings within the three settlement hierarchies are consistent with the overall results, with the majority of respondents in each type of settlement indicating that the quality of children’s play areas is average
- 74% of respondents indicate they feel safe when using children’s play areas
- analysis of opinions on the quality of facilities for children demonstrates that:
 - **in Shrewsbury**, 36% of residents indicate that the quality of facilities is good. This is the highest proportion of all areas of the county and is reflected in site assessment findings. A survey was undertaken in Shrewsbury to find out user opinion of the children’s play area and paddling pool in The Quarry. When asked what people liked about the current play area, qualitative responses included variety of equipment, dog free, safe and secure and the soft flooring. Although people feel safe and secure they believe CCTV would be welcomed.

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Whilst additional ancillary accommodation such as seating should be increased and toilets and changing facilities enhanced. These results; although only about one specific facility complements the overall aspirations of the household survey

- **in the Market Towns**, only 21% of residents suggested that play provision is good, the lowest of all settlement hierarchies. It is within this area of the county where the lowest quality sites are found. Other consultations demonstrate that in north Shropshire, the ownership of play areas is varied, however drop in session attendees indicated that they are generally good quality with only a few instances of misuse and vandalism, specifically mentioned in Market Drayton as an on-going issue. The play areas are well used, although a greater range of facilities would be beneficial to residents. In Oswestry, vandalism and graffiti were the key issues identified
- **in the smaller settlements**, only 28% of respondents indicated that the quality of facilities for children is good and 31% felt them to be poor. The remainder indicated that facilities are average

7.30 The quality of facilities for young people areas is summarised in Table 7.4 below.

Table 7.4 Quality of facilities for young people in Shropshire

| Analysis area | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Lowest quality sites | Highest quality sites |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|---|
| Shrewsbury | 30% - 80% | 59% | Crowmoor, Upton Lane Recreation Ground | Kynaston Road Recreation Ground |
| Market Towns | 52% - 68% | 59% | Youth area, Oak Meadow (Bishops Castle) | Kerry Lane Youth Area, Bishops Castle |
| Smaller Settlements | 50% - 100% | 71% | Callow Crescent, Minsterley | Stanley Parker Playing Field (Bayston Hill) |
| Overall | 30% - 100% | 63% | | |

- 7.31 The key issues arising from consultation with regards to the quality of facilities for young people are as follows:
- the significant majority of respondents indicate that the quality of facilities for young people is poor (62%). This is the most conclusive dissatisfaction of all types of open space. Only 8% of residents feel that the quality of facilities for young people is good
 - in contrast to the perceptions of residents, site assessments indicate that the quality of facilities for young people is good, with the average quality score of a site being 74%
 - the low perceptions of quality given by residents may be influenced by the lack of provision in the county
 - findings within the three settlement hierarchies mirror the county wide result, with over 62% of residents in each area indicating that the quality of facilities for young people is poor:
 - like provision for children, satisfaction is highest in **Shrewsbury**, although only 11% felt provision was good and 62% indicated that it was poor
 - the greatest level of dissatisfaction is portrayed in **market towns**, where 68% of residents identify the quality of facilities for young people as poor and only 6% suggest that it is good
 - in the **smaller settlements**, 64% of residents are dissatisfied with the quality of facilities for young people.
 - general comments suggest that some residents believe that more informal provision is required for young people, as opposed to formal play equipment, to enable them to socialise with friends
 - furthermore, some residents were concerned that there was limited and dated / unimaginative play equipment. There were concerns that play provision within The Quarry focused on the younger age range, and this lack of provision for teenagers means they congregate at any public area locally.

Setting quality standards

- 7.32 The recommended local quality standards for provision for children and young people are summarised below and overleaf. Full justifications and consultation relating to the quality of provision for the local standard is provided within Appendix F
- 7.33 The standards summarise the key aspirations of residents of Shropshire with regards provision for children and young people. The importance of tailoring the facility to the needs and aspiration of the children within the catchment area cannot be underestimated.

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- 7.34 Guidance provided by Play England in the recent publications *Managing Risk in Play Provision and Design For Play* focuses on improving the play value of facilities for children and young people. The guidance moves away from the provision of traditional swings and slides and encourages the development of more innovative opportunities, including natural play environments. Adherence to this guidance is therefore likely to see a greater overlap and interrelationship between natural open spaces, informal open spaces and provision for children and young people in future years. The principles set out in this guidance should be considered when new facilities are provided and existing facilities are upgraded. Furthermore, any new facilities should be designed through consultation with young people. This will ensure that facilities are tailored to the needs and aspirations of local communities therefore increasing usage of these facilities.

Quality standard – Children’s play areas (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Children’s play areas | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| Local consultation, national guidance and best practice suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents: | | |
| Essential | Desirable | |
| Clean and litter free | Well kept grass | |
| Facilities for the young | Litter bins | |
| Toilets | Seating | |
| Based on the above, it is therefore recommended that the quality vision for facilities for children in Shropshire is: | | |
| <p><i>“A well designed clean site providing a mix of well-maintained and imaginative equipment although local areas for play and toddler provision is included, providing an enriched play environment in a safe, secure and convenient location. Sites should have clear boundaries, with dog proof fencing and include appropriate ancillary facilities such as seating, litterbins and toilets within the larger sites. Sites should also comply with appropriate national guidelines for design and safety”</i></p> | | |
| This vision is flexible and can be applied to traditional play opportunities or to promote natural play. | | |
| Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to children’s play areas, the relative importance of the key components is shown below. These scores have been used to weight the site assessments. | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | 10% | 1 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | 63% | 4 |

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| | | |
|-------------------------|-----|---|
| Vegetation | 12% | 2 |
| Ancillary accommodation | 19% | 3 |

Quality standard – Facilities for young people (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Facilities for young people | | |
|--|--|------------------|
| Local consultation, national guidance and best practice suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents: | | |
| Essential | Desirable | |
| Facilities for the young | Litter bins | |
| Clean and litter free | Seating | |
| Toilets | Good site access | |
| Based on the above, it is therefore recommended that the quality vision for facilities for young people in Shropshire is: <i>“A site providing a robust yet imaginative play environment for older children in a safe and secure location, with clear separation from younger children’s facilities, overlooked from some aspects and that promotes a sense of ownership. The site should include clean, litter and dog free areas for more informal play and appropriately designed seating and shelter. Sites should also comply with appropriate national guidelines for design and safety</i> | | |
| Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to amenity green space, the relative importance of the key components is shown below. These scores have been used to weight the site assessments. | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | Based on good practice | 3 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | Based on good practice | 4 |
| Vegetation | Based on good practice | 1 |
| Ancillary accommodation | Based on good practice | 2 |

Accessibility

- 7.35 The accessibility of sites is paramount in maximising usage as well as providing opportunities for people to use the site. The recommended local standard is set in the form of a distance threshold and is derived directly from the findings of the local consultations.
- 7.36 Local access to provision for children and young people is particularly important in order to promote use of the site.

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- 7.37 Consultation and analysis highlights that the key issues with regards accessibility of provision for children and young people include:
- unsurprisingly, current travel methods highlight a clear preference for walking to children’s play areas, reinforcing the expectation that facilities are provided locally
 - the majority of respondents to the household survey indicate that they would expect to walk to a children’s play area (81%) and a facility for young people (60%).

Setting accessibility standards

- 7.38 The recommended local accessibility standards for children’s play areas and facilities young people are summarised below and overleaf. Provision of both types of facility is expected to be in close proximity to the home. Full justification for the local standard is provided within Appendix F.
- 7.39 It is recognised that some facilities may attract users from a wider catchment and this will be discussed in the analysis that follows. While these facilities do not negate the need for local provision, they provide an additional and frequently used county wide resource.

Accessibility Standard (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Children’s play areas |
|--|
| 10 minute walk |
| Justification |
| <p>In Shrewsbury and in the Market Towns, 93% of residents expect facilities to be accessible by foot. 68% of residents in rural settlements also felt that these facilities should be accessible on foot. This provides strong evidence that these facilities should be available locally and that a walk time standard should be set.</p> <p>The recommended standard of 10 minutes is above the modal response in order to facilitate a balance between quality and quantity of provision. Consultation demonstrates that quality of facilities is as important, if not more important than quantity. The standard links with that set for young people and for formal parks hence facilitating the delivery of sites containing multiple types of provision. Amenity spaces will provide localised opportunities for informal play. Local decisions will be made as to the most appropriate type of facility to be provided at each site. Play provision may include natural play spaces as well as more traditional formal swings and slides.</p> <p>While the provision of facilities for children within 10 minutes of every home is an aspirational standard, this will represent the overall target and need will be evaluated on a settlement by settlement basis. Provision of facilities within all small settlements will be challenging, and the quantity standard will provide a minimum settlement size enabling prioritisation of issues. The inter-relationship between amenity space and provision for children will be considered in order to ensure that all residents have access to an accessible</p> |

open space as a minimum.

Recommended standard – Facilities for young people

10 minute walk

Justification

The majority of residents (68% in Shrewsbury, 79% in Market Towns, 45% in rural settlements) would expect to travel to facilities for young people on foot. This provides strong evidence that these facilities should be available locally and that a walk time standard should be set.

The recommended standard of 10 minutes is in line with the modal response and will enable a balance between quality and quantity of provision. The standard links with that set for children and for formal parks hence facilitating the delivery of sites containing multiple types of provision. Amenity spaces will provide localised opportunities for young people. Local decisions will be made as to the most appropriate type of facility to be provided at each site. Facilities for young people will provide a focal point for the community but will vary in type and style according to the needs of the local community. In some instances, formal facilities may be inappropriate.

While the provision of facilities for young people within 10 minutes of every home is an aspirational standard, this will represent the overall target and need will be evaluated on a settlement by settlement basis. Provision of facilities within all small settlements will be challenging, and the quantity standard will provide a minimum settlement size enabling prioritisation of issues. The inter-relationship between amenity space and provision for young people will be considered in order to ensure that all residents have access to an accessible open space as a minimum.

Applying provision standards

- 7.40 The application of the recommended quality, quantity and accessibility standards is essential in understanding the existing distribution of open space, sport and recreation facilities and identifying areas where provision is insufficient to meet local need.
- 7.41 The quantity standards enable the identification of areas that do not meet the minimum provision standards, while the accessibility standards will help determine where those deficiencies are of high importance.
- 7.42 Applying the standards together is a much more meaningful method of analysis than applying the standards separately. The application of these standards is set out in Table 7.5 and 7.6. In light of the importance of the proximity of facilities to the home, the application of accessibility standards is particularly important.
- 7.43 The findings of the application of these standards should complement the principles set out in the play policy and inform future decision making.

Table 7.5 Application of quantity standard – Children’s play areas

| Analysis areas | Current balanced against local standard (hectares) | Future balanced against local standard (hectares) |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Shrewsbury | -0.23 | -0.45 |
| Market Towns | -0.85 | -1.71 |
| Smaller Settlements | -2.74 | -4.11 |
| Overall | -3.82 | -6.27 |

7.44 The application of the local standard for quantity results in shortfalls in all settlement hierarchies. Higher quantities of provision are required in the smaller settlements to meet local accessibility standards and the highest shortfalls are found in this type of settlement.

Table 7.6 Application of quantity standard – Facilities for young people

| Analysis areas | Current balanced against local standard (hectares) | Future balanced against local standard (hectares) |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| Shrewsbury | -0.89 | -1.23 |
| Market Towns | -0.36 | -0.82 |
| Smaller Settlements | -2.68 | -3.39 |
| Overall | -3.93 | -5.44 |

7.45 The application of the local quantity standard for young people results in similar issues to those highlighted for children: There are shortfalls in all settlement hierarchies.

- 7.46 While this section focuses primarily on equipped areas for children and young people, it is also essential to consider the role that amenity green spaces play in providing informal play opportunities. Areas deficient in both amenity space and formal facilities should be a particular priority for new provision, as this indicates that there is a distinct lack of opportunities for play. At each settlement hierarchy, the inter-relationship between facilities for children, young people and amenity green spaces will be considered.

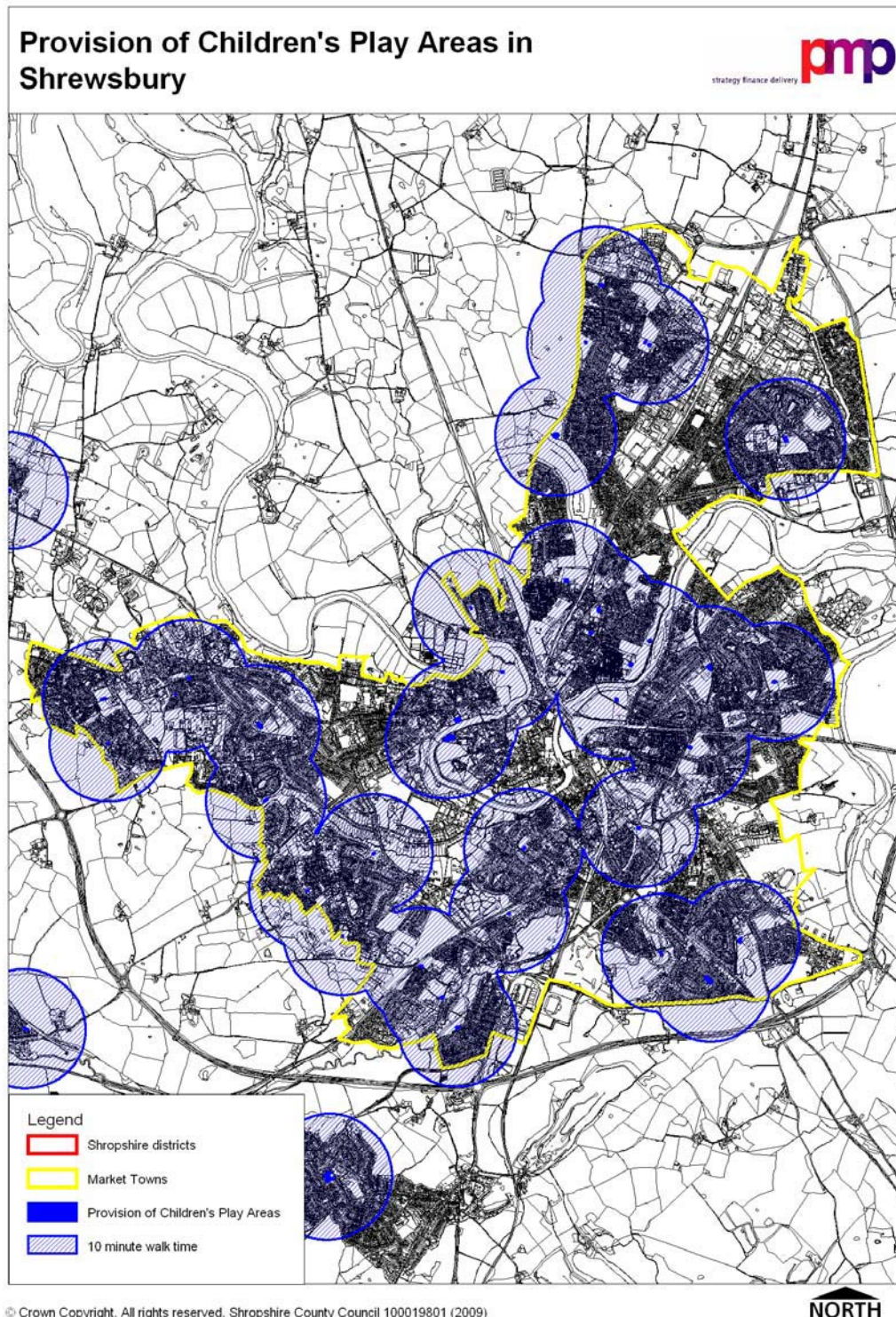
The future delivery of facilities for children and young people across Shropshire

Shrewsbury

Facilities for children

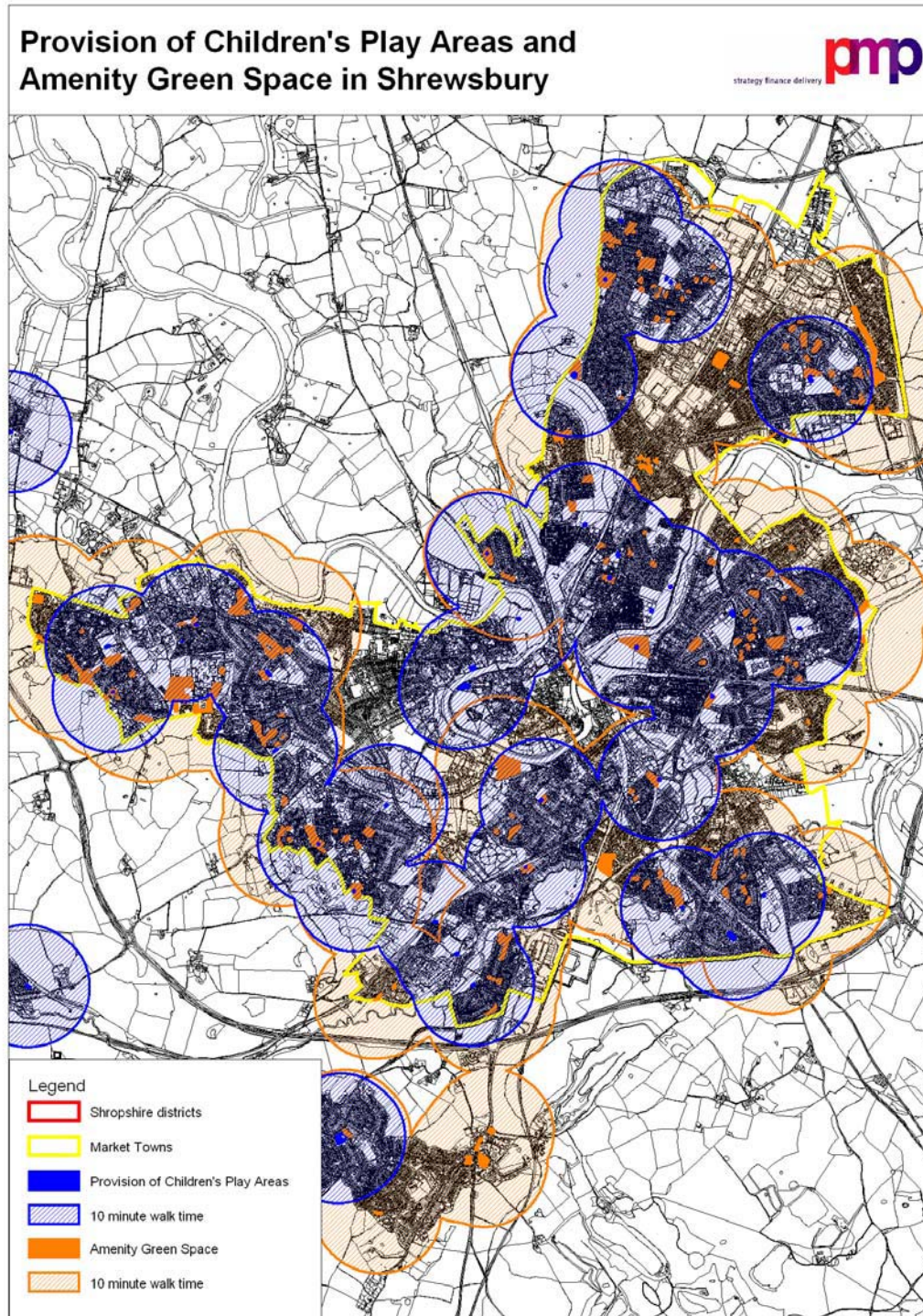
- 7.47 Application of the quantity standards in Shrewsbury suggests that provision is currently below the recommended level with shortfalls equating to 0.23 hectares. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and additional facilities will be required.
- 7.48 Map 7.1 illustrates the application of the accessibility standards for Shrewsbury and reinforces the issues raised through the quantity standards, as it can be seen that there are some areas where residents are outside of the catchment of facilities for children.
- 7.49 It can be seen that at least four facilities will be required to fill these gaps in accessibility.

Map 7.1 – Provision for children in Shrewsbury



7.50 Map 7.2 illustrates the provision of facilities for children in the context of amenity green space. Amenity green space provides more localised and informal play opportunities for residents and these sites are particularly valuable for children and young people.

Map 7.2 – Amenity green spaces and facilities for children in Shrewsbury

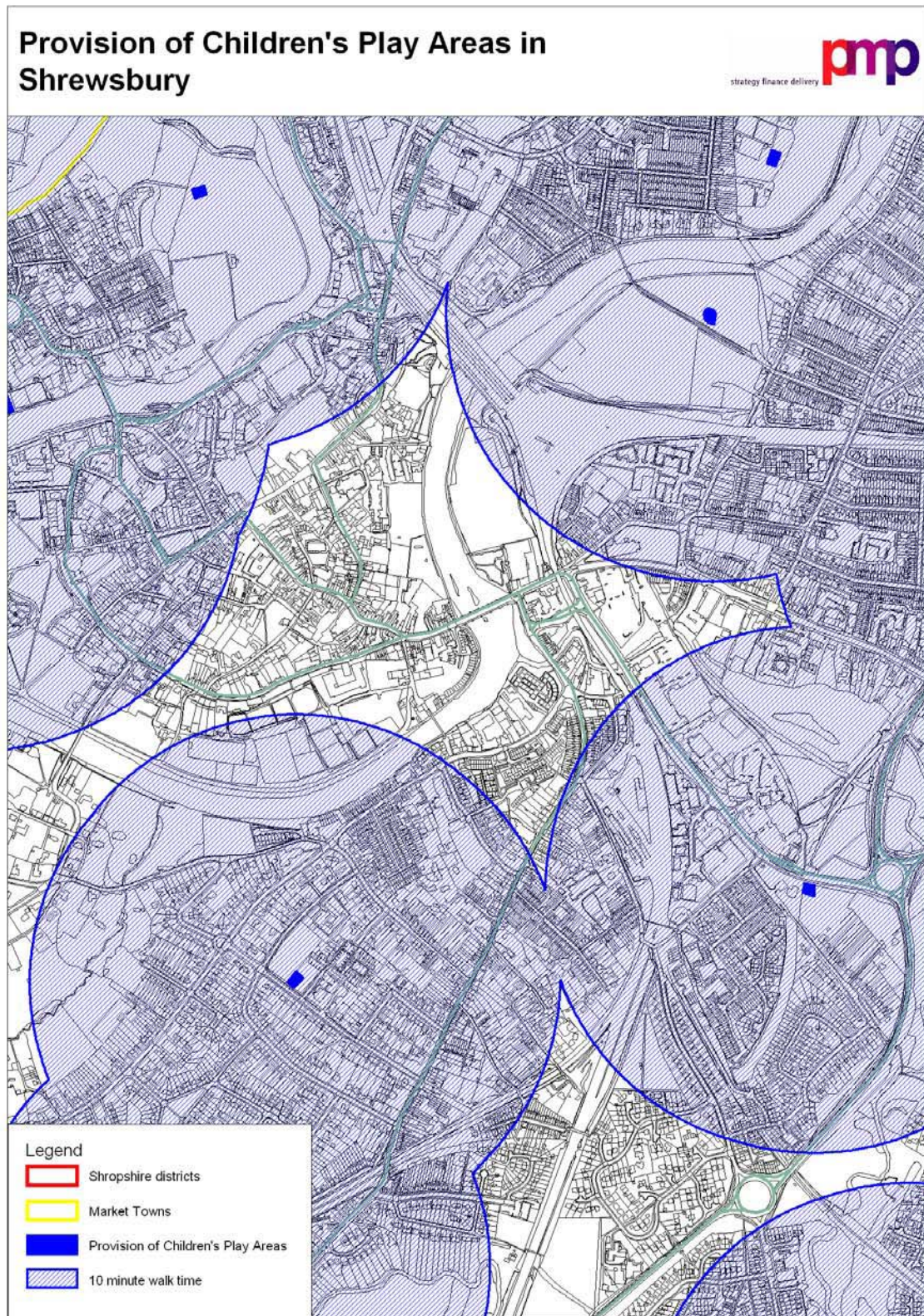


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NORTH

- 7.51 It can be seen that the majority of residents in Shrewsbury have access to either an amenity space or a facility for children. The only area where residents do not have access to either facility type is illustrated in Map 7.3. These residents are located in relatively close proximity to the Quarry. In light of the lack of access to facilities for children in this area, new provision should be considered a priority in this area.

Map 7.3 – Area lacking in facilities for children in Shrewsbury



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SECTION 7 – PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

- 7.52 In areas where residents are outside of the catchment area of existing provision, new facilities should be prioritised. As highlighted as part of the quality vision, facilities should be tailored to meet the needs of local residents through consultation. In particular, application of the accessibility and quantity standards demonstrates that there are shortfalls in the Porthill, Battlefield and Heathgates, Sundorne and Monkmoor / Column wards.

CYP 1

Provide new facilities for children to meet existing deficiencies focusing particularly in Porthill, Battlefield and Heathgates, Sundorne and Monkmoor / Column wards.

- 7.53 Outside of the areas of deficiency, consideration should be given to the improvement of the quality of existing facilities. The quality of children's play areas in Shrewsbury is the highest of all areas in the county, with the average quality score of a site being 76%. The quality of play areas should be maintained and enhanced to provide a network of high quality play areas in Shrewsbury.

CYP 2

Focus on maintaining and improving the quality of facilities for children in Shrewsbury in line with the quality vision.

- 7.54 As the population of Shrewsbury grows, it will be important to ensure that facilities for children are provided to meet the needs of new residents.

CYP 3

Seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the development of new facilities for children where appropriate.

Facilities for young people

- 7.55 Like facilities for children, application of the quantity standard for young people demonstrates that there is a shortfall in provision in Shrewsbury equivalent to 0.89 hectares. This equates to circa 8 facilities.
- 7.56 Existing facilities are distributed predominantly on the edges of the settlement boundary and there is very limited provision within the more central areas. In order to meet the accessibility standard, it is estimated that an additional 7 facilities would be required.
- 7.57 Like provision for children, the majority of residents have access to either a facility for young people or informal open spaces. In light of the poor access to facilities for young people, coupled with the overall dissatisfaction evident during consultation, new provision in areas of existing deficiency should be prioritised. To the north of the town centre, the majority of accessibility deficiencies can be found in the far north of the town. To the south of the town, the accessibility deficiencies are focused in the more central areas.
- 7.58 The majority of facilities for teenagers in the urban south analysis area are located to the west, where a number of sites can be found in very close proximity to one another. The largest area of deficiency can be found to the south of the town centre. Within this area, there are a number of facilities for children and amenity green

spaces which may provide opportunities for the collocation of facilities for young people.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| CYP4 | Provide new facilities for young people in order to meet identified deficiencies across Shrewsbury. |
|-------------|---|

- 7.59 As the population of Shrewsbury is projected to grow, shortfalls of facilities for young people will increase. It will therefore be essential to ensure that the need to provide facilities for young people is considered as part of new developments.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| CYP 5 | Seek to ensure that new developments contribute towards the development of new facilities for young people where appropriate. |
|--------------|---|

Market Towns

Provision for children

- 7.60 Application of the quantity standards across the market towns indicates that there is an overall shortfall of provision equivalent to 0.36 hectares (this equates to over 5 facilities).
- 7.61 Application of the accessibility standards reveals that the distribution is varying across the different towns. The key issues in each town are summarised in Table 7.7

Table 7.7 – Provision of facilities for children in the Market Towns

| Analysis areas | Current shortfall / Surplus | Application of accessibility standard |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| Bishops Castle | 0.09 | Even distribution of facilities, no deficiencies |
| Bridgnorth | -1.13 | Gaps in provision in the south, west and east |
| Broseley | -0.42 | Some gaps in provision |
| Church Stretton | -0.30 | Facilities evenly distributed |
| Craven Arms | 0 | Provision well distributed, all residents within appropriate catchment |
| Ellesmere | -0.28 | Facilities evenly distributed |
| Ludlow | 1.68 | Facilities evenly distributed |
| Market Drayton | -0.73 | Facilities evenly distributed |
| Much Wenlock | -0.12 | Provision evenly distributed |
| Oswestry | 1.43 | Small gaps in provision to the south of the town |
| Shifnal | -0.29 | Facilities well distributed |
| Wem | -0.39 | Access deficiencies |
| Whitchurch | -0.39 | Small deficiency in west of town |

7.62 As can be seen, application of the standards suggests that the key priorities for new provision are Bridgnorth, Broseley and Wem. Despite quantitative shortfalls in provision in Market Drayton, provision is well distributed and there are few residents outside of the catchment. This suggests that facilities may be too small in size to cope with demand from residents.

7.63 Maps 7.4 and 7.5 illustrate the deficiencies arising through the application of accessibility standards.

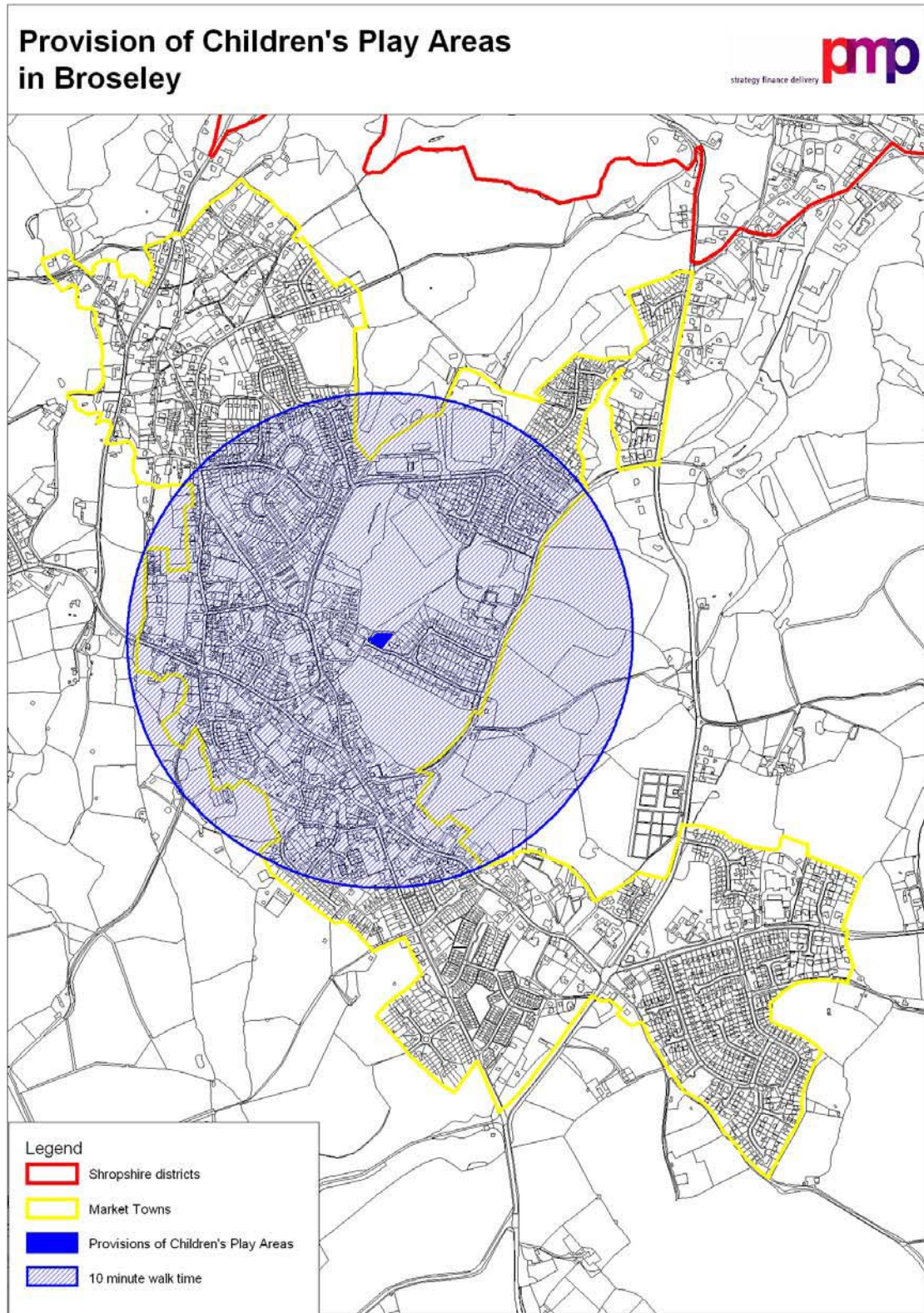
Map 7.4 – Provision for Children in Bridgnorth



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Map 7.5 – Provision for Children in Broseley



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7.64 As the population grows, shortfalls will increase and additional provision will therefore be required. It will therefore be particularly important to ensure that new provision is provided as part of new housing development.

| | |
|--------------|---|
| CYP 6 | Provide new facilities for children in areas of identified deficiency in particular in Bridgnorth, Brosley, and Wem |
|--------------|---|

7.65 Outside of the above areas, the initial focus should be on qualitative improvements to existing sites. The quality of existing provision is the lowest of all areas in the county and 20 sites achieved quality scores of 60% and below. This highlights the need for qualitative improvements in the market towns. These improvements should take on board the priorities raised through the quality vision.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| CYP 7 | Focus on qualitative improvements in other market towns in the short term. Longer term, in the event of population growth new provision may be required. |
|--------------|--|

Facilities for Young People

7.66 Application of the quantity standards suggests that there are shortfalls in provision for young people across the Market Towns with shortfalls equating to over 0.8 hectares. This suggests that circa 8 additional facilities are required.

7.67 The application of the accessibility standard supports this as it can be seen that facilities for young people are more sparsely distributed than facilities for children.

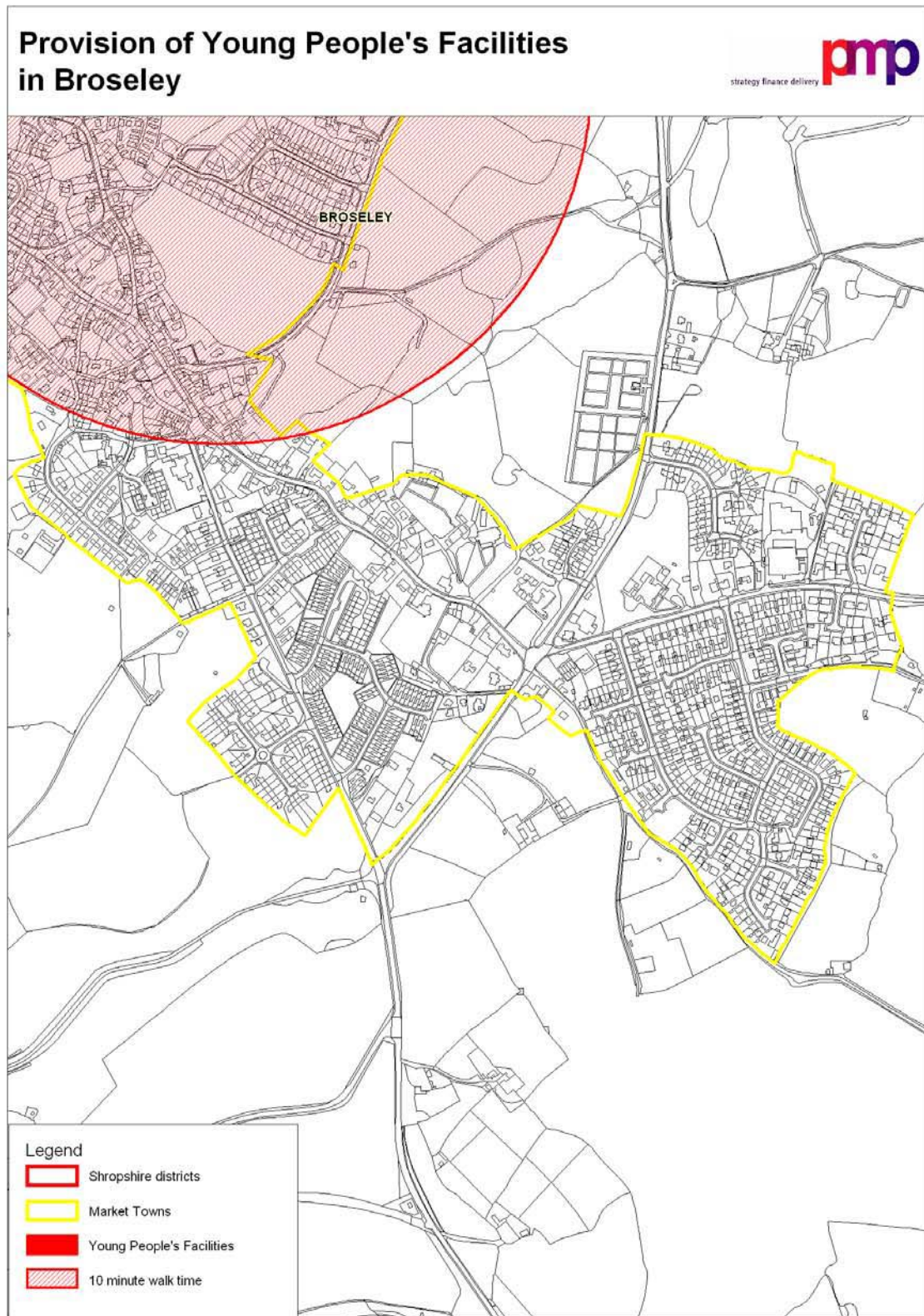
7.68 Application of the quantity standard demonstrates that there are shortfalls in all market towns with the exception of Bishops Castle, Church Stretton, Ludlow and Wem. In these areas, ongoing maintenance and qualitative improvements should be prioritised above new provision.

7.69 The quality of existing facilities for young people is average to low, with the mean quality score of a site being 59%. The quality of facilities in the market towns is lower than in Shrewsbury although on a par with smaller settlements. There is therefore a need to improve existing sites.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| CYP 8 | Prioritise qualitative improvements to existing facilities in Bishops Castle, Church Stretton, Ludlow and Wem. |
|--------------|--|

7.70 Provision in Broseley and Whitchurch is just below the minimum standard and there are small gaps in accessibility in each of the settlements (in the south of Broseley equivalent to one facility) and the west of Whitchurch, both of which are equivalent to circa one facility. These gaps are illustrated on Maps 7.6 and 7.7.

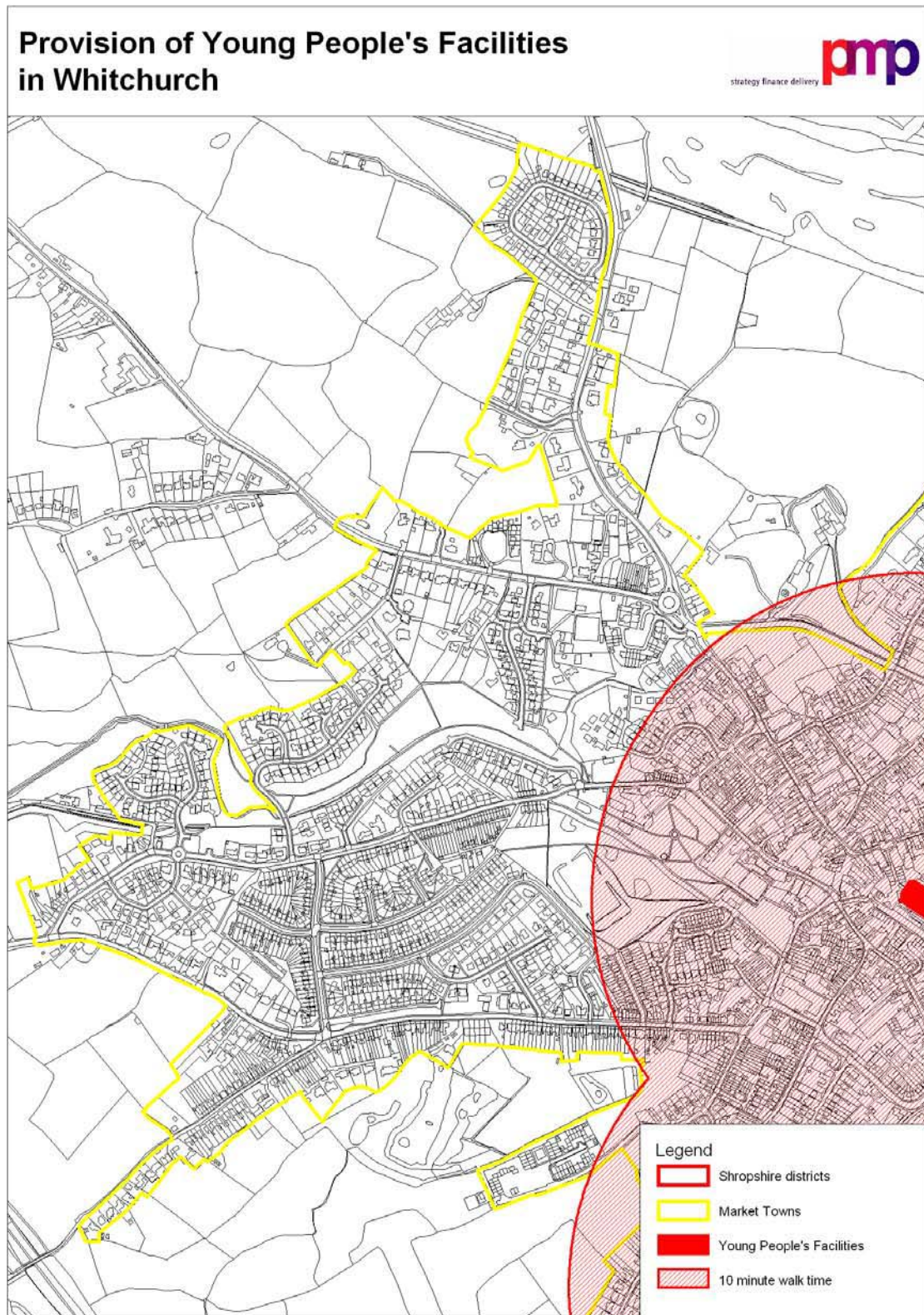
Map 7.6 - Deficiencies in provision for young people in Broseley



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Map 7.7 - Deficiencies in provision for young people in Whitchurch



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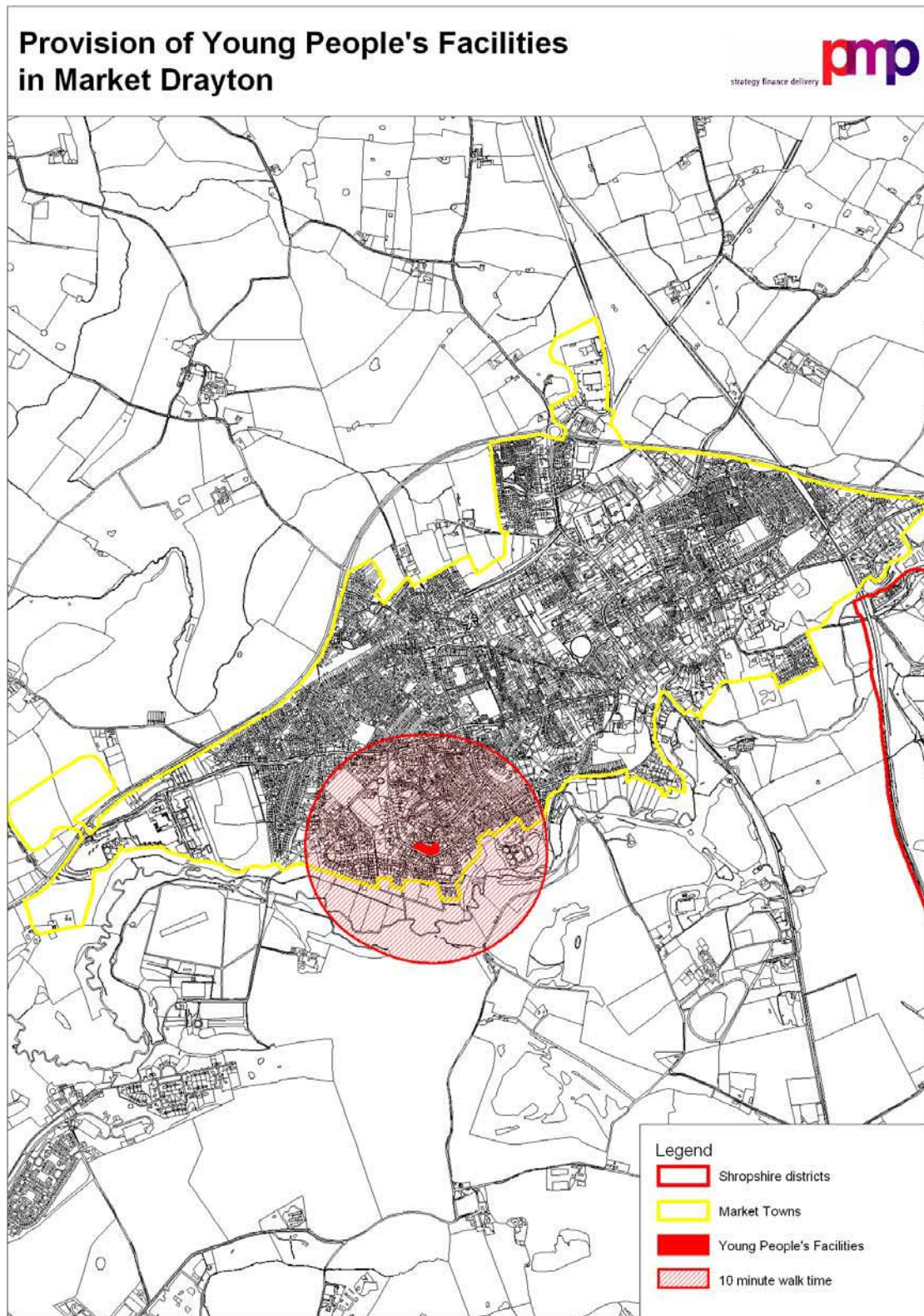


CYP 8

Provide one facility for young people in each of Broseley and Whitchurch to address existing gaps in provision.

- 7.71 In addition, there are several other settlements outside of the appropriate catchment for facilities for young people where new provision should be prioritised. These are illustrated in Maps 7.8 – 7.12. In particular it can be seen that there are particular deficiencies in Market Drayton (circa 3 facilities), Ellesmere (one / two facilities) Bridgnorth (2 facilities) Shifnal (2 facilities) and Ludlow (2 facilities).

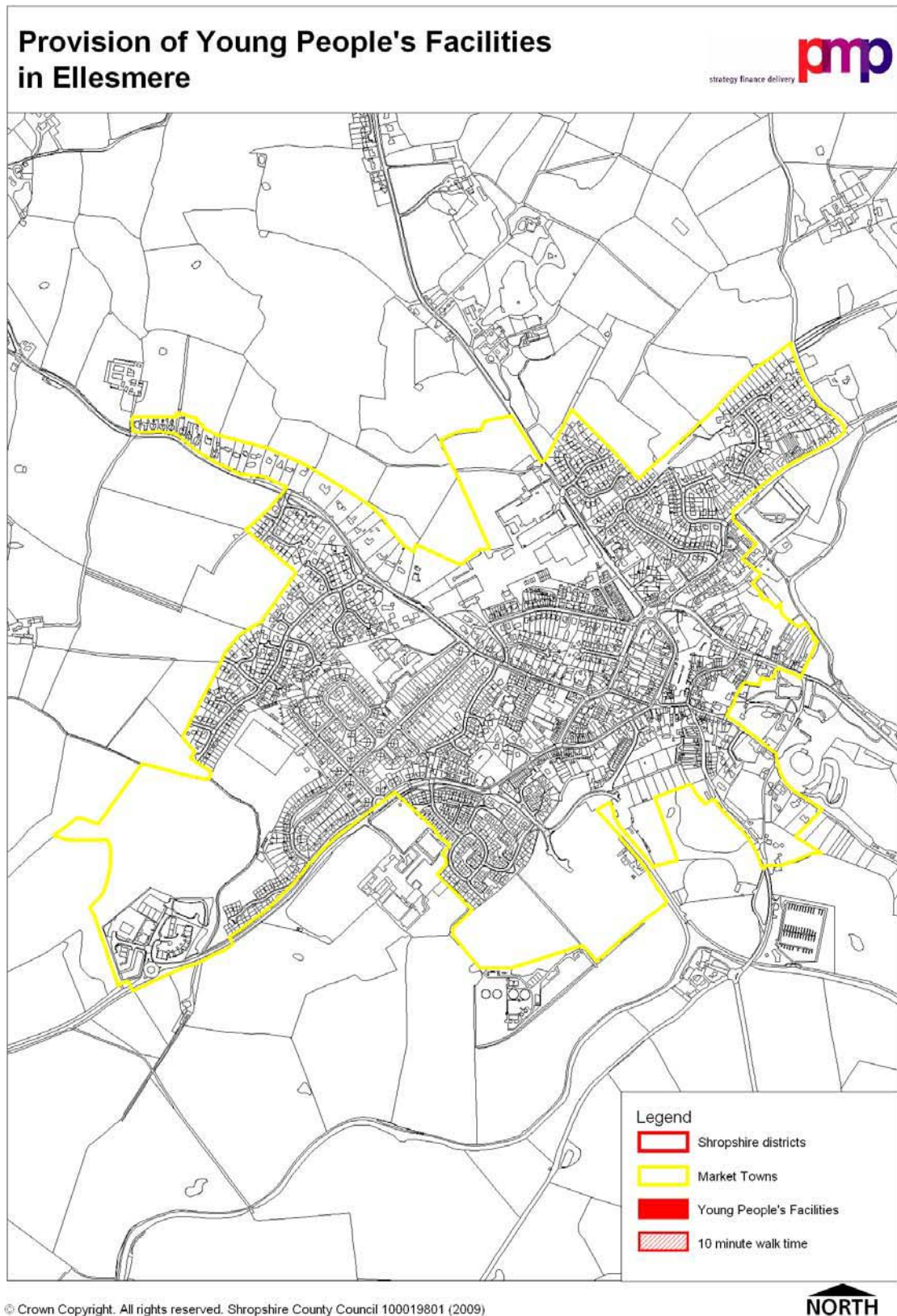
Map 7.8 – Shortfalls of provision for young people in Market Drayton



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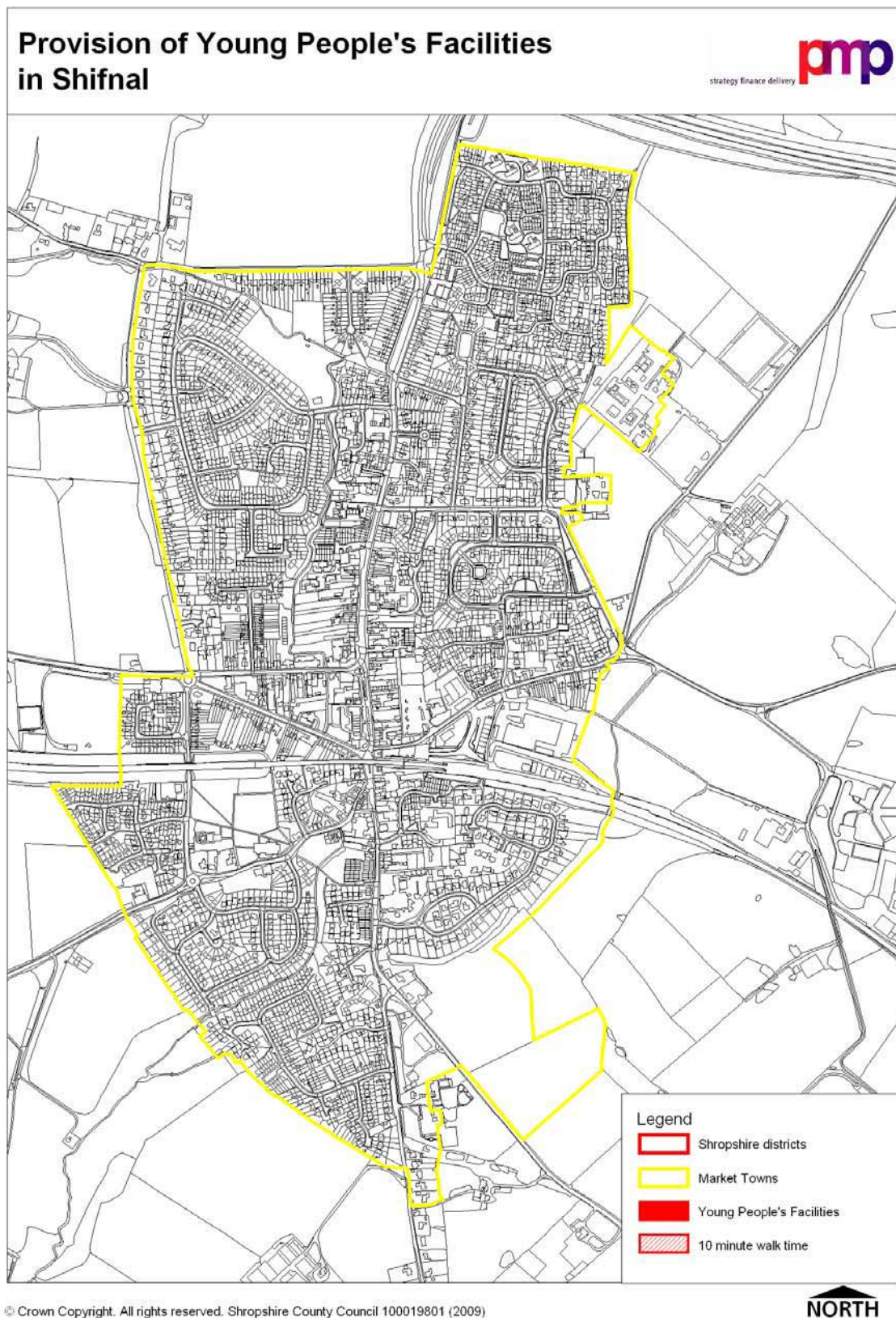
Map 7.9 – Shortfalls of provision for young people in Ellesmere



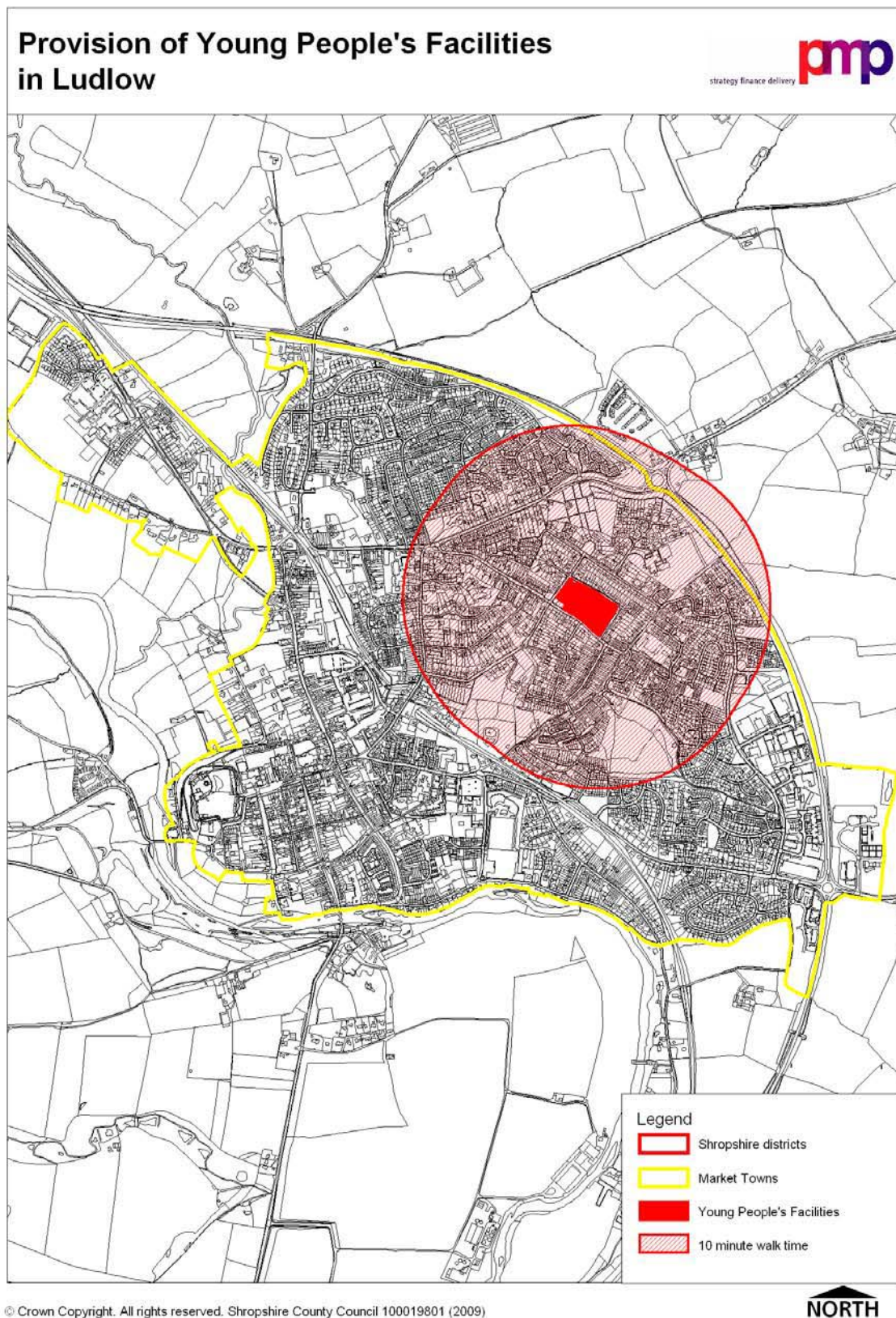
Map 7.10 – Shortfalls of provision for young people in Bridgnorth



Map 7.11 – Shortfalls of provision for young people in Shifnal



Map 7.12 – Shortfalls of provision for young people in Ludlow



| | |
|--------------|--|
| CYP 9 | Provide new facilities to meet identified deficiencies in Market Drayton, Ellesmere, Bridgnorth, Shifnal and Ludlow. |
|--------------|--|

7.72 New provision will be particularly important in the event of population growth.

Smaller Settlements

7.73 Based on the average size of 400m² for a play area, application of the local standard demonstrates that as a minimum, settlements containing 370 residents or more should contain a play area.

7.74 Application of the accessibility standard indicates that the majority of larger smaller settlements contain a play facility for children. For those that don't, support should be given to facilitate the provision of such facilities.

7.75 Application of the standard for young people suggests that fewer settlements would require facilities for young people, although as a minimum, settlements containing over 2000 residents should offer a specific facility for young people.

7.76 In areas where there is no play provision, amenity space becomes more important as this type of facility provides informal opportunities for local play for children and young people of all ages.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| CYP 10 | Facilitate the provision of facilities for children and young people in smaller settlements exceeding 370 and 2000 residents respectively. Additionally, consider the provision of facilities in other settlements where demand is expressed. |
|---------------|---|

7.77 In settlements where provision is not required, effective transport links to nearby provision will be essential to maximise the opportunities for all residents. Provision in smaller settlements should be considered strategically to maximise the number of residents who are within a short drivetime of facilities.

| | |
|--------------|--|
| CYP11 | Maximise the transport links between smaller settlements and facilities for both young people and children. This will include public transport links as well as green corridors promoting walking and cycling. |
|--------------|--|

Local Development Framework Implications

- 7.78 The key issues arising from the analysis of the provision of facilities for children and young people for the LDF are therefore as follows:
- facilitate the delivery of facilities for children and young people through the planning system as well as through a proactive play strategy
 - ensure that policies are in place to secure contributions from new developments towards provision for children and young people
 - drive a strategic programme of qualitative improvements in areas where new provision is not required
 - facilitate the delivery of improved public transport and green corridors between smaller settlements and other areas of existing provision.

Summary and recommendations

- 7.79 Equipped provision for children and young people was the overriding theme of consultations throughout the study. Residents expressed concerns over the quantity of provision, as well as highlighting that the quality of many facilities is inadequate and that facilities are perceived to be boring and not challenging.
- 7.80 Analysis of existing facilities highlights that there is significant variation in the quality of sites. While there are some new and different facilities there are also many sites which are old and offer little in terms of play value.
- 7.81 In addition, there are quantitative and accessibility issues in all settlement hierarchies for both children and young people. In order to adequately provide for residents within the appropriate distance threshold, new provision will be required in all areas.
- 7.82 Quality is as important as quantity however and any new facilities developed should meet the suggested quality criteria and should provide exciting play opportunities for children and young people. Site assessments carried out at existing facilities should also be used to inform decisions on those facilities in need of enhancement.

Outdoor Sports Facilities

Introduction and definition

- 8.1. This section considers the provision of outdoor sports facilities across Shropshire. Outdoor sports facilities is a wide-ranging category of open space which includes both natural and artificial surfaces for sport and recreation and takes into account sites of all ownership.
- 8.2. Outdoor sports facilities are often a focal point of a local community, functioning as a recreational and amenity resource in addition to a formal sports facility. This is particularly true of pitches in Shropshire, as many sites have a secondary function of a local dog walking and ball kickabout area and some pitches even also serve as small parks.
- 8.3. Facilities included within this category are:
- playing pitches
 - synthetic turf pitches (STPs)
 - tennis courts
 - bowling greens
 - athletics tracks
 - golf courses.
- 8.4. The effective provision of formal and informal facilities for sports will be essential if participation is to increase in line with national and local targets. Such increases will place greater demand on the facility stock and it will therefore be of paramount importance to ensure that facilities are fit for purpose.
- 8.5. This section outlines the strategic context, key findings of the consultations and recommended local standards for outdoor sports facilities and summarises the key priorities for the delivery of these facilities.
- 8.6. Given the demand led nature of outdoor sports facilities, a specific study has been undertaken (Shropshire Council Playing Pitch Strategy, Strategic Leisure 2010). This Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) is based upon the guidance set out in Towards a Level Playing Field (Sport England 2003) and provides a detailed examination of pitch and other outdoor sports facilities across Shropshire. It sets a strategy for the future provision of outdoor sports facilities considering issues relating to facilities, as well as sports development and management priorities. The key priorities for outdoor sports facilities outlined in this section are therefore drawn from this document.

Context

Strategic context

- 8.7. At national level, particularly in the run up to the 2012 Olympics in London, sport and active recreation are particularly high profile. It is hoped that the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games can be the catalyst for increased participation across the country and leave a legacy of high participation and high quality facilities.
- 8.8. Sport England's Strategy "Grow, Sustain, Excel" (2008 – 2011) was developed following detailed consultation with a range of stakeholders and aims to ensure that:
- A substantial – and growing – number of people from across the community play sport;
 - Talented people from all backgrounds are identified early, nurtured and have opportunity to progress to the elite level; and
 - Everyone who plays sport has a quality experience and is able to fulfil their potential.
- 8.9. National Governing Bodies, UK Sport and The Youth Sport Trust in particular are tasked with the provision of a pathway from school to community to elite sport. Additional focus will also be put on developing coaching, maximising the role of volunteers and creating a modern network of clubs.
- 8.10. Sport England is committed to delivering:
- 1 million people doing more sport by 2012-13;
 - A reduction in post-16 drop-off in at least five sports by 25% by 2012-13;
 - A quantifiable increase in satisfaction;
 - Improved talent development systems in at least 25 sports; and
 - A major contribution to the delivery of the Five Hour Sport Offer.
- 8.11. The achievement of such national and regional targets will increase the demand for facilities at all levels and for all standards of competition. Furthermore, for many agencies, participation is no longer just about sport – in order to reduce health inequalities and address issues of health decline there are moves to increase the contribution that active recreation makes to overall levels of physical activity – this includes maximising the roles of parks and other open spaces (as highlighted in other sections of this report) as well as building on formal sports participation.

Regional context for sport facility provision

- 8.12. The Regional Sports Facilities Framework for the West Midlands (Nortoft, June 2007) builds on this document, and identifies the priorities for future investment in sport and active recreation facilities across the West Midlands. It provides an overall context for sport and recreation provision in the region.

8.13. The West Midlands Sports Facilities Framework highlights the following issues for Shropshire:

- there are issues with access to facilities, particularly in the more rural areas of Shropshire,
- there is a reliance on a stock of smaller facilities, many of which do not meet National Governing Body requirements
- the replacement of cinder athletics tracks with synthetic facilities should be prioritised over new provision
- there may be a need for additional synthetic pitches over the strategy period however the main priority is refurbishment. A 3g pitch or water based pitch may also be required
- Shropshire is identified as being a particular priority for the provision of a golf driving range.

8.14. The above priorities are considered further at a local level later in this section.

Active People Survey results

8.15. The Active People Surveys (conducted first in 2005/06) include a widespread survey of adults aged 16 and over living in England.

8.16. Since their initial use, the survey has been completed annually, and rolling updates are completed quarterly. The most recent survey results (Quarter 3 2010) form part of the Active People 4 Survey and have recently been released.

8.17. The Survey gathers data on the type, duration and intensity of participation in different types of sport and active recreation, as well as information about volunteering, sports club membership, people receiving tuition from an instructor or coach, participation in competitive sport and satisfaction with local sports provision. For Shropshire, this data is still collated using the boundaries of each of the five former authorities, however for the purposes of this document, the results have been amalgamated (using the mean) to form one overall figure for Shropshire.

8.18. The key results for Shropshire are therefore set out in Table 8.1. It can be seen that results for five of the six indicators are above the West Midlands and England averages; specifically:

- participation rates in sport/physical activity (minimum of *30 minutes moderate intensity sport/physical activity on three or more days per week*)
- levels of volunteering in sport
- levels of club membership
- levels of engagement in competitive sport
- satisfaction with sports facilities.

SECTION 8 – OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

- 8.19. Importantly, there has been a statistically significant increase in the proportion of residents in Shropshire who are satisfied with the current sports facility provision between Active Places 2 and Active Places 3.
- 8.20. The proportion of residents who have tuition in a sport in Shropshire is below the England averages, although it is above West Midlands averages.
- 8.21. Interestingly, when looking at participation within Shropshire as a whole, it can be seen that residents in South Shropshire participate least (and also fall below average on the other indicators) and those in the Bridgnorth area have the highest participation rates.

Table 8.1 – Active People Survey key data

| Indicator | Shropshire | | | West Midlands | | | England | | |
|------------------|------------|--------|--------|---------------|-------|-------|---------|-------|-------|
| | AP1 | AP2 | AP3 | AP1 | AP2 | AP3 | AP1 | AP2 | AP3 |
| Participation | 21% | 22.2% | 22.29% | 19.3% | 19.1% | 20.1% | 21.0% | 21.3% | 21.6% |
| Volunteering | 6.3% | 5.95% | 5.69% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.7% | 4.9% | 4.7% |
| Club membership. | 24.3% | 24.1% | 25.01% | 23.5% | 22.8% | 22.8% | 25.1% | 24.7% | 24.1% |
| Tuition | 17.9% | 16.9% | 17.2% | 16.4% | 16.3% | 16.2% | 18.0% | 18.1% | 17.5% |
| Competition | 16.5% | 17.1% | 15.8% | 13.9% | 14% | 13.3% | 15.0% | 14.6% | 14.4% |
| Satisfaction | 68.8%% | 66.3%% | 69.9% | 69.1% | 65.3% | 66.8% | 69.5% | 66.6% | 68.4% |

- 8.22. The recently released Active People 4 data indicates that participation has increased across the Shropshire area (although figures are not statistically significant at local authority levels). Detailed breakdowns of performance against the key indicators for AP4 are not yet available, as only quarterly updates have been released.

Market Segmentation

- 8.23. Sport England has developed nineteen sporting segments to help us understand the nation's attitudes and motivations – why they play sport and why they don't. This helps to ensure that facilities are tailored to the needs and expectations of local residents.
- 8.24. The research builds on the results of Sport England's Active People Survey, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's Taking Part survey and the Mosaic tool from Experian. It informs Sport England's Strategy and Business Plan 2008-2011 and helps ensure that money is invested into areas that will have the greatest impact.
- 8.25. Residents are classified according to their key characteristics and analysis of the dominant market segments provides an indication as to the type of facilities that may be required if certain groups are to become active. The key characteristics of some of the dominant population groups across Shropshire are illustrated in Table 8.2. It must be noted that these figures are for Shropshire County Sports Partnership (CSP), which also includes Telford and Wrekin local authority.

SECTION 8 – OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

- 8.26. Market segmentation shows that ‘Tim’ and ‘Phillip’ are the most dominant market segment. The ‘Phillip’ segment is the most above the national average (1.78%). Both of these sectors have a propensity to participate in sport, a key feature which might impact upon demand for facilities and is also linked to the above average levels of participation that is evident.

Table 8.2 – Dominant market segments in Shropshire

| Label | Age | Status | Characteristics |
|--|---------|--|--|
| Tim (Segment 6) | 26 – 35 | Single/ married May have children Professional | Sporty Settling down with partner, buying a house Enjoys technical sports. Likely to have private gym membership, and compete in some sports |
| Phillip (Segment 11) | 45 – 55 | Married Professional Older children | Sporty Has more time for himself Most active type within this Peer Group, enjoys participating in a number of activities, including team sports, racquet games and technical sports. |
| Elsie and Arnold (Segment 19) | 66+ | Retired singles or widowers May be living in sheltered accommodatio n | Characterised by low participation. Safety and company are important to this populations sector. Enjoys low impact exercise such as walking, bowls and dancing. |
| Roger and Joy (Segment 13) | 56 - 65 | Married Retired or part time | Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers Participate one/two times a week. Enjoy activities such as walking, swimming, table tennis or golf, and also keep fit classes. |
| Chloe (Segment 3) | 18 – 25 | Single Graduate/ professional | Image conscious, likes to keep fit/trim Makes friends at fitness classes etc Likely to volunteer within sports/the arts. |

Usage of outdoor sports facilities

- 8.27. Consultation undertaken as part of this PPG17 assessment highlighted that outdoor sports facilities are one of the more frequently used types of open space in Shropshire, with 20.1% of residents indicating that they use such facilities once per month or more and 5.65% of residents using outdoor sports facilities more frequently than any other type of open space. 60% of residents however never use outdoor sports facilities in Shropshire.
- 8.28. Usage of sports facilities is higher in Shrewsbury than in the smaller settlements and market towns. 23% of residents in Shrewsbury use outdoor sports facilities once per month or more. However, 30% of residents indicate they use amenity green space more than once a month, indicating that many

SECTION 8 – OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

residents rely on other types of open space to remain active and emphasising the importance of providing a wide range of opportunities for physical activity.

8.29. The remainder of this section will consider the provision of outdoor sports facilities across Shropshire, considering firstly the broad distribution of facilities as a whole and general perceptions of provision (from the household survey) and then each facility type in turn, drawing specifically on the findings of the Shropshire Playing Pitch Strategy 2010.

Quantity

Current position

8.30. There are 435 outdoor sports facilities across Shropshire, making this one of the most common types of open space in the county. These spaces are managed and owned by a variety of providers, with the key providers being:

- School / Colleges and universities (145 sites)
- Shropshire Council (136 sites)
- Private Sports clubs (132 sites).

8.31. The location of a third of all facilities at schools, colleges and universities (and a further 14 independent school sites) emphasizes the importance of the education stock in the provision of outdoor sports facilities. There are also several sites provided by local community groups and trusts.

8.32. The sites vary from local community facilities to high quality sites for elite athletes, such as the national sports centre at Lilleshall and Shrewsbury Town FC New Meadow Stadium.

8.33. Given the nature of outdoor sports facilities, and the degree to which their sizes vary by function, outdoor sports facilities have been analysed by type. Table 8.3 outlines the distribution of each type of pitch by settlement hierarchy, and Table 8.4 summarises the provision of other types of facility by settlement hierarchy.

Table 8.3 Pitches across Shropshire

| Analysis areas | Adult Football | Junior Football | Mini Football | Grass Hockey | Rugby | Cricket | Synthetic Turf Pitch (Sand) | Synthetic Turf Pitch (3G) | Synthetic Turf Pitch (Water) |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 21 | 22 | 28 | 0 | 12 | 15 | 5 | 1 | 0 |
| Market Towns | 4 | 17 | 27 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Smaller Settlements | 46 | 64 | 118 | 9 | 46 | 45 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Overall | 71 | 103 | 173 | 16 | 65 | 73 | 16 | 4 | 2 |

Table 8.4 – Other outdoor sports facilities across Shropshire

| Analysis areas | MUGA | Grass Athletics Track | Synthetic Athletics Track | Cinder Athletics Track | Bowling Green | Tennis Courts | Golf |
|---------------------|------|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------|---------------|------|
| Shrewsbury | 9 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 20 | 26 | 5 |
| Market Towns | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 35 | 3 |
| Smaller Settlements | 4 | 19 | 1 | 0 | 66 | 135 | 8 |
| Overall | 14 | 29 | 2 | 0 | 116 | 196 | 16 |

8.34. The key issues emerging from Tables 8.3 and 8.4 are as follows:

- analysis of the distribution of outdoor sports facilities demonstrates that provision is unevenly spread, with significantly more provision in the smaller settlements when taking into account the size of the population. Provision in the market towns is low given the amount of residents living in these settlements. This is partly due to the space that some outdoor sports facilities require, and many sites are located on the periphery of the market towns or Shrewsbury, and are therefore accessible by these residents, even though they are not located directly within the towns
- pitches are available in all sizes of settlement in Shropshire, although provision is significantly higher in the smaller settlements and lower in the Market Towns
- there is a particular concentration of grass athletics tracks in the smaller settlements (largely located at primary schools) and over half of all bowling greens and two thirds of tennis courts are located within the smaller settlements.
- despite the uneven distribution of facilities, consultation demonstrates an overall satisfaction with the amount of outdoor sports facilities in Shropshire, specifically:
 - in **Shrewsbury**, the amount of grass pitches is perceived to be sufficient, although consultation and pitch bookings noted that the demand for outdoor pitches is high with pressures particularly on junior football pitch provision (supported by the PPS). The household survey suggests that residents are more dissatisfied with the quantity of synthetic pitches than they are with any other type of outdoor sports facility (only 35% are satisfied with the quantity of provision). Despite this, a higher proportion of residents

have no opinion on the amount of outdoor sports facilities than with other types of open space, perhaps due to the more specialised nature of this type of facility. It is perceived that access to synthetic pitches at peak times is limited

- in contrast to the negative perceptions, 55% of residents suggest that the quantity of golf courses in Shrewsbury is sufficient, 40% consider the amount of bowling greens to be sufficient and 42% of residents are satisfied with the provision of tennis courts. For all of these sports, more residents are satisfied with the amount of provision than are dissatisfied.
- **Market Towns** contain less space dedicated to outdoor sports facilities than other levels of the settlement hierarchy. This is not reflected in consultation, with comments in these towns mirroring those of residents in other areas of the county. Like in Shrewsbury, the majority of residents are satisfied with the provision of golf courses (54%) and 60% of respondents indicate that there are sufficient bowling greens. 46% feel that the provision of tennis courts is adequate and over half of all respondents think that pitch provision is satisfactory (56%). Synthetic turf pitches is the only facility where more people are dissatisfied than are satisfied
- the **Smaller Settlements** contain the highest quantities of sports facilities. Reflecting this, residents display similar views to those of people in the larger settlements. The majority of residents regard the provision of grass pitches to be sufficient (52%), 40% consider the quantity of tennis courts to be about right and over half the respondents to the household survey indicate that the provision of bowling greens is sufficient (51%). 48% are happy with the amount of golf courses. Consistent with the findings of the other areas, the greatest dissatisfaction of all types of sports facilities is shown with the provision of synthetic turf pitches (27%). More residents felt that additional facilities should be provided than were happy with the quantity of provision.

8.35. Key issues raised in the Shropshire Playing Pitch Strategy (Strategic Leisure 2010) are discussed later in this section.

Setting provision standards

8.36. The demand led nature of the outdoor sports facilities typology means that it is inappropriate to set an overarching standard of provision. Instead, the Shropshire Council Playing Pitch Strategy 2010 evaluates the provision of each type of outdoor sports facilities and makes recommendations for local standards. These standards will be discussed when considering each type of facility individually later in this section.

Quality

Current position

8.37. The quality of outdoor sports facilities was assessed through site visits undertaken as part of the previous audits of open space and supplemented by visits undertaken as part of this PPG17 Assessment. Further visits to outdoor

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sports facilities were then carried out by Strategic Leisure, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation of the quality of facilities.

- 8.38. Table 8.5 below summarises the findings of the assessments of outdoor sports facilities (from site visits undertaken as part of the PPS) by settlement hierarchy.

Table 8.5 Quality of outdoor sports facilities in Shropshire

| Analysis area | Pitches | | Bowls | | Tennis | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) |
| Shrewsbury | 28 – 78% | 61.3% | 60-77% | 69% | 33-91% | 61% |
| Market Towns | 27 – 87% | 58% | 62-93% | 73% | 45-84% | 66% |
| Smaller Settlements | 13 – 87% | 58% | 60-89% | 70% | 9-94% | 60% |
| Overall | 13-87% | 58% | 60-93% | 80% | 9-94% | 61% |

- 8.39. The balance between quality and quantity of facilities is particularly important if facilities are to be fit for purpose and able to withstand the level of demand that is evident. The key issues arising from the findings of the quality assessments set out above and consultation findings include:

- overall, the quality of provision is relatively consistent across the different settlement sizes of Shropshire, although bowling greens are in much better condition than other facilities, evident by the significantly higher average score for these sites. Despite the overall consistency, there is a significant variation in the quality of provision between sites, with scores ranging from 9% to 94%. The Shropshire PPS indicates that in some instances, the quality of provision is influenced by overuse of pitches, which causes the condition of the site to deteriorate
- responses to the household survey highlight a difference in opinion regarding the quality of outdoor sports facilities. 44% of residents state that the quality of outdoor sports facilities is average, 32% good and 24% poor – this may reflect the overall range in the quality of provision
- 86% of respondents indicate they feel safe when using outdoor sports facilities, suggesting a good level of security at these sites.
- the highest rated aspirations with regards to outdoor sports facilities are: clean and litter free (59%), well kept grass (52%) and toilets (54%). Findings from the household survey reveal that dog fouling is considered to be problematic by users of outdoor sports facilities – this

is influenced by the fact that many sports facilities have a secondary function as a park or amenity space. These issues were also picked up in the 2010 Playing Pitch Strategy

- residents indicate that there remain some quality issues with grass pitches in Shrewsbury which have arisen due to the location of several pitches on former tip sites and in areas of patchy clay soil which are notoriously difficult to drain. Drainage was also highlighted as a problem in Oswestry.
- The household survey demonstrates similar perceptions regarding the quality of provision in each of the three settlement hierarchies:
 - respondents **in Shrewsbury** are more positive than in the remainder of the county, with the majority of residents with an opinion considering the quality of outdoor sports facilities to be good (48%). This suggests residents in this area of the county have access to higher quality sports facilities than in any other area of Shropshire. Despite this, while the average quality score for pitches is higher, the average quality of bowling greens and tennis courts is lower than that of the other size settlements, although there are some particularly high quality facilities within the town. In particular, the Sports Village in Shrewsbury was commended by local residents as a particularly high quality site which accommodates a wide range of sports including badminton, netball, basketball, volleyball, tennis, aerobics, climbing, squash, football and hockey etc. The facilities are fully accessible to people with disabilities and therefore are felt to provide opportunities for the whole population
 - in **the Market Towns**, 26% consider the quality of outdoor sports facilities to be good, while 44% rate them as average. 29% indicate that outdoor sports facilities are poor quality. Residents in the Market Towns are therefore more negative about the quality of outdoor sports facilities than those in the other hierarchies. Despite this, while the overall quality of pitches is marginally poorer than other parts of the county, the quality of bowling greens and tennis courts is high. Negative perceptions surrounding the amount of outdoor sports facilities may however also impact upon views on the quality of provision in this instance;
 - residents in the **Smaller Settlements** are not as positive as those in Shrewsbury, but have higher opinions on the quality of provision than those in the Market Towns. While 32.3% rate facilities as good, 46% suggest that they are average and 21.7 indicate that they are poor. Site assessments reveal that there is significantly more variation in the quality of outdoor sports facilities in the smaller settlements than in the larger market towns and in Shrewsbury.

Setting provision standards

- 8.40. The overarching quality vision, derived from consultation carried out as part of this assessment, is set out below.

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- 8.41. The Playing Pitch Strategy 2010 evaluates the provision of each type of outdoor sports facilities and makes recommendations for local standards for the different types of facility. These standards will be discussed in the typology specific sections later in this section.

Quality Standard (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Outdoor Sports Facilities | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| Local consultation, national guidance and best practice suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents: | | |
| Essential | Desirable | |
| Clean and litter free | Parking facilities | |
| Well kept grass | Facilities and changing facilities | |
| Toilets | Dog free area | |
| Based on the above, it is suggested that the following represents a vision for the future delivery of outdoor sports facilities across Shropshire: | | |
| <i>“A clean and well-maintained site with appropriate ancillary accommodation (sport specific equipment, toilets, changing facilities, seating, dog and litter bins etc), to provide a high quality and fit for purpose facility.”</i> | | |
| Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to outdoor sports facilities, the relative importance of the key components is as follows: | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | 13% | 1 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | 50% | 4 |
| Vegetation | 13% | 2 |
| Ancillary accommodation | 24% | 3 |

Accessibility

- 8.42. The accessibility of sites is paramount in maximising usage as well as providing an opportunity for all people to use the site. The recommended local standards are set in the form of a distance threshold and are derived directly from the findings of the local consultations.
- 8.43. The household survey reveals that residents in Shropshire have relatively high expectations relating to access to outdoor sports facilities. In particular, tennis courts and bowling greens are expected locally as well as grass pitches. Residents expect to travel further to reach strategic facilities such as athletics tracks, synthetic turf pitches and golf courses. Consultation however highlights

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that residents in the Smaller Settlements do not necessarily expect facilities to be in close proximity to their home. Most travel to market towns or to Shrewsbury to use outdoor sports facilities.

Setting accessibility standards

- 8.44. Accessibility is an important issue, particularly in a predominantly rural area such as Shropshire. Consultation demonstrates that there is significant emphasis on local access to facilities, including sports facilities and the location of facilities is a key determinant of use.
- 8.45. It is essential to balance local access to facilities with the provision of high quality sites and importantly, the PPS indicates that almost half of all clubs prioritise quality over the location of facilities. The recommended accessibility standard is extracted from the 2010 Playing Pitch Strategy report, and takes into account the importance of obtaining a balance between quantity and quality.

Accessibility Standard (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Outdoor Sports Facilities |
|---|
| 20 minutes drive time to all facilities for residents in all settlements |
| Justification |
| Consultation demonstrates a significant emphasis on local access to grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens although the quality of provision is also important. Particularly with regards synthetic turf pitches and golf courses, these are strategic facilities that residents expect to travel further to reach. |
| To reflect the views and expectations of residents with regards both the quality and quantity of provision, the local accessibility standard has been set at a 20 minute drive time threshold. This distance represents the furthest that residents should expect to travel to reach high quality facilities. |
| The recommended distance thresholds are based on the analysis of local expectations in the household survey as well as the views of users of outdoor sports facilities gathered through consultation undertaken as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy 2010. They therefore provide an accurate and realistic picture of local expectations. |
| Setting the standard at this level will ensure that facilities remain sustainable and strategically planned, but will also maximise local access to facilities for residents. |

Applying Provision Standards

- 8.46. Consideration of the quality and quantity of provision of each type of open space, as well as access to existing provision is essential to fully understand the priorities arising for each type of outdoor sports facility. The key issues arising in the Shropshire Council Playing Pitch Strategy for each type of sports

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facility are therefore summarised below. The implications for each settlement hierarchy are then set out in the sections that follow.

Playing Pitches

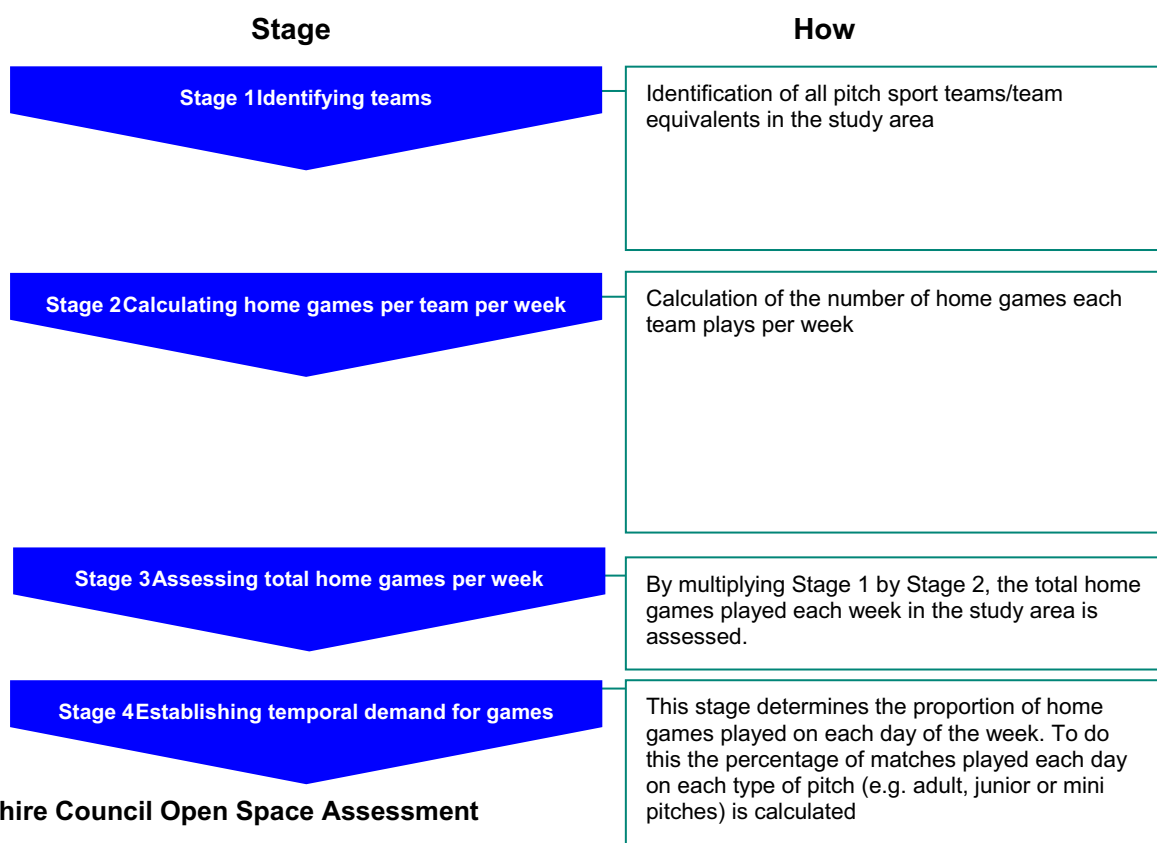
- 8.47. For analysis purposes, the Shropshire Council PPS has reviewed provision within North Shropshire, Central Shropshire and South Shropshire, based on the boundaries set out in Table 8.6 below. The implications for settlements at each of the levels of the settlement hierarchy will be set out later in this section.

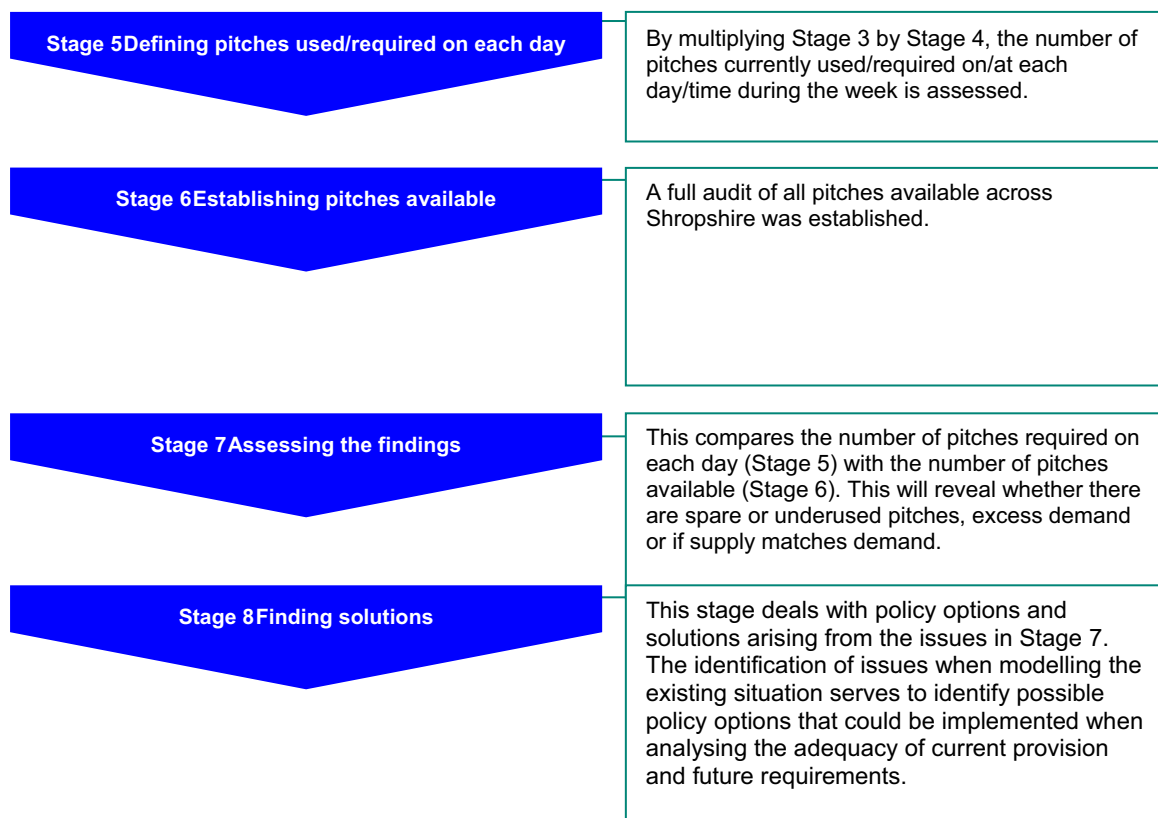
Table 8.6 – Analysis Areas used in 2010 PPS

| Analysis area | Previous authority area |
|---------------|-------------------------------|
| North | North Shropshire District |
| | Oswestry Borough |
| Central | Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough |
| South | Bridgnorth District |
| | South Shropshire District |

Application of the Playing Pitch Model

- 8.48. 'Towards a Level Playing Field, a manual for the preparation of playing pitch strategies' sets out an eight-stage process (known as the PPM) which is used to evaluate the adequacy of playing pitch provision, and the balance between supply and demand. The key steps of the process are as follows:





8.49. The results of the PPM calculations provide an indication of the balance between supply and demand for each type of sports pitch. For Shropshire, the key issues arising from the application of the PPM are:

Football:

- there is currently surplus provision (in terms of quantity) across Shropshire, particularly senior football pitches. The strategy indicates that surpluses for youth and mini football would reduce if educational use/resting/rotation of pitches was taken into account
- the current surplus of senior pitches is sufficient to accommodate increased and latent demand for junior and mini football, although redesignation of some sites is necessary
- the PPS notes that surpluses are reduced when:
 - considering the extra demand that school teams place on the facility stock
 - evaluating latent demand. In particular it was highlighted that youth football is restricted due to the lack of pitches in the area
 - taking into account the quality of pitch provision – 39% of pitches are poor quality, and 29% of pitches, (including multi pitch sites), are not served by changing.

Cricket

- modelling indicates that pitch provision is just about adequate to meet demand. Consultations and further analysis however suggest that current levels of provision are suppressing demand, and that there are issues with access to pitches. There is also latent demand evident and the existing stock is likely to be insufficient to meet future demand
- the PPS concludes that the capacity of pitches across the stock is limited by 12 pitches which are of average or below average quality. Improving these pitches would address demand.
- 78.5% of cricket pitches with community use are currently served by changing provision

Rugby

- the PPM indicates that current pitch provision is sufficient to cater for demand except in the Central sub area (Shrewsbury). The overall quality of pitch provision is vital, as the current pitch capacity is reliant upon the provision of high quality facilities. Surpluses are relatively small, and calculations suggest that pitches may be insufficient to meet future demand
- only 22.9% of rugby pitches in Shropshire are currently rated as good, particularly in South Shropshire, although the majority of pitches also provide access to changing facilities. The loss of any pitches currently rated as good would have significant implications on the ability of the remaining stock to meet demand. Many of the existing clubs identify the need for additional facilities to enable growth, however this should be balanced with quality
- although the demand for pitches on a peak day is not impacted upon by training, when taking this additional use into account, training (much of which happens on the main match pitches under floodlights) places significant additional pressures on the pitches and the amount of activity that sites are required to sustain over a week is unlikely to be sustainable in the long term. The West Midlands Regional Facility strategy identifies the potential need for additional synthetic pitch provision

Hockey

- there is a shortfall of provision in the north of Shropshire, and very small surpluses in the remainder of the county. The PPS identifies at least two clubs who are required to travel outside of their catchment area to reach pitches. Growth in hockey is expected, and the PPS concludes that the existing stock of provision is not sufficient to meet future needs, and that current locations of facilities does not correlate with demand.

8.50. Table 8.7 below outlines the amount of pitch provision that is required in each area to meet minimum requirements. This table has been extracted directly from the Shropshire Council PPS (Recommendation R11).

Table 8.7 – Required Pitch Provision

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| Pitch Type | Required Playing Pitch Provision – available for community use (by 2020) | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Shropshire | North Sub Area | Central Sub Area | South Sub Area |
| Mini Soccer | 34.8 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 15.8 |
| Youth Football | 55.9 | 18.5 | 25.4 | 23.5 |
| Senior Football | 53.9 | 14.1 | 30.4 | 12 |
| Cricket | 53.1 | 18.3 | 12.2 | 22.2 |
| Rugby | 36.1 | 16 | 12 | 13.5 |
| Artificial Grass Pitch (full size) | 7.18 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 3.3 |

8.51. Table 8.8 overleaf illustrates the key areas of deficiency by the three geographical areas for football, cricket, rugby and hockey. Table 8.9 outlines the key priorities for each area moving forward. Both of these tables have been extracted directly from the 2010 PPS (Figures 8.1 and 8.2).

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Table 8.8 – Key Findings of the PPM for Football in Shropshire (extracted directly from Shropshire Council PPS, Figure 8.1)

| AREA | FOOTBALL | | | | | | CRICKET | | RUGBY | | HOCKEY | |
|--------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|
| | CURRENT | | | FUTURE | | | CURRENT | FUTURE | CURRENT | FUTURE | CURRENT | FUTURE |
| | MINI SOCCER | YOUTH FOOTBALL | SENIOR FOOTBALL | MINI SOCCER | YOUTH FOOTBALL | SENIOR FOOTBALL | | | | | | |
| SHROPSHIRE | +16 | +28 | +105 | +9 | +15 | +100 | +7.3 | +2.9 | +17 | +12 | -0.25 | -1.2 |
| QUALITY ASSESSMENT | 18% | 22.8% | 40.4% | | | | 52.7% | | 22.9% | | 46.7% | |
| NORTH | +3.4 | +9.5 | +34.5 | +1.4 | +5.5 | +32.9 | +1.4 | -0.3 | +1.5 | -0.3 | -1.25 | -1.7 |
| QUALITY ASSESSMENT | 33% | 20.8% | 51% | | | | 50% | | 40% | | 33.3% | |
| CENTRAL | +6 | 0 | +30.6 | +2.8 | -6.4 | +28.6 | +4.5 | +3.8 | -1 | -2 | +0.9 | +0.7 |
| QUALITY ASSESSMENT | 25% | 21.5% | 33.6% | | | | 68.7% | | 33.3% | | 40% | |
| SOUTH | +3 | +7.6 | +24 | +0.2 | +3.5 | +23 | +0.3 | -1.2 | +8.1 | +6.5 | +1.2 | +0.8 |
| QUALITY ASSESSMENT | 0% | 25.9% | 34.3% | | | | 42.8% | | 17.4 | | 80% | |

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Table 8.9– Key Priorities

| SUB AREA | CURRENT DEFICIENCY | CURRENT PITCHES AT CAPACITY | FUTURE DEFICIENCY | PITCHES AT CAPACITY ON BASIS OF PROJECTED TEAM GROWTH |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| NORTH | Rugby Hockey | Mini Soccer Cricket | Cricket Rugby Hockey | Mini Soccer |
| CENTRAL | Rugby | Mini Soccer Youth Football Cricket Hockey | Youth Football Rugby | Mini Soccer Cricket Hockey |
| SOUTH | | Mini Soccer Cricket Hockey | Cricket | Mini Soccer Hockey |

Setting local Standards – Playing Pitches

- 8.52. The 2010 PPS sets the following local standards for playing pitch provision. The standards link together pitch quality and quantity. As highlighted previously in this section, a 20 minute accessibility standard is recommended.
- 8.53. The recommended quality standard relates to the provision of a “good quality pitch”. Appendix G contains the quality matrix (from the Sport England Towards a Level Playing Field toolkit) that should be used to evaluate pitch quality.

Table 8.10 – Recommended Local Standards (Extracted directly from PPS 2010 Recommendation R11)

| Settlement Type | Catchment Area | Type of Playing Pitch Provision Quantity and Quality (available for community access) | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Quality | Quantity |
| Shrewsbury | 20 mins travel time for all residents | Good Quality pitches | Four strategically located multi-pitch sites, providing for competition and training, with good quality on-site changing and toilet provision, appropriate for, and accessible to, all user types. Each site should be linked to a key youth and senior club to implement development pathways. Future policy should focus on multi-pitch site provision, potentially in partnership with education, to include facilities for training and competitive play, appropriate to the needs of the on-site sports. One site ie Roman Road to be designated as a hockey focus. All other pitch sites to have a minimum of toilet provision on site. |
| Market Town | 20 mins travel time for all residents | Good Quality pitches | Minimum of 1 multi-pitch site providing for competition and training, with good quality on-site changing and toilet provision, appropriate for, and accessible to, all user types. Each site should be linked to a key youth and senior club to implement development pathways. Future policy should focus on multi-pitch site provision, potentially in partnership with education, to include facilities for training and competitive play, appropriate to the needs of the on-site sports. All other pitch sites to have a minimum of toilet provision on site. |
| Village Cluster/Large Village | 20 mins travel time for all residents | Good Quality pitch(es) | At least one playing pitch site per village cluster/large village which can accommodate football and or cricket/rugby. Small sided floodlit MUGA for training/floodlit grass area for training. Minimum ancillary provision of toilets on site. |

Bowling Greens

8.54. The 2010 PPS draws the following conclusions on bowling greens:

- 55% of bowling greens were rated as high quality, and only 12% were considered to be below average. As highlighted earlier in this section, bowling greens are the highest quality outdoor sports facility and the quality of provision is particularly high in the market towns. All of the market towns contain at least one bowling green
- Bowling clubs identified predominantly cater for senior teams and there is very little participation by juniors at the current time
- No local quantity standard for bowling greens has been set. Instead it is recommended that all residents should be within a 20-minute catchment of a facility. The strategy concludes that access to these sites is good and application of the access standards demonstrates that residents in all major settlements have access to a bowling green within 20 minutes drivetime. There are particular clusters of facilities in Shrewsbury, west Oswestry and west Ludlow.

Tennis

8.55. With regards tennis, the strategy indicates that:

- over 50% of tennis courts were rated as good or excellent, and relatively few were highlighted as poor
- there is a particular concentration of tennis courts in Shrewsbury, and the remainder are predominantly situated in the market towns. All of the market towns contain at least one tennis court within the settlement boundary, or one within close proximity to the settlement. The overall quality of provision is much higher in the market towns than in other settlement hierarchies, although there remain some poorer quality facilities
- the 2010 PPS also considers the adequacy of the current amount of facilities, using recommended parameters set by the Lawn Tennis Association (LTA) which assume that circa 2% of the population participate in tennis, and 1 court is required for 45 players. Assessment against this standard reveals that there is a need for 81 courts within Shropshire; meaning that the supply of 196 courts is more than sufficient to meet demand. Improvements to the quality of tennis courts, and the formalisation of public access to school sites should therefore be prioritised over the provision of new courts.

Athletics

8.56. The 2010 PPS indicates that there are no issues with the quality of the 2 synthetic athletics tracks in the county, and that the quantity of provision is broadly in line with National Governing Body standards. A gap in access to athletics tracks for residents in the north of Shropshire is however identified through the application of the recommended 20 minute catchment area.

Applying Standards and Key Recommendations

- 8.57. The remainder of this section considers the key issues and priorities for the delivery of outdoor sports facilities across Shropshire, based on the recommendations from the 2010 PPS, as this provides a detailed and comprehensive picture of the adequacy of outdoor sports facilities.
- 8.58. In light of the importance of outdoor sports facilities to residents, and their role in increasing physical activity, it will be important to ensure that all sites are protected from development unless it can be proven that the site is surplus to demand, or that development of one site will result in improved facilities at a nearby site. Paragraph 10 of PPG 17 requires that before any open space can be built on, it must be demonstrated that it is surplus to requirements, not only in terms of its existing use, but also in respect of any other functions of open space which it can perform. Sport England planning guidance highlights this point and reinforces that this requirement should be considered prior to the recommended disposal of any site.
- 8.59. The 2010 PPS provides a guideline matrix outlining the sites that should be protected, opportunities for rationalisation and priorities for investment. It also identifies some areas where existing playing pitches may be best used for alternative types of open space, for example to meet deficiencies in parks and amenity spaces (key deficiencies are referenced in Column and Meole Brace wards in Shrewsbury and Shifnal and Broseley). Some of the priority sites for protection are referenced later in this section, when considering key priorities at a settlement hierarchy level.
- 8.60. The above principles should be incorporated into the LDF through the inclusion of appropriate policies, and should also be used to inform the preparation of the Site Allocations DPD.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| OSF1 | Protect all outdoor sports facilities from development unless criteria set out in Sport England policy are met. Any site disposal should be carried out in line with recommendations in the Shropshire Council Playing Pitch Strategy. This should be carried out through the incorporation of appropriate policies in the LDF. |
|-------------|---|

- 8.61. The projected population growth will increase demand for the provision of pitches and other outdoor sports facilities and will place extra pressure on the existing sites. High quality provision, as well as new provision in some instances will therefore be essential.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| OSF2 | Policy should facilitate development through S106 contributions (and enable contributions towards both qualitative improvements and additional facilities) and should also support the improvement of existing sports facilities. |
|-------------|---|

- 8.62. The 2010 PPS indicates that underpinning the strategy is:

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“the need for investment, largely to improve quality, and to re-designate senior pitches which are not currently required”

8.63. The key themes of the strategy are therefore:

- **Maximising the impact of current assets:** - including increasing community use at education sites and coordinating community use of different facilities
- **Prioritising multi-pitch and multi-sport sites**
- **Working in partnership:**
- **Maximising current investment opportunities:** including investment in school sites, funding through S106 and capital and funding projects
- **Developing new provision:** while most demand can be met through the redesignation of existing facilities, there are some instances where new provision will be more viable.

8.64. For the minor sports (ie. Tennis / bowls) the strategy states that:

“Provision of continued access to a range of other outdoor sports facilities should be maintained; the quality of eg tennis courts and bowling greens needs to be taken into consideration when prioritising investment, given the current levels of provision”

8.65. For these sports, qualitative improvements are of higher priority than the provision of additional facilities.

OSF3

Seek to deliver the key recommendations set out in the Shropshire Council 2010 PPS.

8.66. To support the above recommendation, the key implications for each of the settlement hierarchies are set out below. All issues are extracted from the recommendations set out in the 2010 PPS.

Shrewsbury

8.67. There are issues with the both the quality and quantity of provision in Shrewsbury. The key priorities emerging are as follows:

- re-designate existing senior football pitches to youth soccer pitches; particularly in the NW, E and SE of the town. Saha FC, one of the largest junior football clubs currently has no home pitches
- seek to increase the number of mini soccer pitches to address future capacity issue, by re-marking senior pitches and marking additional pitches where possible on existing sites
- consider the provision of a new multi pitch site in conjunction with new housing development in the North West of the town to ensure that there is a minimum of one multi pitch / sporting hub site in each quadrant of the town

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- develop additional cricket pitch facilities; the priority should be opening up existing pitches on school sites, and securing community access. Shrewsbury Cricket Club are developing proposals to increase the scale of their existing provision
- develop additional rugby pitches to address the projected future deficit; the priority should be to open up access to existing pitches e.g. on school sites, or to create new pitches by re-marking existing senior football pitches. Shrewsbury RUFC have the desire to expand but are currently limited by the facilities available
- develop additional hockey pitches to meet projected future demand; the priority should be to open up access to existing pitches e.g. on school sites, or to create new pitches in partnership with education as part of school site improvement
- improve the quality of existing pitches and ancillary accommodation.

8.68. To inform the Site Allocations and Management of Development DPD, the strategy identifies a series of sites which fall within Shrewsbury that should be protected (data extracted from Shropshire PPS Figure 8.6), specifically:

- Shrewsbury Sports Village (F)
- Sutton Cricket Club (C)
- Shrewsbury Rugby Club (R)
- London Road Sports Centre (H) (C)*
- Monkmoor Recreation Ground (H), (F)*
- Shrewsbury School (Boys') (H) (R).

8.69. The strategy also identifies the following sites as being high priority for investment:

- Roman Road Sports Centre – Shrewsbury
- Grange Sports Centre (H) (F)
- County Ground (C).

Market Towns

8.70. Issues are identified with both the quality and quantity of provision in the market towns. The key priorities emerging include:

- re-designate existing senior football pitches to mini soccer pitches; particular focus should be given to Oswestry, Whitchurch, Church Stretton and Ludlow;
- improve the quality of existing mini, youth and senior football pitches. In line with the local standards, each market town should contain a minimum of one high quality multi pitch site

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- there is a future deficiency of cricket pitches and quality of existing pitches and changing facilities could be improved. There is a need to develop additional cricket pitch facilities; the priority should be opening up existing pitches on school sites, and securing community access. Wem Cricket Club indicated that they have proposals to increase the scale of their existing provision
- Develop additional rugby pitches to meet projected future demand; the priority should be to open up access to existing pitches eg on school sites, or to create new pitches by re-marking existing senior football pitches. Teams in Market Drayton, Oswestry and Whitchurch generate particular demand. The strategy indicates that Oswestry RFC needs support and external assistance to improve the pitch facilities at their club. There are no significant quantity issues for rugby in the market towns in the south although there are some poor quality facilities. Both Bishops's Castle RFC and Bridgnorth RFC have relatively poor facilities and indicate that they are constrained by their facilities
- Develop additional hockey pitches to meet projected future demand; the priority should be to open up access to existing pitches eg on school sites, or to create new pitches in partnership with education as part of school site improvement. At least one additional pitch accessible to the local community is required in both the north and the south - Bishops Castle, Ludlow and Bridgnorth Clubs have particularly high numbers of teams and there is also demand for new provision potentially in Market Drayton or Wem (where the hockey club have no home ground). The location of two new synthetic pitches in two of the above market towns should therefore be considered

8.71. The strategy identifies a series of sites which fall within the Market Towns that should be protected (data extracted from Shropshire PPS Figure 8.6), specifically:

- Sports and Social Club, Wem (F)
- Wem Cricket Club (C), Wem
- Whitchurch Cricket Club (C), Whitchurch
- William Brookes School (H), Much Wenlock,

8.72. The strategy also identifies the following sites as being high priority for investment:

- Whitchurch Rugby and Hockey Club (R), Whitchurch
- Ludlow Rugby Club (R), Ludlow.

Smaller Settlements

8.73. The key priorities for future provision focus initially on Shrewsbury and the market towns, as it is in these areas (or on the periphery of the towns) where the larger multi pitch sites lie.

SECTION 8 – OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

- 8.74. The strategy does however identify a series of sites which fall within the smaller settlements categorisation that should be protected (data extracted from Shropshire PPS Figure 8.6), specifically
- RAF Shawbury (H)
 - Childs Ercall Playing Fields (F) – Childs Ercall
 - RAF Cosford (H), (R), (C) , (F)
 - Stanley Parker/Highwood Sports Centre (F) – Bayston Hill, just outside Shrewsbury
 - Condover Cricket Club (C), (F) Condover
 - Prees Recreation Ground (C) (F)* Prees
 - Lacon Child Sports Centre (H) (F)* - Cleobury Mortimer
- 8.75. The strategy also identifies the following sites as being high priority for investment:
- Sir John Talbot Sports Centre (H), (C), (F) near Bishop’s Castle
 - Condover Cricket Club (F) Condover
 - Woore Cricket Club, Woore
 - Marches Sports Centre (H) (near Oswestry)
 - Idsall School (H) (near Shifnal).
- 8.76. It is also noted that Forton Cricket Club are seeking to increase the scale of the facilities that they offer.

Local Development Framework Implications

- 8.77. The key issues arising from the analysis of the provision of outdoor sports facilities for the LDF are therefore as follows:
- Ensure that policies are included within the Local Development Framework to protect outdoor sports facilities from development (unless proposals meet the exception criteria outlined in PPG17 and Sport England’s policy on the protection of playing fields and / or contribute to the delivery of the Shropshire Council PPS)
 - Ensure that policy facilitates the improvement of existing facilities and the provision of new sites where these are required
 - Make certain that policy requires the development of new outdoor sports facilities (or contributions towards existing provision) in the event of new housing development.

Summary and Conclusions

- 8.78. Outdoor sports facilities is a wide-ranging category of open space which includes both natural and artificial surfaces for sport and recreation that are

SECTION 8 – OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

owned and managed by Shropshire Council, private sports clubs, education and other community associations. Examples include playing pitches, athletics tracks, bowling greens and golf courses with the primary purpose of participation in outdoor sports. The amount of facilities belonging to the education stock seeks to emphasise the importance of these facilities and their potential role in providing outdoor sports facilities for the local community.

- 8.79. This section summarises the provision of all the different types of outdoor sport facilities and draws on the findings of the Shropshire Council Playing Pitch Strategy, produced by Strategic Leisure in 2010, which evaluates the adequacy of sports facilities across the Council area in more detail and sets local standards for this type of facility.
- 8.80. Residents of Shropshire demonstrate relatively high levels of satisfaction with both the quality and quantity of existing provision. Reflecting the actual levels of provision, residents in Shrewsbury are most satisfied with regards both the quality and quantity of provision and residents in the Market Towns feel that the most improvement is required. In all areas, the highest levels of dissatisfaction were associated with the amount of synthetic turf pitches.
- 8.81. Analysis of the adequacy of existing provision demonstrates that there are pressures on existing facilities, particularly junior and mini soccer pitches, cricket pitches, rugby pitches and synthetic turf pitches and there is a need to invest in both the quality and quantity of provision. There are however surpluses of adult pitches, which in most instances provide the opportunity to meet existing shortfalls, although longer term there are some parts of the county where new provision will be required (particularly synthetic pitches in both the north and south of the county). The securing of community use agreements at school sites will also be central to the future delivery strategy.
- 8.82. The quantity of tennis courts and bowling greens is high, and most of the larger settlements contain a minimum of one site. Maintaining and improving the quality of provision will take on greater priority than the creation of new sites.

Allotments

Introduction and definition

- 9.1. This typology includes all forms of allotments. The primary purpose of allotments is to provide opportunities for people to grow their own produce as part of the long-term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. This type of open space may also include urban farms.
- 9.2. Like other open space types, allotments can provide a number of wider benefits to the community in addition to their primary purpose. These include:
 - bringing together different cultural backgrounds
 - improving physical and mental health
 - providing a source of recreation
 - making a wider contribution to the green and open space network.

Context

- 9.3. Allotments are becoming increasingly popular nationally, following the recognition of the role that they can play in encouraging all sectors of the community to participate in active recreation. Allotments offer an alternative active pastime to participation in formal sport, particularly for older residents. This is particularly important in light of the ageing population in Shropshire.
- 9.4. The effective provision of allotments will also be a key vehicle in the achievement of some of the aims and objectives of the Shropshire Partnership Community Strategy.
- 9.5. This section considers the quality, quantity and accessibility of allotments across Shropshire.

Current Provision

- 9.6. There are currently 35 allotment sites across Shropshire. These sites are distributed across both urban and rural areas.
- 9.7. Sites are managed by a variety of bodies, including Parish Councils and Shropshire Council.
- 9.8. In recent years demand for allotments has increased and this is reflected in the presence of waiting lists at sites across the county. This additional demand is now evident across the county.

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9.9. 13% of respondents to the household survey indicated that they would be interested in managing an allotment. This additional demand is however unevenly distributed across the county. 14% of respondents in Shrewsbury would be interested in tending an allotment plot and this rises to 18% in Market Towns. The overall level of interest in the smaller settlements is lower, perhaps reflecting the larger gardens that properties in these areas often have.

9.10. The quantity of allotments across the county is summarised in Table 9.1 below.

Table 9.1 Provision of allotments across Shropshire

| Analysis areas | Current provision | Number of sites | Smallest site (hectares) | Largest site (hectares) | Estimated population at 2030 | Provision per 1000 population (2030) |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 14.34 | 11 | 0.12 | 3 | 72,500 | 0.20 |
| Market Towns | 4.72 | 10 | 0.08 | 1.22 | 96,100 | 0.05 |
| Smaller Settlements | 6.06 | 13 | 0.15 | 0.97 | 151,700 | 0.04 |
| Overall | 25.11 | 35 | 0.08 | 3 | 320,300 | 0.08 |

9.11. The key issues emerging from Table 9.1 and consultations relating to the quantity of allotments include:

- a difference in opinion regarding the quantity of allotments is evident. 33% of respondents to the household survey feel that provision is insufficient and 25% of residents state that provision is sufficient
- the distribution of allotments across the county is relatively even in terms of number of sites, however it can be seen that provision per 1000 population in Shrewsbury is much higher than in other areas. Over 50% of all allotment provision is located in Shrewsbury. Despite this, opinions of the quantity of allotments are relatively consistent:
 - **in Shrewsbury** - the household survey highlights a split in opinion between residents that believe the current quantity of allotments to be sufficient (32%) and those who think that more are required (31%). The majority of residents indicating that there are insufficient allotments in Shrewsbury highlight the long waiting lists which are evident at some sites. Many residents also indicate that there are none in their locality, or that they are not aware of any
 - **Market Towns** - 34% of respondents to the household survey regard the provision of allotments to be insufficient. However, 28% of respondents feel that provision is adequate. While some residents indicate that there are waiting lists at sites, a lack of awareness is clearly a particular issue, with many residents indicating that they do not know where allotments are

- **Smaller Settlements** - 32% of respondents to the household survey consider the provision of allotments to be insufficient. 21% of residents indicate that provision is adequate. Many residents suggest that while they recognise the value of allotments in areas of high density housing, areas with gardens have a lower need for allotment provision. Some residents do however suggest that the provision of allotments in close proximity to the home would encourage self sufficiency. Many residents of villages suggest that they are not sure of the location of allotments.

Setting quantity standards

- 9.12. The recommended local quantity standard for allotments has been derived from the local needs consultation and audit of provision and is summarised below. Full justification for the local standard is provided within Appendix F.
- 9.13. The standard recommends an increase on the existing level of provision. This is based on the existing waiting lists in addition to expressed demand from local residents. The Council is currently actively seeking new opportunities to provide allotments.

Quantity Standard (see Appendices E and F – standards and justification, worksheet and calculator)

| Existing level of provision | Recommended standard |
|--|----------------------|
| Shrewsbury – 0.215 | 0.22 ha per 1000 |
| Market Towns – 0.05 | |
| Smaller Settlements – 0.04 | |
| Justification | |
| <p>While consultation demonstrates that overall, there is demand for additional allotments (particularly justified by waiting lists at several sites) it is clear that there are other issues surrounding the provision of allotments including awareness and the requirement for allotments in areas of lower density housing. In light of the demand led nature of allotments, the inclusion of a standard for allotments should be treated as an indication of potential demand only.</p> <p>In line with consultation findings and analysis of waiting lists, the standard represents an increase on the existing level of provision. The required increase takes into account the number of residents currently waiting for an allotment plot and the number of plots that would be required to meet this demand. The required increase to meet this level in the market towns is particularly high, due to the additional number of sites that would need to be developed.</p> | |

Quality

Current position

- 9.14. The quality of existing allotments was assessed through site visits undertaken as part of the previous audits of open space and supplemented by visits undertaken as part of this PPG17 Assessment.
- 9.15. The quality of allotments is summarised in Table 9.2.

Table 9.2 Quality of allotments in Shropshire

| Analysis area | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Lowest quality sites | Highest quality sites |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---|--|
| Shrewsbury | 68% - 96% | 85% | Longden Green Allotments | Monkmoor Allotments |
| Market Towns | 51% - 98% | 77% | Admirals Farm greenspace (Bridgnorth) | Richmond Gardens Allotments (Bridgnorth) |
| Smaller Settlements | 40% - 98% | 75% | Church Street Allotment (just outside Shrewsbury) | Silverdale Terrace Allotments (Bridgnorth) |
| Overall | 40% - 98% | 79% | | |

- 9.16. The key issues emerging from Table 9.2 and consultations relating to the quality of allotments include:
- a difference in opinion regarding the quality of allotments is highlighted by respondents to the household survey, with 44% of respondents identifying the quality of allotments as average and 35% poor. 21% of residents feel that the quality of allotments is good
 - the difference in opinion regarding the quality of allotments is reflected in the range of quality of scores, with the quality of sites ranging from 40% - 98%. However, the average quality score of an allotment is 79%, indicating that the quality of allotments is generally good
 - findings within the individual settlement hierarchies are consistent with the countywide findings, with the exception of residents in **smaller settlements** who indicate that the quality of allotments is poor (42%). It is within this area of the county where the lowest quality allotments are located
 - the greatest level of satisfaction with the quality of allotments is evident in **Shrewsbury**, where 37% of residents indicate that the quality of allotments is good. This also coincides with the highest level of provision. This perception is

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supported by site assessment findings, with the average quality score of a site being the greatest in this area of the county

- 18% of residents in **Market Towns** suggest that the quality of allotments is good
- the majority of residents feel safe when using allotments.

Setting quality standards

9.17. The recommended local quality standard for allotments is summarised below. Full justifications and consultation for the local standard is provided within Appendix F.

9.18. The quality standard summarises the features that residents consider to be an important determinant of the quality of provision.

Quality Standard (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Allotments | | |
|---|---|-----------|
| Local consultation, national guidance and best practice suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents: | | |
| Essential | Desirable | |
| Clean and litter free | Parking facilities | |
| Toilets | Level surface | |
| Well kept grass | Dog free area | |
| The above features therefore suggest that the following quality vision should be considered across Shropshire: | | |
| <p><i>“A clean, secure and well-kept site that encourages food production, sustainable living and well-being, bio-diversity, healthy living and education objectives with appropriate ancillary facilities (eg litter bins and water supply) to meet local needs, well kept grass and good quality soils. The site should be spacious and well managed providing appropriate access as well as clear boundaries.”</i></p> | | |
| Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to allotments, the relative importance of the key components is shown below. These scores have been used to weight the site assessments. | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | 13% | 1 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | 35% | 4 |
| Vegetation | 24% | 3 |
| Ancillary accommodation | 19% | 2 |

Accessibility

- 9.19. The accessibility of sites is paramount in maximising usage as well as providing opportunities for all people to use the sites. The recommended local standard is set in the form of a distance threshold and is derived directly from the findings of the local consultations.
- 9.20. Consultation and analysis highlights that over half of residents (51%) expect to walk to their local allotment while 42% prefer to travel by car. This indicates that allotments are expected to be local to the home.

Setting accessibility standards

- 9.21. The recommended local accessibility standard for allotments is summarised overleaf. Full justification for the local standard is provided within Appendix F. The standard takes into account the expectation that allotments will be provided locally, but is based on a drive time to ensure that it is realistic and deliverable.
- 9.22. Waiting lists at sites were perceived to be the main barrier to the usage of allotments. Few other issues were raised.

Accessibility Standard (see Appendix F)

| |
|---|
| Recommended standard – Allotments |
| 10 minute drive |
| Justification |
| While there is a split in opinion between those who wish to drive to an allotment and those who would walk, a drivetime standard has been set in order to facilitate the delivery of high quality allotments which offer a range of facilities. The recommended 10 minute drivetime standard is in line with the modal response of those residents who would expect to drive to a site. |

Applying provision standards

- 9.23. The application of the recommended quality, quantity and accessibility standards provides an understanding of the existing distribution of allotments. In light of the demand led nature of allotments, this should be treated as an indication only.
- 9.24. The quantity standard has been set above the level of provision in Shrewsbury, the area currently containing the highest levels of provision in the county. There is unmet demand across the county and even in Shrewsbury provision is considered to be insufficient. This standard should be used to estimate the impact of new development only.
- 9.25. Given that the demand led nature of allotments means that it is relatively inappropriate to apply standards for allotments to determine areas of deficiency, the remainder of this section considers the future delivery of allotments across Shropshire by evaluating the key themes of quality, quantity and accessibility.

Quality of allotments

- 9.26. The quality of allotments was a key theme throughout consultation, with many residents indicating that the quality of this type of open space is poor. Particular issues identified at allotments through site visits included:
- the quality of allotments is generally good, with the average quality score of a site being 79%
 - the quality scores of allotments are wide ranging, with scores varying from 40% - 98%
 - the quality of allotments in each area of the county is generally consistent. However, the highest quality allotments can be found in Shrewsbury, with the average quality score of a site being 85%
 - there is a need for improved ancillary accommodation.
- 9.27. The provision of high quality allotments is not just important from a recreational perspective but this type of open space plays an important role in providing wildlife habitats and contributing towards biodiversity.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| ALL1 | Seek to enhance the quality of allotments in the county taking into account the degree to which the allotments meet the needs of users as well as the role of allotments in nature conservation and biodiversity. |
|-------------|---|

Quantity of provision

- 9.28. The distribution of allotments across Shropshire is sparse, with over half of all provision located within the main town of Shrewsbury.
- 9.29. Demand for allotments in the area is high and waiting lists can be found on almost all sites. Given the high demand, these sites should be protected from development.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| ALL2 | In light of the importance of allotments, allocate all sites as protected open space through the Local Development Framework. |
|-------------|---|

Meeting existing and future demand

- 9.30. Application of the accessibility and quantity standards for allotments suggest that:
- there are waiting lists on the majority of sites in Shrewsbury, and small pockets of residents outside of the appropriate catchment of a facility
 - there are no allotments in several of the market towns, specifically:
 - Much Wenlock

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- Whitchurch
 - Ludlow
 - Craven Arms
 - Church Stretton
 - Brosely
- residents in many of the smaller settlements are outside of the appropriate catchment for allotments.

| | |
|-------------|---|
| ALL3 | <p>In light of unmet and latent demand for allotments, new provision will be required across Shropshire. In order to best meet the needs of the population, it is suggested that larger sites are provided which are accessible to as many residents as possible and meet with the suggested quality vision. Sites should be allocated in the LDF for this purpose. In order to maximise accessibility to a wide variety of residents, these should be located in the market towns.</p> <p>Support should also be given to any Parish Council who wishes to provide allotments within their area. It may be necessary to consider alternative locations for new sites, including the development of allotments at school sites.</p> |
|-------------|---|

9.31. While new provision should be sourced where possible, in the short term, consideration should also be given to a change in management practice to maximise the number of residents that can use an allotment. In particular the following options should be considered:

- provide half plots to ensure that the site can accommodate a higher number of residents
- ensure that residents have only one allotment plot at any one time

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ALL4 | <p>Consideration should be given to the implementation of appropriate policies to promote effective usage of allotment sites including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing half plots as opposed to full plots to ensure that sites can accommodate a higher number of residents• ensuring that residents only have one allotment plot at any one time• promoting appropriate use of allotments |
|-------------|--|

9.32. In light of the demand led nature of allotments, application of the quantity, quality and accessibility standards should be treated as a starting point only. Detailed research and monitoring of local demand should be undertaken prior to the development of new

allotments. Consideration of existing waiting lists, as set out above, is a particularly useful indicator of latent demand.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| ALL5 | <p>Regularly review, investigate and monitor demand for allotment provision and look for opportunities where demand is increasing through ongoing evaluation of waiting lists.</p> <p>Ensure new housing developments contribute to any increase in demand as necessary through the inclusion of appropriate policy in the LDF.</p> <p>Evaluation of demand should consider demand in areas where allotments are not currently provided as well as monitoring the usage of existing sites.</p> |
|-------------|--|

Implications for the Local Development Framework

9.33. The key priorities for improving the provision of allotments over the Local Development Framework period therefore include:

- ensure that allotments are protected from development through the Local Development Framework
- allocate new sites for allotments in response to market demand, focusing particularly in market towns
- seek to improve the quality of existing allotment sites in order to ensure that all sites are of adequate quality to meet the needs of local residents
- ensure that planning policies require contributions towards allotment provision from new developers.

Summary and recommendations

- 9.34. Over half of all allotment provision in Shropshire is located in the main town of Shrewsbury.
- 9.35. Results from the household survey that there is a perception that current provision is insufficient. 18% of respondents in Market Towns and 14% in Shrewsbury indicated that they would be interested in owning an allotment. This indicates that there is unmet demand across the county.
- 9.36. The quality of existing allotments was a key theme during consultations. Many residents and current users indicated that the quality of sites is currently poor. Site visits suggest that priorities should focus on improved ancillary accommodation.

Cemeteries and churchyards

Introduction

- 10.1. This typology encompasses both churchyards contained within the walled boundary of a church and cemeteries outside the confines of a church. This includes private burial grounds, local authority burial grounds and disused churchyards. Although the primary purpose of this type of open space is burial of the dead and quiet contemplation, these sites frequently have considerable value for the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.
- 10.2. Some churchyards contain areas of unimproved grasslands and various other habitats. They can provide a sanctuary for wildlife in the urban settlements and often offer historic value in the more rural landscapes.
- 10.3. Cemeteries and churchyards can be a significant open space provider in rural settlements. In some instances, cemeteries and churchyards may be the only open space within a settlement. They can therefore function as an area of open space, as well as fulfilling their primary purpose.
- 10.4. In urban areas especially, although representing a relatively minor resource in terms of the land, they can be important for nature conservation.
- 10.5. The importance of cemeteries and churchyards in rural areas of the county is emphasised in Shropshire. Of the 192 cemeteries and churchyards, 15 are in Shrewsbury, 17 are in market towns and the remainder are located in rural settlements.

Setting quantity standards

- 10.6. No quantity standards have been set for cemeteries and churchyards. PPG17 Annex states: "many historic churchyards provide important places for quiet contemplation, especially in busy urban areas, and often support biodiversity and interesting geological features. As such many can also be viewed as amenity greenspaces. Unfortunately, many are also run-down and therefore it may be desirable to enhance them. As churchyards can only exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one."
- 10.7. For cemeteries, PPG 17 Annex states: "every individual cemetery has a finite capacity and therefore there is steady need for more of them. Indeed, many areas face a shortage of ground for burials. The need for graves, for all religious faiths, can be calculated from population estimates, coupled with details of the average proportion of deaths which result in a burial, and converted into a quantitative population-based provision standard." However, this does not relate to a quantitative hectare per 1,000 population requirement.
- 10.8. Office of National Statistics (ONS) data for Shropshire indicates that in 2007, 3008 deaths were registered. The Cremation Society of Great Britain indicates that circa 75% of all deaths result in cremation. On the assumption that of the total number of burials taking place, 50% take place in new graves (research indicates that this is generally between 40 and 60%), this would suggest that circa 376 new graves are required per annum. While it is difficult to predict future death rates and burial trends, particularly in light of data provided by the ONS, which suggests that the death rate will increase from 2010, it can provide a useful indication as to the amount of land that may be required in the future.

SECTION 10 – CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS

- 10.9. On the assumption that one grave is 10ft by 4ft 6”, and that 376 new graves are required per annum, it can be projected that a minimum of 0.16 hectares burial space will be required per annum.

| Recommended standard – CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS |
|--|
| Based on current population figures, death rates, the proportion of burials carried out each year and the number of new graves required, it is suggested that 0.16 hectares is set aside per annum. In order to accommodate unanticipated additional demand (ie through an emergency) a strategic reserve should also be included. Burial trends and death rates should be reviewed as a minimum on a five year cycle to ensure that sufficient provision is maintained. |

Quality

Current position

- 10.10. The quality cemeteries and churchyards was assessed through site visits undertaken as part of the previous audits of open space and supplemented by visits undertaken as part of this PPG17 Assessment.
- 10.11. The quality of cemeteries and churchyards is summarised in Table 10.1 below.

Table 10.1 Quality of cemeteries

| Analysis area | Range of quality scores (%) | Average quality scores (%) | Lowest quality sites | Highest quality sites |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Shrewsbury | 60% - 100% | 77% | The Julian Centre | General Cemetery |
| Market Towns | 36% - 90% | 70% | St David's Churchyard (Oswestry) | Wem Millennium Green |
| Smaller Settlements | 40% - 100% | 69% | St.Peters Church - Stoke on Tern | Emstrey Crematorium (near Shrewsbury) |
| Overall | 36% - 100% | 70% | | |

- 10.12. The key issues emerging from Table 10.1 and consultations relating to the quality of cemeteries and churchyards include:
- 49% of respondents feel that the quality of cemeteries and churchyards is good. However, 46% of residents state that the quality of this typology is average, highlighting a difference in opinion regarding the quality of cemeteries and churchyards
 - site assessments support the perceptions of residents, with the average quality score of a site being 70%. Quality scores are wide ranging from 35% - 100%

- findings within two of the three settlement hierarchies are consistent with the county wide findings, however in Shrewsbury the quality of cemeteries and churchyards is perceived to be good (50%). It is within this area of the county where the highest quality cemeteries and churchyards are located
- the majority of respondents to the household survey indicate they feel safe when using cemeteries and churchyards
- in north Shropshire, other consultation indicated that cemeteries and churchyards are misused in particular by young people and are a target for vandalism, relating back to a lack of provision for this age group. The general quality is good and is improving with support from local volunteers, although some residents insisted that there are site-specific instances that have poor quality and poor maintenance.

Setting quality standards

10.13. As highlighted, it is only appropriate to set a quality standard for cemeteries and churchyards. This should take into account any national or local standards. Full indication of consultation and justifications for the recommended local standard are provided within Appendix F. The recommended local standard, derived directly from consultation across Shropshire, has been summarised below:

Quality Standard (see Appendix F)

| Recommended standard – Cemeteries and churchyards | | |
|---|--|------------------|
| Local consultation, national guidance and best practice suggest that the following features are essential and desirable to local residents: | | |
| Essential | | Desirable |
| Clean and litter free | | Toilets |
| Well kept grass | | Seating |
| Flowers and trees | | Litter bins |
| Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to cemeteries and churchyards, the relative importance of the key components is shown below. These scores have been used to weight the site assessments. | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | 13% | 1 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | 46% | 4 |
| Vegetation | 22% | 3 |
| Ancillary accommodation | 21% | 2 |

Applying provision standards – identifying geographical areas

- 10.14. Given that it is not appropriate to set any local quantity or accessibility standards it is also not appropriate to identify areas of deficiency or need or to examine the spatial distribution of these sites.
- 10.15. It is however important to consider the quality of the provision of cemeteries and churchyards and the value of the current provision and to strive to achieve the quality vision set for all churchyards and cemeteries.
- 10.16. As previously highlighted, the quality of existing cemeteries and churchyards is good. 41 sites achieved quality scores of 80% or more, highlighting the provision of a number of high quality sites in the county. However, 12 sites achieved quality scores of 50% or below indicating that there is room for improvement with regards to the quality of cemeteries and churchyards in Shropshire.
- 10.17. Sites of good quality, such as Emstrey Crematorium (near Shrewsbury) and Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Church (Shrewsbury) should be considered examples of good practice. The value of cemeteries and churchyards in the promotion of biodiversity and provision of habitats should be reinforced.

| | |
|------------|--|
| CC1 | Stakeholders should recognise and promote the nature conservation value of closed cemeteries and churchyards and develop a greater awareness of ecological management of cemeteries and churchyards. |
|------------|--|

- 10.18. In areas of limited open space provision (or where churchyards are the only open space type), churchyard and cemetery sites are of particular importance. In these areas, enhancement is crucial to ensure local residents value this type of open space. This is particularly the case in rural settlements where the provision of other types of open space is limited.

| | |
|------------|--|
| CC2 | In areas of limited open space provision, churchyard and cemetery sites are of particular importance. The quality of cemeteries is of paramount importance if sites are to be promoted as opportunities for rest and relaxation. Quality improvements should be made where required using the essential and desirable features as a guide. |
|------------|--|

- 10.19. Proactive planning is essential in order to ensure the adequate provision of cemeteries across the county. The management and maintenance of sites is a big challenge for the Council as is the provision of new burial plots on an ongoing basis. The requirement for new cemeteries and churchyards across the Local Development Framework (LDF) should be considered and land should be allocated in order to ensure that appropriate provision can be made. An approximate figure of 0.16 ha per annum should be used to project need.

| | |
|------------|--|
| CC3 | The Council should keep under review the opportunities for the reuse, expansion or acquisition of suitable land to ensure the continued and sustainable provision of local cemeteries. The LDF should facilitate the delivery of additional cemeteries where required and should project need across the LDF period. |
|------------|--|

Summary

- 10.20. Cemeteries and churchyards can be significant providers of open space, particularly in rural areas. In towns they can represent a relatively minor resource in terms of the land required, but are important for nature conservation.
- 10.21. Local standards for accessibility and quantity have not been set. Despite this, it remains important to consider the future delivery of cemeteries and churchyards anticipating future demand as well as assessing the current level of provision.
- 10.22. The essential and desirable features set out in the quality standards should guide the future development and improvement of cemeteries and churchyards across the County.
- 10.23. In some instances, cemeteries and churchyards are the only type of open space within a village, making them a particularly valuable element of the rural green space network. Enhancements to accessibility and quality should be prioritised in these areas.
- 10.24. The wider benefits of churchyards are significant and it is wrong to place a value on churchyards and cemeteries focusing solely on quality and accessibility. In addition to offering a functional value, many cemeteries and churchyards have wider benefits including heritage, cultural and landscape values.
- 10.25. The key priorities for the future delivery of cemeteries and churchyards across the county therefore include:
- recognise and promote the nature conservation value of cemeteries and churchyards and investigate the implementation of ecological management
 - enhance the quality of sites where appropriate using the essential and desirable features as a guide
 - the LDF should facilitate the delivery of additional cemeteries and should project need across the LDF period using a baseline figure of 0.16ha per annum.

Accessible countryside

Introduction and background

- 11.1. In addition to the types of formal and informal open space identified within Section 2 and discussed in detail in sections 4 – 11 of this report, PPG17 reinforces the role of accessible countryside in the urban fringe.
- 11.2. Countryside can provide important recreational opportunities for local residents as well as fulfilling other roles. In particular, countryside around towns and cities provides a valuable resource for the provision of sport and recreation, particularly in situations where there is an absence of land in urban areas. The protection of this type of open space is also integral to maintaining the character of the area.
- 11.3. In light of the character of accessible natural countryside it is inappropriate to audit this type of open space, or to set local standards. This will be returned to in greater detail later in this section.

Strategic context

- 11.4. The Countryside and Rights of Way (CROW) Act 2000 extended the public's ability to enjoy the countryside whilst also providing safeguards for landowners and occupiers. It created a new statutory right of access and modernised the rights of way system as well as giving greater protection to Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), providing better management arrangements for Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONBs) and strengthening wildlife enforcement legislation.
- 11.5. Members of the public are now able to access land wherever the 'Shropshire Open Access' land sign is visible.
- 11.6. While setting out measures intended to enable residents to enjoy more of the countryside, the CROW Act will also help to conserve the rural environment, protect wildlife, and also ensure landowners can use the land to its best advantage.
- 11.7. The importance of access to the countryside in Shropshire is recognised across the county. As a result, a Local Access Forum has been developed made up of members with a variety of interests. The role of the Forum is to advise the Council, Natural England and others, on how best to improve public access to the countryside for the purpose of open air recreation and enjoyment whilst taking into account the needs of land management and nature conservation.

Accessible countryside in Shropshire

- 11.8. Accessible countryside is located outside of settlement boundaries and may be in either public or private ownership. Some sites are also covered by the CROW Act, meaning that residents have a statutory right of access. Access land consists of areas of open country and registered common land.
- 11.9. According to the Shropshire Council website, there is currently 6998 hectares of open Country and Registered Common land. This makes up 2.2% of the total land area of the county. Of this total, 4720 hectares is registered common land. This includes some sites covered within earlier sections of this report, as Shropshire Council has designated its own land under Section 16 of the CROW Act. 3000 hectares of woodland was designated by the Forestry Commission.

11.10. Consultation highlighted the importance of the accessible countryside in Shropshire to local residents as well as the attraction of the countryside to visitors. It was perceived to be important to protect areas of natural countryside as well as promote public access where possible. Access to the countryside for residents in areas of open space deficiency, or for those in smaller settlements was highlighted as being particularly important.

Setting provision standards

11.11. With regards to accessibility there are no definitive national or local standards for accessible countryside. There is no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typologies as it cannot easily be influenced through planning policy and implementation.

11.12. Likewise, the nature of accessible countryside means that setting quantity standards is also inappropriate.

Applying provision standards – identifying geographical areas

11.13. Given that it is not appropriate to set any local quantity or accessibility standards it is also not appropriate to state areas of deficiency or need or examine the spatial distribution of these sites.

11.14. It is however important to consider the role that the accessible countryside plays in providing recreational opportunities across the county. In some instances, providing or enhancing access to areas of natural countryside may be an appropriate solution to offset other types of open space.

| | |
|------------|--|
| AC1 | Consider opportunities to increase access to areas of countryside to offset existing and future deficiencies in access to open spaces. |
|------------|--|

11.15. As highlighted, linkages between the market towns and countryside are essential to the character of Shropshire. Linkages between settlements and the nearby countryside will also be instrumental in the effective delivery of open spaces for residents across the county.

| | |
|------------|--|
| AC2 | In light of the role of the countryside both in terms of the provision of recreational opportunities and wider functions (such as grazing) ensure that any permitted development is sensitive to the surroundings. |
|------------|--|

11.16. The wider functions of the countryside and the linkages between different types of open space should be considered as part of a green infrastructure assessment.

| | |
|------------|---|
| AC3 | Undertake a Green Infrastructure Assessment evaluating the role of the open countryside within the green network. |
|------------|---|

Summary

11.17. While not considered in detail as part of this study, it is important to acknowledge the role of areas of nearby countryside and their importance to the overall character of Shropshire.

11.18. In light of the character of areas of countryside, local standards for quantity and accessibility have not been set and are outside the scope of this study.

11.19. Over the Local Development Framework period, it will be essential to consider and enhance the role of areas of countryside in Shropshire by:

- considering opportunities to offset deficiencies of open space by enhancing access to nearby countryside
- protecting nearby countryside and ensuring that any development is sensitive to the surroundings
- evaluating the role of the countryside in detail as part of a wider green infrastructure study.

Green corridors

Definition

- 12.1 This open space type includes towpaths along canals and riverbanks, cycleways, rights of way and disused railway lines. Green corridors are linear routes with a primary purpose of providing opportunities for walking, cycling and horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel. Green corridors also facilitate wildlife migration.
- 12.2 Although the role that all green corridors play in the provision of open space and recreation within local authority areas is recognised, the focus in this study is on important urban corridors and public rights of way (PROW).
- 12.3 Green corridors can be particularly valuable in towns, facilitating links between open spaces and local residents. Green corridors also provide valuable linkages between the towns and outlying rural settlements. As highlighted throughout this report, in many instances enhancing links between open spaces will be as important as the development of new sites.
- 12.4 From work elsewhere in the country, we have found that a green corridor network can bring the following benefits for people:
- it improves access to existing sites
 - it increases the usage levels of existing sites
 - it increases the capacity of existing sites by relieving pressure on ‘honeypot’ locations
 - it increases the catchment areas of existing sites

Strategic context and consultation

- 12.5 In addition to improving sustainability and linking urban areas with nearby rural settlements and countryside, green corridors represent an important chance to promote sustainable transport by cycle and on foot. Provision and use of green corridors will be a key determinant in the achievement of targets for participation in sport and active recreation.
- 12.6 The latest government plan published by the Department for Transport and entitled “Walking and Cycling: an action plan” states:
- “Walking and cycling are good for our health, good for getting us around, good for our public spaces and good for our society, for all these reasons we need to persuade more people to choose to walk and cycle more often”
- 12.7 It is therefore important to address any deficiencies of green corridors and capitalise on opportunities to increase and enhance the network. Providing a high quality infrastructure will not only increase use of green corridors, but linkages between sites will increase usage of individual open space sites and reduce barriers to access.
- 12.8 The rural nature of Shropshire lends itself to the provision of linear corridors which link open spaces (and settlements) together. The county contains a wide variety of canals and towpaths that form the basis of the green infrastructure. The abundance of natural countryside provides significant opportunities for a dense PROW network.

- 12.9 There are 3,400 miles of public rights of way in Shropshire, consisting of a variety of public footpaths, bridleways, restricted byways and byways open to all traffic.
- 12.10 As a Highway Authority, Shropshire Council has a duty to assert and protect the rights of way network. Shropshire Council responsibilities include:
- ensuring that rights of way are free from obstruction and that they can be used by the public safely and conveniently
 - clearing the surface vegetation from rights of way and ensuring that the surface is in a fit condition for its intended use
 - the maintenance of some but not all bridges
 - signposting and where appropriate waymarking rights of way
 - authorising stiles and gates on rights of way
 - ensuring that the definitive map is kept up to date.
- 12.11 Under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, the former Shropshire County Council produced a Countryside Access Strategy (CAS) in 2008. The plan outlines and prioritises countryside access improvements over the next ten years.
- 12.12 The main actions of the plan include the following:
- increasing and improving opportunities for everyone to access the Shropshire countryside
 - making improvements to the rights of way network
 - improving information on access opportunities for users
 - increasing the number of local promoted circular routes
 - developing more off-road routes particularly for horse riders and cyclists
 - improving safety especially at road crossings
 - encouraging more community participation in countryside access issues
 - promoting the benefits that access to the countryside brings to both mental and physical health
 - encouraging people to walk and cycle for local journeys
 - fully understanding what would encourage hard-to-reach groups to better access the countryside
 - promoting Shropshire as a walking, horse riding and cycling destination.
- 12.13 The CAS sets out key actions to help achieve the priorities and guide future resources. Ultimately these are focused on providing better public access through improving the condition and accessibility of the network and creating new routes.

12.14 Consultation on the provision of green corridors in Shropshire was undertaken through a variety of methods. The findings showed that:

- green corridors are a popular type of open space in the county, with 14% of respondents to the household survey indicating that they use green corridors more frequently than any other open space in Shropshire
- a split in opinion regarding the quality of green corridors in Shropshire is evident, with 44% of residents indicating that the quality of green corridors is average and 43% stating that the quality of green corridors is good
- general comments from residents highlighted a lack of green corridors in the county. Green corridors were identified as important for linking other open spaces and the need for increased provision was emphasised.

GC1

Building on the popularity of green corridors, the Council should look to enhance and develop pathways along the rivers and canals.

Quantity

Current position

12.15 The linear nature of green corridors means it is inappropriate to audit and assess these spaces. Nevertheless their importance within the county should not be undermined as they provide an essential linkage between open spaces and increase the accessibility of other sites.

Setting quantity standards

12.16 The Annex A of PPG17 – Open Space Typology states:

“the need for Green Corridors arises from the need to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas. This means that **there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard**, just as there is no way of having a standard for the proportion of land in an area which it will be desirable to allocate for roads”.

12.17 It is therefore recommended that no provision standard should be set. PPG17 goes onto to state that:

“Instead planning policies should promote the use of green corridors to link housing areas to the Sustrans national cycle network, town and city centres, places of employment and community facilities such as schools, shops, community centres and sports facilities. In this sense green corridors are demand-led. However, planning authorities should also take opportunities to use established linear routes, such as disused railway lines, roads or canal and river banks, as green corridors, and supplement them by proposals to ‘plug in’ access to them from as wide an area as possible”.

Quality

Setting quality standards

- 12.18 While it is inappropriate to measure the area of green corridors, quality is central to their use and value both as a recreational resource and also as a means of enhancing wildlife.
- 12.19 A quality vision, based on the aspirations of the local community of Shropshire has therefore been set. Full justifications for the recommended local standards are provided within Appendix G.

Quality Standard (see Appendix G)

| Recommended standard – Green corridors | | |
|--|---|-----------|
| | | |
| Essential | Desirable | |
| Clean and litter free | Litter bins | |
| Footpaths | Dog walking facilities | |
| Nature features | Flowers and trees | |
| Detailed analysis of the local consultation suggests that with regards to green corridors, the relative importance of the key components is shown below. These scores have been used to weight the site assessments. | | |
| Component of quality | Proportion of possible total responses received | Weighting |
| Security and Safety | 12% | 1 |
| Cleanliness and maintenance | 33% | 4 |
| Vegetation | 27% | 3 |
| Ancillary accommodation | 20% | 2 |

Accessibility

Setting accessibility standards

- 12.20 There is no requirement to set catchments for green corridors as they cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation.

Applying provision standards

- 12.21 Given that it is not appropriate to set any local quantity or accessibility standards, it is also not appropriate to state areas of deficiency or need based on standards.

SECTION 12 – GREEN CORRIDORS

12.22 The aim is to provide an integrated network of high quality green corridors linking open spaces together and opportunities for informal recreation and alternative means of transport. Consideration should also be given to the provision of effective wildlife corridors, enabling the migration of species across the county.

12.23 In light of the high value placed on green corridors by local residents, the Local Development Framework (LDF) should protect existing corridors and support enhancements to the overall network. In particular, consideration should be given to linking open spaces together, as well as linking settlements to the open spaces. Many green corridors are located in close proximity to open spaces, providing opportunities to achieve a lined network of open spaces.

| | |
|------------|---|
| GC2 | Linking existing green corridors with open spaces in the county should be a key priority for the Council. This will provide opportunities for informal recreation and alternative means of transport, using all types of open spaces. The LDF should facilitate the protection of existing corridors as well as the development of the network. |
|------------|---|

12.24 In addition to delivering an overall joined up network, improvements to the quality of existing corridors will be essential if current usage is to be maintained and increased. This may include improved signage, improved safety and enhanced maintenance of paths.

| | |
|------------|--|
| GC3 | Drive a programme of qualitative improvements across the county including enhanced maintenance of footpaths and increased signage. |
|------------|--|

12.25 As highlighted in previous sections, improving health and physical activity is a key priority for the Council. Appropriate provision of green corridors and promotion of the opportunities available will have a positive influence on the drive to reduce health inequalities. Enhancing access to green corridors will therefore emphasise the role that outdoor recreation can play in delivering a number of health, economic and sustainable health objectives.

| | |
|------------|--|
| GC4 | Promote the opportunities available to increase usage of green corridors. As well as increasing awareness, partnership working with the PCT and other key organisations to deliver organised opportunities should be considered. |
|------------|--|

| | |
|------------|---|
| GC5 | Investigate the feasibility of a green infrastructure study to help maximise the linkages of open spaces with green corridors and help create a network of multi-functional greenspace in Shropshire. This should serve as an extension to this PPG17 Assessment. |
|------------|---|

Summary

- 12.26 Green corridors provide opportunities close to peoples' homes for informal recreation, particularly walking and cycling, as part of every day activities, for example, travel to work or shops. Therefore the development of a linked green corridor network will help to improve the health and well being of the local community. In this way, green corridors can be integral to the achievement of targets for increased active recreation.
- 12.27 There are already a large number of footpaths and green corridor networks within the study area and consultation indicates that they are well used. Future opportunities and developments should seek to enhance the pathways along rivers corridors.
- 12.28 Future development needs to encompass linkages between large areas of open space, create opportunities to develop the green corridor network and utilise potential development sites. Development should consider both the needs of wildlife and humans.
- 12.29 A network of multi-functional greenspace will contribute to the high quality natural and built environment required for existing and new sustainable communities in the future. An integrated network of high quality green corridors will link open spaces, helping to alleviate other open space deficiencies and provide opportunities for alternative means of transport.
- 12.30 The key priorities for the future delivery of green corridors should therefore include:
- work in tandem with key partners to help maximise the use of green corridors and Public Rights of Way in the county and to deliver the Countryside Access Strategy
 - facilitate the protection and development of the network through the inclusion of appropriate policies in the LDF
 - drive a programme of qualitative improvements across the county including enhanced maintenance of footpaths and increased signage
 - promote the opportunities available to increase usage of green corridors
 - undertake a green infrastructure assessment.

Open Space across Shropshire

- 13.1 This study has been completed in accordance with the requirements of the latest Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17) and its Companion Guide. It builds on the assessments of open space, sport and recreation facilities that were produced in Shrewsbury and Atcham, North Shropshire and Oswestry between 2004 and 2007.
- 13.2 This section considers the wider benefits of open spaces and the impact and implications of the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities on wider priorities in Shropshire. It also summarises the local standards set, and the application of the local standards for all typologies in each area of the County.
- 13.3 The key priorities in each area of Shropshire are also summarised. Open spaces in Shropshire are particularly important in terms of the overall character of the area.

The wider context

Why are green spaces in Shropshire important?

- 13.4 The countryside of Shropshire is one of the main reasons why tourists are attracted to the area and is one of the defining features of the county for both residents and visitors.
- 13.5 There has been a national recognition in recent years of the continuing importance of parks and green spaces. Various policies and strategies have shown a commitment to renewal of this vital part of our heritage including Government Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation¹ and a multitude of guidance documents produced by CABI Space. The Green Spaces, Better Places Report (DTLR Task Force May 2002)² highlighted that parks and open spaces:
- contribute significantly to social inclusion because they are free and accessible to all
 - can become a centre of community spirit
 - contribute to child development through scope for outdoor, energetic and imaginative play
 - offer numerous educational opportunities
 - provide a range of health, environmental and economic benefits.
- 13.6 Increasing sport and physical activity is a key target both nationally and locally and parks and open spaces provide an alternative means of encouraging local residents to participate.

¹ Department of Communities and Local Government, Planning Policy Guidance Note 17, July 2002,

² DTLR, 2002: Green Spaces, Better Places (Urban Green Spaces Task Force 2002)

13.7 The role that green spaces can have in meeting policy objectives linked to other agendas, such as education, diversity, health, safety, environment and regeneration is also recognised both nationally and locally. The strategic contribution that open spaces can make to the wider environment includes:

- defining the local landscape character
- providing an appropriate context and setting for built development and infrastructure
- helping to achieve a softer interface between urban and rural environments
- emphasising the presence of particular natural features within the landscape such as river valleys, ridgelines etc
- supporting habitats and local wildlife
- combating climate change and flood risk.

13.8

Linking green spaces

13.9 As highlighted previously, the provision of appropriate high quality green space results in an array of benefits that far exceed the recreational value that these sites offer to residents. Linkages between green spaces further enhance the benefits that can be achieved by maximising access between and within open spaces for people and wildlife.

13.10 Green Infrastructure (GI) comprises a network of multi-functional greenspace set within, and contributing to, a high quality natural and built environment. Green Infrastructure is widely considered to be an essential requirement for the enhancement of quality of life, for existing and future generations, and to be an integral element in the delivery of 'liveability' for sustainable communities. Its provision, and importantly, its connectivity is relevant at every level from county wide rural landscapes down to a local level both within larger urban areas as well as small rural settlements. It also provides the framework for supporting a wide range of 'environmental processes'.

13.11 This PPG17 study provides a starting point for understanding the wider green infrastructure across the county.

Planning green space, sport and recreational facilities at a local level

13.12 At the local level, the role that green spaces play in the achievement of wider corporate objectives is recognised, both within overarching documents such as the Sustainable Community Strategy 2006 – 2010 and the Local Area Agreement and also within wider consultations, such as those recently undertaken as part of the Core Strategy Issues and Options paper.

13.13 Open spaces are central to quality of life and can play a key role in the achievement of some of the key cross cutting themes of the Sustainable Community Strategy, produced by the Shropshire Partnership, specifically:

- children and young people – ensuring that children and young people are well educated and fulfilled

- healthier communities and older people – to create active and healthier communities and older people, reduce health inequalities and improve services and opportunities for older people
- safer and stronger communities – to make the best of culture and leisure opportunities, reduce crime and anti social behaviour and to promote equal opportunities

13.14 The Sustainable Community Strategy both informs, and is informed by, the Local Area Agreement (LAA) and the priorities of the community strategy are driven by the four building blocks set out in the LAA.

13.15 The effective provision of green space can play a key role in the delivery of targets of the Sustainable Community Strategy. Table 13.1 summarises the contributions that achievement of some of the key objectives arising from the assessment of local needs and existing provision can generate.

Table 13.1 - Achievement of wider LAA objectives through the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities

| Children and young people | Stronger and safer communities |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • addressing identified deficiencies in the provision for children and young people in quantitative terms. Improvements to the quality and quantity of amenity green space will also provide more informal opportunities for children and young people • ensuring that the quality of facilities and the type of facilities meet the needs of local young people • maximising the involvement of children and young people in the day to day design and planning of facilities for children and young people • maximising the role of school facilities in the provision of open space, sport and recreational facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • promoting and encouraging community involvement in the provision, maintenance and management of open spaces • enhancing the safety of open spaces and the perception of safety of open space sites through the promotion of good quality design and planning • addressing identified deficiencies to ensure that all residents have access to high quality open spaces. |
| Economic development and enterprise | Healthier communities and older people |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delivering attractive places and enhancing local identity and image through investment in the quality of facilities • maximising opportunities through regeneration to enhance the quality of open spaces and provide open spaces of the right type and in the right place • ensuring that new development results in positive change in the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • maximising use of open spaces and sports facilities for physical activity and achievement of the Council’s targets for increasing participation in sport and physical activity • investing in the quality of sports facilities to increase access to local residents and ensuring that all residents have access to local facilities • promoting the wider benefits of open space on physical and mental health • ensuring that open spaces meet the needs of all sectors of the community. |

| | |
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| | |
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13.16 Table 13.2 overleaf summarises the role of open space in the achievement of the priorities of other regional and local strategies. The key objectives of each of the documents are summarised in Section 3.

Table 13.2 – Contribution of the provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities to wider strategy objectives

| Document | Short term objectives for the future delivery of open space | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| | Enhance the quality of open spaces | Ensure the quantity of open space is sufficient to meet local needs | Maximise access to existing open spaces and to the open countryside | Maximise the use of open space, sport and recreation facilities |
| Regional Documents | | | | |
| Regional Sports Strategy | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Local Documents | | | | |
| Sustainable Community Strategy | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Local Area Agreement | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Shropshire Sports Strategy | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |

The plan led system

- 13.17 The overall conclusions of the report should be used to guide future planning policy and to inform development control decisions as well as providing a vehicle for the use of green spaces to achieve wider Council objectives.
- 13.18 The Local Development Framework will provide the long term development vision for the County and will be made up of a series of development plan documents and supplementary planning documents including the Core Strategy, which is a key Development Plan Document.
- 13.19 Development Plan Documents (DPDs) should include general policies relating to open space, sport and recreation facilities that are supported by the findings of this study and other relevant documents. This PPG17 study should be used as a supporting evidence base for Local Development Documents and the policies within them.
- 13.20 As well as contributing to the development of general policies, this document also informs more specific documents within the Local Development Framework Portfolio specifically:
- Core Strategy
 - Supplementary Planning Documents on Open Space
 - Site Specific Policies and allocations DPD
 - Area Action Plans.
- 13.21 The priorities and issues outlined in this report are a result of the application of a series of local standards. These standards were set following an extensive programme of consultation and the key issues arising from consultation feed directly into the standards that have been set. For each typology, the following standards were set:
- quantity – amount of provision that can be expected per 1000 population
 - quality – the key qualitative issues expected for each type of open space
 - accessibility – the distance that residents expect to travel to reach different types of open spaces.
- 13.22 Table 13.3 summarises the local standards that have been set for each type of open space. For some types of open space, the standard is different at each level of the settlement hierarchy. This is reflective of local needs and aspirations as well as ensuring that open space requirements are deliverable and sustainable.
- 13.23 These standards provide a guide as to the appropriate amount of open space in each area of the county. As well as facilitating a proactive approach to improving the overall provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities in line with local needs, these standards can also be used to determine the additional demand that new developments will generate.

Table 13. 3 – Recommended Local Standards

| Typology | Quantity Standard | Accessibility Standard |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Local Parks | 0.23 ha per 1000 population – above the existing level of provision | 10 minute walk time in settlements large enough to require a park (determined by the application of the quantity standard). 20 minute drivetime in all other settlements. |
| Country Parks | No standard set | 20 minute drive time |
| Natural and Semi Natural Open Space | 2.00 ha per 1000 population, to be applied to new provision only | Shrewsbury – 5 minutes walk time (240m) Market Towns and Smaller Settlements – 10 minutes walk time (480m) |
| Amenity Green Space | 0.66 ha per 1000 population (Shrewsbury) 0.45 hectares per 1000 population (Market Towns) and 0.35hectares (Smaller Settlements– an increase on the existing level of provision in all areas | 10 minute walk time |
| Provision for Children | 0.035 ha per 1000 population (Shrewsbury) 0.105 hectares per 1000 population (Market Towns) and 0.105 hectares (Smaller Settlements– an increase on the existing level of provision in all areas | 10 minute walk time |
| Provision for young people | 0.055ha per 1000 population – this represents an increase on existing levels of provision | 10 minute walk time |
| Outdoor Sports Facilities | Shrewsbury - Four strategically located multi-pitch sites, providing for competition and training, with good quality on-site changing and toilet provision, appropriate for, and accessible to, all user types. A minimum of1 multi pitch site per Market Town providing for | 20 minute drive time to each facility type |

SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

| Typology | Quantity Standard | Accessibility Standard |
|----------------------------|---|------------------------|
| | competition and training At least one playing pitch site per large village / village cluster | |
| Allotments | 0.22 ha per 1000 population Above existing level of provision | 10 minute drive time |
| Cemeteries and Churchyards | N/A. Indicative standard of 0.16 ha per annum required for burials. | No standard set |

13.24 The Playing Pitch Strategy (Strategic Leisure 2010) also sets out the following targets (Table 13.4) with regards the amount of provision required by 2026 (table extracted directly)

| Pitch Type | Required Playing Pitch Provision – available for community use (by 2020) | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| | Shropshire | North Sub Area | Central Sub Area | South Sub Area |
| Mini Soccer | 34.8 | 10.6 | 13.2 | 15.8 |
| Youth Football | 55.9 | 18.5 | 25.4 | 23.5 |
| Senior Football | 53.9 | 14.1 | 30.4 | 12 |
| Cricket | 53.1 | 18.3 | 12.2 | 22.2 |
| Rugby | 36.1 | 16 | 12 | 13.5 |
| AGP (full size) | 7.18 | 2.7 | 1.3 | 3.3 |

13.25 The remainder of the section considers the implications of this study for the future planning and delivery of open space, sport and recreation facilities across Shropshire.

13.26 Table 13.5 summarises the key issues emerging for each type of open space and highlights the key implications for policies in the LDF.

Table 13.5 - Implications of key issues by open space type for the Local Development Framework

| Typology | Settlement hierarchy | Key Issues | Implications for LDF Policy |
|-------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| Parks and Gardens | Shrewsbury | <p>Application of the quantity standards in Shrewsbury suggests that provision is currently below the recommended level. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and at least one new park will be required over the LDF period.</p> <p>It can be seen that although the distribution of parks means that few residents are in close proximity to these facilities, both amenity spaces and natural and semi natural open spaces are evenly dispersed across the town and therefore the majority of residents have access to at least one type of open space. Provision in the northernmost area is most sparse.</p> <p>Given that most residents have access to at least one type of informal open space, in the shorter term, given that consultation focused on the importance of maintaining and improving the quality of existing sites, qualitative improvements should be prioritised. Longer term, new provision will be required.</p> | <p>Include a policy within the core strategy protecting open space from development. Protected sites should include all existing parks and country parks.</p> <p>The overall open space policy should consider the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open space should be qualitatively and quantitatively protected and/or enhanced • development of open spaces should only be considered where clear justification can be proved. In other words, where a surplus can be shown or equivalent replacement open space can be provided • developments should make provision for the open space, sport and recreation needs that they generate. <p>In addition to protecting existing open space, new parks are required in Shrewsbury and in some market towns. This should be delivered either through upgrading local amenity spaces or the allocation of new sites. Policies within the LDF should therefore include either an allocation for new parks or take into account the need to upgrade an existing</p> |

SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

| | | | |
|--|---------------------|---|---|
| | <p>Market Towns</p> | <p>Application of the quantity standards across the market towns indicates that there is an overall shortfall of provision. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and shortfalls will increase to almost 5 hectares.</p> <p>Parks are unevenly distributed across market towns. In most areas, qualitative improvements will be prioritised in the short term. New provision will be required in Much Wenlock, Wem and Craven Arms. In the longer term, new provision may also be required in East Oswestry, East and West Bridgnorth, West Market Drayton.</p> | <p>large site.</p> <p>The LDF should include policies to support the development of pocket parks in rural areas.</p> <p>Any SPD or DPD dealing with Developer contributions should facilitate contributions towards improvements to the quality of parks as well as to the provision of new parks. Documents should include the local planning standards as well as provide guidance on the key quality criteria that should be taken into account in the creation of new parks and improvement to existing facilities.</p> |
|--|---------------------|---|---|

SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | <p>Smaller Settlements</p> | <p>Based on a minimum size for a small pocket park of 0.4ha, application of the quantity standard indicates that all settlements exceeding 1740 residents should contain a park. This provides an indication only and guides decision making relating to new development. Consultation demonstrates that parks are highly valued in rural settlements and many residents value parks in close proximity to their home.</p> <p>Pocket parks are open spaces managed and run by local people. They provide a formal space dedicated to informal recreation as well as the protection of wildlife and landscape. Many pocket parks are informal natural areas and there are therefore strong links with the natural open space typology. The creation of pocket parks should be considered in smaller settlements where demand is evident. It will also be necessary to improve access routes to open spaces and other nearby settlements.</p> | |
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SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| <p>Natural and Semi Natural Open Space</p> | <p>Shrewsbury</p> | <p>As the population grows, more natural open space will be expected over the LDF period. Consultation undertaken in Shrewsbury highlighted the importance of the River Corridors in the town, as well as the role of natural spaces in reducing flood risk and climate change.</p> <p>Although new provision will be required as the population grows, overall, natural open spaces are distributed evenly across the town, although there are some residents who are outside of the appropriate catchment.</p> <p>The short term focus should therefore be on qualitative improvements. In order to meet both accessibility and quantity standards, new provision will also be required in the longer term. The characteristics of natural open space mean that it is difficult to create and it will therefore be essential to maximise existing resources, in particular by facilitating access to river corridors and other green corridors for recreational purposes. Given the comprehensive distribution of amenity space / parks, consideration should also be given to the inclusion of natural areas within larger sites.</p> <p>In addition to sites within the settlement boundaries, linkages to the nearby countryside as well as country parks will be a key means of capitalising on the natural assets that Shropshire has.</p> | <p>Natural and semi natural open spaces should be included within the overall policy on the protection of open spaces. This policy should extend to natural open spaces of recreational value as well as those with specific designations such as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), Local Nature Reserves (LNR) and Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC)</p> <p>Any SPD or DPD on developer contributions should facilitate contributions towards improvements to the quality of natural and semi natural open spaces as well as new spaces where these are required.</p> <p>The LDF should also promote the improvement of existing, and creation of new, linkages between settlements and existing open spaces.</p> |
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SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | Market Towns | <p>The quantity of natural open space in the market towns is significantly lower than in the other settlement hierarchies. This reinforces the need to capitalise on the rural setting of these towns through the development of linkages to the nearby countryside as well as the country parks.</p> <p>As well as improving the quality of natural open spaces, there are some areas where provision is limited and new opportunities should be taken. The quantity of natural and semi natural open space in Oswestry, Whitchurch and Ludlow is significantly above the minimum standards. In comparison, provision in Bridgnorth, Broseley and Market Drayton is much lower</p> | |
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SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | <p>Smaller Settlements</p> | <p>The smaller villages in Shropshire are located in close proximity to natural countryside. In addition, there is an abundance of natural space outside of the settlement boundaries, the majority of which is accessible to local residents. Many of these sites are of strategic importance to the county as a whole, attracting visitors from far afield as well as those who live in close proximity to the site.</p> <p>In order to maximise the benefits of the rural location of the smaller settlements, priority should be given to improving access to natural and semi natural sites (both within and outside settlement boundaries) including those which are not currently accessible to residents. Opportunities to create new spaces should also be sought as the population grows.</p> | |
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SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| <p>Amenity Green Space</p> | <p>Shrewsbury</p> | <p>Application of the quantity standards in Shrewsbury suggests that provision is currently below the recommended level. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and new provision will be required. In light of the small catchment area, new provision is likely to be particularly important in the event of the development of new areas of housing.</p> <p>The quantity shortfalls suggest that, while the distribution of sites is even, the capacity of existing amenity spaces may be insufficient to meet local needs. Application of the standard at a ward level suggests that in particular, new provision should be targeted at the Column and Meole Brace wards.</p> <p>Given that most residents have access to at least one type of informal open space, in the shorter term, qualitative improvements should be priority.</p> <p>As the population grows and the shape of the town changes, new provision will be required. Given the pressures on existing sites, new provision should also be considered where opportunities arise.</p> | <p>Any Developer Contributions SPD or DPD should facilitate contributions towards improvements to the quality of amenity green spaces as well as new spaces where these are required. Local standards should be used to determine the amount of space required as part of new development and these should be incorporated into guidance.</p> <p>The overall policy on the protection of open space should include strategic amenity spaces. It may also be necessary to allocate new sites in areas of identified deficiency.</p> |
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SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | Market Towns | Application of the quantity and accessibility standards suggests that there are some deficiencies and that new provision will be required in some areas. In particular, Consider the provision of new amenity spaces (and / or parks) in Shifnal and Broseley. Outside of these areas, given the good access to amenity space as well as other types of informal open space, in the short term, it will be important to improve the quality of existing amenity spaces. In the longer term, new provision will be required in line with new development. | |
| | Smaller Settlements | Based on a minimum size for an amenity space of 0.2ha, application of the quantity standard indicates that all settlements exceeding 570 residents should contain an amenity space. This provides an indication only and guides decision making relating to new development. In order to adequately meet the accessibility standard, amenity spaces would be required in all villages. | |

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| <p>Provision for Children and Young People</p> | <p>Shrewsbury</p> | <p>Application of the quantity standards in Shrewsbury suggests that provision for children is currently below the recommended level with shortfalls equating to 0.32 hectares. As the population grows, unmet demand is likely to increase and additional facilities will be required. At least four new facilities will be required to meet existing gaps.</p> <p>In areas where residents are outside of the catchment area of existing provision, new facilities should be prioritised. As highlighted as part of the quality vision, facilities should be tailored to meet the needs of local residents through consultation. In particular, application of the accessibility and quantity standards demonstrates that there are shortfalls in the Porthill, Battlefield and Heathgates, Sundorne and Monkmoor / Column wards. Outside areas of deficiency, qualitative improvements should be prioritised. As the population of Shrewsbury grows, it will be important to ensure that facilities for children are provided to meet the needs of new residents.</p> <p>Like facilities for children, application of the quantity standard for young people demonstrates that there is a shortfall in provision in Shrewsbury. New facilities are therefore required to meet the needs of young people. Demand will further increase in the event of new development in this area of the county.</p> | <p>Policy should give consideration to both the provision for children and facilities for young people as separate entities.</p> <p>Any Developer Contributions SPD or DPD should take on board the standards recommended and should promote a strategic approach to play provision, requiring either new facilities for both children and/ or young people depending on local need and aspirations or qualitative improvements to existing facilities.</p> <p>Design guidance provided as part of planning documents should promote the development of a variety of different facilities, including the provision of challenging and innovative facilities as opposed to traditional play provision.</p> |
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SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | <p>Market Towns</p> | <p>Application of the quantity standards across the market towns indicates that there is an overall shortfall of provision equivalent to 0.63 hectares (this equates to over 10 facilities).</p> <p>Application of the accessibility standards reveals that the distribution is varying across the different towns.</p> <p>The key priorities for new provision are Bridgnorth, Broseley and Much Wenlock. Outside of the above areas, the initial focus should be on qualitative improvements to existing sites. The quality of existing provision is the lowest of all areas in the county and 20 sites achieved quality scores of 60% and below. This highlights the need for qualitative improvements in the market towns. These improvements should take on board the priorities raised through the quality vision.</p> <p>For young people, application of the quantity standard demonstrates that there are shortfalls in all market towns with the exception of Bishops Castle, Church Stretton, Ludlow and Wem. In these areas, ongoing maintenance and qualitative improvements should be prioritised above new provision. In other areas, new provision will be required.</p> | |
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SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | Smaller Settlements | Based on the average size of 400m ² for a play area, application of the local standard demonstrates that as a minimum, settlements containing 286 residents or more should contain a play area. Settlements of above 2000 residents should contain facilities for young people. Linkages to other settlements should also be prioritised. | |
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| <p>Outdoor sports facilities</p> | <p>Shrewsbury</p> | <p>The key priorities emerging from the 2010 PPS are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-designate existing senior football pitches to youth soccer pitches; particularly in the NW, E and SE of the town • seek to increase the number of mini soccer pitches to address future capacity issue, by re-marking senior pitches and marking additional pitches where possible on existing sites • consider the provision of a new multi pitch site in conjunction with new housing development in the North West of the town to ensure that there is a minimum of one multi pitch / sporting hub site in each quadrant of the town • develop additional cricket pitch facilities; the priority should be opening up existing pitches on school sites, and securing community access • develop additional rugby pitches to address the projected future deficit; the priority should be to open up access to existing pitches e.g. on school sites, or to create new pitches by re-marking existing senior football pitches. Shrewsbury RUFC have the desire to expand but are currently limited by the facilities available • develop additional hockey pitches to meet projected future demand | <p>Include a policy within the core strategy protecting outdoor sports facilities from development, using the list of key sites provided within the PPS as a starting point. Disposal should only be permitted where it is line with the strategy and with Sport England exception criteria. The potential of unrequired playing pitches to meet gaps in provision of other types of open space should be considered prior to disposal.</p> <p>In addition to protecting existing sites, new outdoor sports facilities are required to meet current and future demand in some areas and the LDF should therefore allocate sites.</p> <p>The LDF should facilitate improvements to existing sports facilities (eg changing rooms etc) through the inclusion of appropriate policy.</p> <p>Any Developer Contributions SPD or DPD should take on board the standards recommended and should promote a strategic approach to outdoor sports provision in line with the PPS, requiring either new facilities or qualitative improvements, depending upon need and location.</p> |
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| | Market Towns | <p>Key priorities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • re-designate existing senior football pitches to mini soccer pitches; particular focus should be given to Oswestry, Whitchurch, Church Stretton and Ludlow; • improve the quality of existing mini, youth and senior football pitches. In line with the local standards, each market town should contain a minimum of one high quality multi pitch site • there is a future deficiency of cricket pitches and quality of existing pitches and changing facilities could be improved. There is a need to develop additional cricket pitch facilities; the priority should be opening up existing pitches on school sites, and securing community access • Develop additional rugby pitches to meet projected future demand; the priority should be to open up access to existing pitches eg on school sites, or to create new pitches by re-marking existing senior football pitches • Develop additional hockey pitches to meet projected future demand – new facilities required in two new market towns | |
| Shropshire Council Open Space Assessment | | <p>open up access to existing pitches eg on school sites, or to create new pitches in partnership with education as part of school</p> | Page 196 |

SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | Smaller Settlements | <p>The key priorities for future provision focus initially on Shrewsbury and the market towns, as it is in these areas (or on the periphery of the towns) where the larger multi pitch sites lie.</p> <p>The strategy does however identify a series of sites which fall within the smaller settlements categorisation that should be protected and also highlights priorities for investment.</p> | |
| Allotments | All settlement hierarchies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of the accessibility and quantity standards for allotments suggest that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are accessibility deficiencies to the west of Shrewsbury Town centre as well as waiting lists on the majority of sites • there are no allotments in several of the market towns, specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much Wenlock - Whitchurch - Ludlow - Craven Arms - Church Stretton - Brosely • residents in many of the smaller | <p>Include a policy within the core strategy protecting allotments from development.</p> <p>In addition to protecting existing sites, new allotments are required to meet current and future demand.</p> <p>The Local Development Framework should either therefore allocate sites for allotment provision or alternatively should include a policy permitting the conversion of appropriate sites for allotment use as well as protecting existing sites.</p> |

SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | | settlements are outside of the appropriate catchment for allotments. | |
| Cemeteries and Churchyards | All settlement hierarchies. | Proactive planning is essential in order to ensure the adequate provision of cemeteries across the county. The management and maintenance of sites is a big challenge for the Council as is the provision of new burial plots on an ongoing basis. The requirement for new cemeteries and churchyards across the LDF should be considered and land should be allocated in order to ensure that appropriate provision can be made. An approximate figure of 0.16 ha per annum should be used to project need. | Include a policy in the LDF that permits the allocation of new land for burials where appropriate. A standard of 0.16 ha per 1000 should be used to project need. |
| Green Corridors | All settlement hierarchies | <p>Green corridors provide opportunities close to peoples' homes for informal recreation, particularly walking and cycling, as part of every day activities, for example, travel to work or shops. Therefore the development of a linked green corridor network will help to improve the health and well being of the local community. In this way, green corridors can be integral to the achievement of targets for increased active recreation.</p> <p>There are already a large number of footpaths and green corridor networks within the study area and consultation indicates that they are well used. Future opportunities and developments should seek to enhance the pathways along</p> | <p>The Local Development Framework should contain a policy promoting the development of a green network. This should link with policies promoting sustainable development transport principles.</p> <p>Specifically, policy relating to Green Infrastructure should include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the green links identified in the Green Infrastructure Map should be protected from any development which would hinder the delivery of the routes • where developers are not able to make provision for open space on site, financial contributions to off site open space may be |

SECTION 13 – SUMMARY AND STRATEGY FRAMEWORK

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| | | <p>rivers corridors.</p> <p>Future development needs to encompass linkages between large areas of open space, create opportunities to develop the green corridor network and utilise potential development sites. Development should consider both the needs of wildlife and humans.</p> | <p>used to deliver part of the green infrastructure network, bearing in mind the benefits that will accrue to new residents, existing residents and wildlife</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• priority will be given to those parts of the network which have the potential for creating the highest levels of use. |
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Summary and recommendations

- 13.27 In summary, the key actions relating to quality, quantity and accessibility arising through this study which should be addressed through the Local Development Framework (LDF), include:
- incorporate an overall policy protecting open space from development (unless exception criteria can be met)
 - promote the development of a green network across the county
 - facilitate the delivery of new open spaces across the county where need is identified
 - ensure that policy requires developers to contribute towards new provision and / or qualitative improvements of existing open space where needed.
- 13.28 The open space, sport and recreation study is an invaluable tool in the formulation and implementation of planning policies. This relates to both the protection and enhancement of existing open space and the framework for developing planning obligations.
- 13.29 The study provides the tools in which the value of an open space can be assessed on a site-by-site basis, as and when a development proposal is submitted for an existing piece of open space. The study also facilitates proactive planning of open space, sport and recreation facilities across Shropshire.

Appendix A

APPENDIX A – WIDER BENEFITS

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| Social | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing safe outdoor areas that are available to all ages of the local population to mix and socialise• social cohesion - potential to engender a sense of community ownership and pride• providing opportunities for community events, voluntary activities and charitable fund raising• providing opportunities to improve health and take part in a wide range of outdoor sports and activities. |
| Recreational | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing easily accessible recreation areas as an alternative to other more costly leisure pursuits• offers wide range of leisure opportunities from informal leisure and play to formal events, activities and games• providing accessible opportunities to experience nature• offering play opportunities, which are a vital factor in the development of children.• |
| Environmental | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• reducing motor car dependence to access specific facilities• providing habitats for wildlife as an aid to local biodiversity• helping to stabilise urban temperatures and humidity• providing opportunities for the recycling of organic materials• providing opportunities to reduce transport use through the provision of local facilities. |
| Educational | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• promoting an understanding of nature and the opportunity to learn about the environment• open spaces can be used to demonstrate virtues of sustainable development and health awareness. |
| Economic | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• adding value to surrounding property, both commercial and residential, thus increasing local tax revenues• contribution to urban regeneration and renewal projects• contributing to attracting visitors and tourism, including using the parks as venues for major events• encouraging employment and inward investment• complementing new development with a landscape that enhances its value• partnerships between public, private and voluntary sectors can add significant value in terms of both finance and quality of open space. |

Appendix B

APPENDIX B – SITE ASSESSMENT DEFINITION MATRICES

| | | Very Good (5) | Good (4) | Average (3) | Poor (2) | Very Poor (1) |
|-----------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|---|
| Cleanliness and Maintenance | Vandalism and Graffiti | No evidence of vandalism or graffiti | Limited evidence of vandalism or graffiti | Some evidence of vandalism or graffiti but doesn't really detract from the cleanliness or attraction of the area | Increasing evidence of vandalism and graffiti which would probably deter some users | Clear evidence of vandalism and graffiti which would probably deter any usage of the open space site |
| | Litter problems | No evidence of litter | Limited evidence of litter | Some evidence of litter but doesn't really detract from the cleanliness or attraction of the area | Increasing evidence of litter which would probably deter some users | Clear evidence of litter which would probably deter any usage of the open space site |
| | Dog Fouling | No evidence of dog fouling; specific dog fouling wasteage bins provided where appropriate | Limited evidence of dog fouling | Some evidence of dog fouling but doesn't really detract from the cleanliness or attraction of the area | Increasing evidence of dog fouling which would probably deter some users; no specific bins provided in appropriate areas | Clear evidence of dog fouling which would probably deter any usage of the open space site |
| | Noise | Very quiet and peaceful site; no intrusion by any noise | Limited intrusion by noise; i.e. site located away from roads, railways, works sites etc | Little intrusion by noise (e.g. busy road, railway nearby) but wouldn't really deter usage of the site | Noise intrusion apparent; may have some affect on potential usage | Noise intrusion clearly apparent by a number of sources and would probably deter some usage |
| | Equipment (e.g. condition and maintenance of equipment in play areas or recreation provision) | Equipment in excellent condition and provides an attraction for users; | Equipment in good condition | Equipment in reasonable condition; some potential improvements but not a necessity at this stage | Some equipment in poor condition and obvious that improvements could be made | Majority of equipment in poor condition and in a state of disrepair; no signs of the issue being addressed |
| | Smells (unattractive) | No unattractive smells | Limited unattractive smells | Little unattractive smells or some smells that would be a one-off, shouldn't deter any usage | Some unattractive more permanent smells; may deter some users | Clearly apparent unattractive permanent smells; would deter some potential users |
| | Maintenance and Management | Clean and tidy; well-maintained site that is inviting to users; possibly an example of good practice | Clean and tidy site; good maintenance | Reasonably clean and tidy site; some potential improvements | Some questions regarding the cleanliness of the site; some obvious improvements could be made | Poor cleanliness; clear evidence of a lack of maintenance |
| Security and Safety | Lighting | Appropriate lighting that promotes the safety of the open space; well-maintained | Appropriate lighting; well-maintained | Some lighting; some general improvements could be made | Limited lighting; or appropriate lighting in poor condition | Limited lighting in poor condition; or no lighting in places required |
| | Equipment (e.g. protection of equipment and appropriate flooring and surfaces) | Equipment in excellent condition; excellent surfaces provided throughout the site; appropriate fencing of site to protect equipment and/or ensure safety of users | Equipment in good condition; appropriate and suitable surfaces provided throughout the majority of the site; sufficient measures provided to protect equipment and/or ensure safety of users | Equipment in reasonable condition; appropriate surfaces provided but some potential improvements; some measures provided to protect equipment and/or ensure safety of users | Equipment in poor condition; some questions regarding safety of use; appropriate surfaces provided but in poor condition or some clear concerns regarding surfaces; limited measures to protect equipment of users | Equipment in very poor condition; clear questions regarding safety of use; inappropriate surfaces; no measures to protect equipment of users |
| | Boundaries (including hedges, fencing and gates) | Clearly defined and well-maintained to a high standard | Clearly defined and maintained to a reasonable standard | Mostly clearly defined but possibly improvements to be made to the standard and condition. | Poorly defined and some questions regarding the standard and condition. | Poorly defined and in a state of disrepair. |
| Vegetation | Planted AREAS | Numerous planting, with appropriate mix of plants, installed and maintained to a very high standard; no weeds | Numerous planting, with appropriate mix of plants, installed and maintained to a reasonable standard; very few weeds | Appropriate range of vegetation and plants but with some patchy maintenance | Limited range of vegetation and plants but reasonable maintenance | Limited range of vegetation and plants; poor maintenance with some areas clearly suffering |
| | GRASS AREAS | Full grass cover throughout; cleanly cut and in excellent colour and condition | Full grass cover throughout and cleanly cut; few weeds but generally in good condition | Grass cover throughout but with some thin patches or excessive growth in some areas; some bald areas and a few weeds; but generally in good condition | General grass cover but some significant areas thin, saturated and/or poorly maintained; cut infrequently with obvious clippings still in existence | General grass cover but with some serious wear and tear and/or limited grass cover in many areas; little or no serious attempt to correct the problem |
| Ancillary Accommodation | Toilets | Provided where appropriate; easy to access; signed and well-maintained | Provided where appropriate; easy to access; some minor improvements could be made (e.g. cleanliness) | Provided where appropriate; reasonable access; generally not very well maintained; | Insufficient toilets provided; or those provided are in poor condition and likely to be generally avoided by open space users; uninviting | No toilets in a place that should be provided; or some provided but in a state of disrepair that are unlikely to be used |
| | Parking (related to open spaces) | On-site parking provided; adequate number; clean and in good condition; well signposted | On-site or appropriate off-site parking provided; adequate number; generally clean but some improvements could be made; | Appropriate off-site parking provided; some limit in terms of spaces; generally clean | No on-site and limited off-site parking provided; or adequate number of spaces but in poor condition | Parking provision limited and in poor condition |
| | Provision of bins for rubbish/litter | Numerous bins provided and in good condition; in right locations and clearly labeled for appropriate purpose | Numerous bins provided and in average condition; clearly visible and in appropriate locations | Adequate number provided and in average condition; some signs of overuse/ damage etc | Insufficient number provided but in average/good condition; or appropriate number but with significant signs of damage or limited maintenance | Insufficient number provided and in poor condition; |
| | Seats / Benches | Numerous for the size of site and in good condition | Numerous for the size of site and in average condition | Adequate number for the size of site and in good condition | Insufficient number but in good condition; or adequate number but in poor condition | Insufficient number and in poor condition |
| | Pathways (within the open space sites) | Suitable materials, level for safe use, edges well defined; surfaces clean, debris and weed free and in excellent condition; | Suitable materials, level for safe use, edges well defined; little debris and/or weeds but overall in good condition; good disabled access in most areas | Suitable materials, level for safe use, edges reasonably well defined; some debris and/or weeds but doesn't detract too much from overall appearance; disabled access in some areas | Suitable materials but some faults; some difficulty with defined edges; debris and/or weeds detract slightly from appearance; some difficulties with disabled access | Inappropriate materials and/or significant faults; edges not clearly defined; significant debris and/or weeds; limited disabled access or very restricted |

APPENDIX B – SITE ASSESSMENT DEFINITION MATRICES

| | | Very Good (5) | Good (4) | Average (3) | Poor (2) | Very Poor (1) |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| General | Entrance to the sites (i.e. are the entrances to sites easily seen, easily accessible etc.) | Easy to find, with a welcoming sign; appropriate size, clean and inviting and easily accessible for all users including less able bodied people. | Clear entrance and well-maintained, appropriate size and clean. | Fairly obvious entrance that is maintained to a reasonable level and which is clean and accessible to most potential users | Apparent as an entrance but no clear signage; not as well-maintained as it could be; some users may have difficulty with access | Poor or limited entrance; no signage; difficulty with access and not maintained appropriately |
| | Roads, pathways, cycleways and/or accesses | Suitable materials, level for safe use and in excellent condition; cycle stands provided and separate clearly marked routes for cycles, pedestrians and other traffic etc | Suitable materials and overall in good condition; some cycle stands provided where appropriate and easy and safe access within the site for cycles, pedestrians and other traffic etc | Suitable materials; reasonable access for pedestrians and cycles etc but no real separate defined areas where appropriate | Some potential improvements to some surfaces; some difficulty with general access within the site | Inappropriate surfaces and/or significant faults; limited restrictions of access for pedestrians and cycles; usage would be clearly affected |
| | Disabled Access | Good disabled access throughout; specific facilities and pathways provided | Good disabled access in most areas | Disabled access in some areas; some improvements could be made | Some difficulties with disabled access | Limited disabled access or very restricted |
| Transport | Accessible by public transport | Excellent public transport links provided where appropriate; bus stop located at the site and/or train station in very close proximity | Good public transport links; bus stop located nearby; and/or train station within reasonable walking distance | Reasonable public transport links but would not be first choice of accessible transport; bus stop located within reasonable walking distance; | Limited public transport links; bus stop located a significant walking distance away (more than 10-15minutes); | No public transport links within any reasonable walking distance of the site |
| | Accessible by cycleways | Clear separated cycle routes to and within the site; cycle stands provided in appropriate places | Some cycle routes to and/or within the site; local roads quiet and safe for cyclists; cycle stands provided in some places | Easy access for cyclists although no specific routes provided; local roads fairly quiet and safe; cycle stands provided or suitable areas to lock cycles are evident | Limited access for cyclists; not really encouraged by design and/or location of site; no cycle stands provided but some areas to lock cycles | No real access for cyclists; not really encouraged by design and/or location of site; access via busy dangerous roads; no cycle stands provided and/or no clearly evident areas to lock cycles |
| | Accessible by walking | Clearly defined pathways / walkways to and within the open space site; pedestrian crossings provided where appropriate | Pathways / walkways provided to and within the open space site; some crossing of roads required without assistance but no real safety issues regarding access for pedestrians | Some pathways / walkways provided to and/or within the open space site; some crossing of roads required without assistance; some potential for improvements | Limited pathways / walkways provided to and/or within the open space site or pathways provided not clearly defined; some safety issues regarding access for pedestrians | No clear pathways / walkways provided to and/or within the open space site; significant safety issues regarding access for pedestrians |
| Information & Signage | Information & Signage (i.e. is the signage to and within the open space appropriate where required and clear to see and easy to follow?) | Site clearly signposted outside the site; signage in good condition; signage within site easy to follow and understand; information clearly displayed in various formats (e.g. noticeboards, leaflets etc); | Site is signposted with signage in good condition; some signage within the site; information mostly clear and displayed in appropriate format; signage in relatively good condition | Signage provided within or outside the site; some improvements could be made; condition of signage reasonable | Site not signposted and/or signage that is provided in poor condition and uninviting; limited information displayed; | No information displayed in appropriate areas; no signage / No information displayed in appropriate areas; no signage; |

APPENDIX B – SITE ASSESSMENT DEFINITION MATRICES

APPENDIX B – SITE ASSESSMENT DEFINITION MATRICES

| | | Yes | No | Definition | Factors |
|----------------|---|-----|----|---|---|
| Wider Benefits | Structural and landscape benefits | Yes | No | The landscape framework of open spaces can contribute to the study of environmental quality. Well-located, high quality greenspaces help to define the identity and character of an area, and separate it from other areas nearby. | buffer between roads and houses greenbelt land edge of settlement forming local landscape |
| | Ecological benefits | Yes | No | Greenspaces support local biodiversity and some provide habitats for local wildlife and may exhibit some geological features. Some may help to alleviate the extremes of urban climates such as noise and water pollution. | designations - e.g. SSSI's, LNR's diverse and rich habitats site includes rivers, ponds, lakes that encourage local wildlife habitats local biodiversity studies |
| | Education benefits | Yes | No | Seen as 'outdoor classrooms' ; some greenspaces offer educational opportunities in science, history, ecological and environmental activities. | nature walks interpretational material provided opportunities for volunteers in practical conservation outdoor educational facilities |
| | Social inclusion and health benefits | Yes | No | Greenspaces , including sport and recreation facilities can promote some civic pride, community ownership and a sense of belonging; they are also one of the very few publicly accessible facilities equally available to everyone irrespective of personal circumstances | range of age groups use by community groups organised community activities social, cultural or community facilities specific walking/jogging trails and/or sports facilities central location to be accessed by majority |
| | Cultural and heritage benefits | Yes | No | Some greenspaces have a historical value and some provided a setting listed buildings; also can be high profile symbols of towns and cities | historic buildings historic gardens symbol of the area conservation area monuments and/or memorials |
| | Amenity benefits and a "sense of place" | Yes | No | The network of greenspaces can contribute to the visual amenity of an urban landscape and make them a more attractive place to live, work and play. They can be appreciated both visually and passively - not just through the active use of facilities provided. | helps to create specific neighbourhood provides important landmark clearly visible from most areas softens urban texture |
| | Economic benefits | Yes | No | greenspaces can promote economic development and regeneration; can also help to enhance property values | local tourist site income from sports facilities enhancing or devaluing housing within estates potential hosting of major events offers employment opportunities regeneration |

Appendix C

| | | | | | |
|---|------------------|---|----------|-------------------|----------|
| 323 Moston Road Recreation Ground youth Shelter | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.013544 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 298 Church Road basketball court | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.024016 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 755 Monkmoor Rec Ground BMX Site | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.027352 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 739 Wainott | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.0278 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 336 Shelton Recreation Fround | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.036428 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 306 Wainott Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.042336 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 328 Greenfields Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.0454 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 743 Samil BMX area on Moston Road Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.047594 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 325 Kynaston Road Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.049752 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 334 Shelton recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.053473 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 324 Kynaston Road Recraaiton Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.061088 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 302 Greenfields | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.061798 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 322 Moston Road Recreation Ground Multi Sports Court | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.06203 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 260 Oxon Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.063008 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 738 Little Harlescott Avenue | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.069141 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 332 Mary Webb Road Multi Sports Court | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.082367 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 732 Shelton Fields Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.094804 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 766 Springfield Mere | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.133287 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 310 Monkmoor Rec Ground Skatepark | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.158232 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 308 Crowmoor, Upton Lane Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.484265 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 762 Mary Webb Road BMX Track | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.527966 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 319 Shelton Fields Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.597496 | 1 Shrewsbury | |
| 446 Queesway Park YPT, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.036444 | 2 Whitchurch | |
| 422 Recreation Ground TPT, Wem | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.060076 | 2 Wem | |
| 412 Birch Meadow playing field | Bridgnorth | 6 | 0.091273 | 2 Broseley | |
| 10 Youth area, Oak Meadow | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.099316 | 2 Bishops Castle | 0.184479 |
| 5 Youth area, Kerry Lane | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.173203 | 2 Bishops Castle | |
| 82 Youth facilities, Craven Arms Community Centre | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.177938 | 2 Craven Arms | |
| 151 Youth Shelter - next to the swimming pool | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.250359 | 2 Whitchurch | |
| 74 Dalelands West - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.322118 | 2 Market Drayton | |
| 150 Youth Shelter - Wem on the recreation ground | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.372841 | 2 Wem | |
| 13 BMX Bike Track | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.383573 | 2 Bishops Castle | |
| 39 Youth Area, Church Stretton Park | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.813032 | 2 Church Stretton | |
| 121 Youth area, Wheeler Road | South Shropshire | 6 | 1.68691 | 2 Ludlow | |
| 714 Brompton Road | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.023632 | 3 Outside | |
| 376 Severn Centre (Youth and Skate Park Area) | Bridgnorth | 6 | 0.026189 | 3 Outside | |
| 703 Recreation Ground off Hinwood Road | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.029974 | 3 Outside | |
| 305 Bicton recreation ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.034501 | 3 Outside | |
| 317 Recreation Ground off Sheinton Road | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.035089 | 3 Outside | |
| 416 Recreation Ground Young Persons, Myddle | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.0541 | 3 Outside | |
| 715 Recreation Ground off Sheinton Road | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.05411 | 3 Outside | |
| 311 Callow Crescent Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.055454 | 3 Outside | |
| 294 Land off Hinwood Road behind Westbury Vilage Hall | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.05616 | 3 Outside | |
| 900 Hanwood Village Hall Teen | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.058199 | 3 Outside | |
| 405 Cheswardine Recreation Youth/Teenagers | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.059951 | 3 Outside | |
| 296 Leasowes recreation ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.061902 | 3 Outside | |
| 314 Former Cross Houses Hospital | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.063163 | 3 Outside | |
| 152 Youth Shelter - Prees Recreation ground | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.068999 | 3 Outside | |
| 147 CPA, Ashford Carbonel Village Hall | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.085664 | 3 Outside | |
| 701 Callow Crescent Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.091923 | 3 Outside | |
| 154 Youth Shelter - Woore Recreation ground | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.101083 | 3 Outside | |
| 18 Wilcot Avenue | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.125602 | 3 Outside | |
| 158 Youth facilities adj Clungunford Village Hall | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.136102 | 3 Outside | |
| 312 Ivor Wright Play Area | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.143746 | 3 Outside | |
| 901 Caradoc View Teen Facility | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.15773 | 3 Outside | |
| 74 Youth Play Area, Clun Memorial Hall | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.17812 | 3 Outside | |
| 292 Land adjacent to Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.205113 | 3 Outside | |
| 303 Stanley Parker Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.207679 | 3 Outside | |
| 153 Youth Shelter - opposite the Parish Hall | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.222598 | 3 Outside | |
| 403 Hodnet Recreation Ground (Teenagers) | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.223532 | 3 Outside | |
| 128 Baschurch Kickabout | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.253057 | 3 Outside | |
| 26 Burford Primary School | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.323805 | 3 Outside | |
| 25 Land adjacent to meadowbrook cottages | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.358785 | 3 Outside | |

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|---|------------------|---|----------|-----------|
| 131 Loppington Hall Village Hall | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.364635 | 3 Outside |
| 304 Stanley Parker Playing field | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.366776 | 3 Outside |
| 59 Skateboard park and youth facilities | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.718006 | 3 Outside |

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| 262 Douglas Way | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.010089 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 277 Oak Lane | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.014332 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 265 Little Harlescott Lane Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.014739 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 252 Roundhill Green | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.016231 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 280 Bank Farm Road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.017801 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 279 Southville Close Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.019181 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 281 Meole Rise Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.021987 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 264 Kynaston Road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.026628 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 261 Winterton Way Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.027016 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 256 Whitehart Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.032027 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 258 Sydney Avenue Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.033417 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 338 Mastefield Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.034335 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 263 Kynaston Road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.035941 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 270 Dark Lane Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.036324 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 307 Wainott Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.03678 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 266 Stanley Lane Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.037309 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 255 Reabrook Avenue Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.038213 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 309 County Ground Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.038593 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 299 Oxon Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.040321 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 733 Rear pf Shorncliffe Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.041414 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 321 Moston Road Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.042 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 268 Church Road Childrens Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.044853 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 254 Raby Crescent Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.045134 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 337 Beddow Close Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.045684 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 259 Rad Valley road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.045763 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 333 All Saints Rec Ground multi sports court | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.046731 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 275 Castle Way Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.04718 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 267 Mary Webb Road Play are/multi sports | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.047803 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 278 Rear of Shorncliffe Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.047903 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 269 Crowmoor, Upton Lane Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.049589 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 320 Moston Road Recreation Ground Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.050767 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 273 Springfield Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.05114 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 251 Greenfields Rec Ground Child/Teen | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.056794 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 257 St Michael's Rec Ground Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.06594 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 5 Monkmoor Rec Ground Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.104713 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 253 Ashfields Road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.120425 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 272 Silk Meadow's Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.130918 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 274 Tilstock Crescent | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.215184 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 271 The Quarry Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.260623 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 445 Gambrell Ave, Children, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.008666 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 86 CPA Station Crescent | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.013941 | 2 | Craven Arms |
| 358 Wheatfield Recreation Ground (play area) | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.016354 | 2 | Shifnal |
| 432 Kingfisher Walk, Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.017687 | 2 | Ellesmere |
| 35 CPA Brooksby Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.020055 | 2 | Church Stretton |
| 85 Holly Green Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.023258 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 62 Edgeley Gardens, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.023475 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 69 Playing Field Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.023898 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 419 Butler Road, Children | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.02584 | 2 | Wem |
| 68 Buntingside Village Green Play Area - Marke | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.026023 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 58 Blackmere Grove Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.026125 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 60 Oakfield Road Rec Ground Play Area - Marke | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.02662 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 418 Off Fothergill Way, Children, Wem | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.028641 | 2 | Wem |
| 137 CPA Friars Field | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.030084 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 277 Meadow Close Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.031879 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 49 High Fawr Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.034758 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 40 CPA, Church Stretton Park | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.036486 | 2 | Church Stretton |
| 51 Brynhafod (Jennings Road) Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.041164 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 72 Quuensway Park Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.044421 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 65 Wheatsheaf Drive Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.046079 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 66 Chance Drive Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.050599 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 133 CPA Normandie Close | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.053713 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 427 Pantule Road, Children, Wem | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.054509 | 2 | Wem |
| 435 Dalelands West Children, Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.058552 | 2 | Market Drayton |

194

0.113731

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| 120 CPA, Lower Fee | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.059744 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 413 Manor Gardens Children | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.061759 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 83 CPA Craven Arms Community Centre | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.062353 | 2 | Craven Arms |
| 435 Crown Meadow Play Area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.062409 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 410 Birch Meadow playing field play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.062468 | 2 | Broseley |
| 433 Beech Grove Football Ground | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.066648 | 2 | Ellesmere |
| 122 CPA, Wheeler Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.068988 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 75 Grotto Road Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.072085 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 91 Broadland Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.072806 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 87 Middleton Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.073072 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 85 CPA, Whitmeadow Close | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.074089 | 2 | Craven Arms |
| 421 Recreation Ground, Children, Wem | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.074377 | 2 | Wem |
| 87 CPA Brook Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.076905 | 2 | Craven Arms |
| 195 Hopton Close CPA | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.082512 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 437 Stuart Way Children, Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.085316 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 9 Childrens Play Area, Oak Meadow | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.092568 | 2 | Bishops Castle |
| 59 Wayland Close Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.094661 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 131 CPA Vashon Close | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.095251 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 8 Cae Glas Park Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.098834 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 400 Much Wenlock play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.100538 | 2 | Much Wenlock |
| 130 CPA2 Dahn Drive | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.122603 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 129 CPA1 Dahn Drive | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.124477 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 70 Jubilee Park Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.125196 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 126 CPA, Steventon New Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.157771 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 147 Morda Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.172884 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 4 Childrens Play Area, Kerry Lane | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.173263 | 2 | Bishops Castle |
| 71 Egerton Place Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.174508 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 48 Ash Road Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.186291 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 32 Holly Green Informal Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.218952 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 132 CPA Tollgate Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.238865 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 125 CPA, Housman Crescent/Sidney Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.274561 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 357 Jubilee Playground | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.285276 | 2 | Shifnal |
| 63 Flash Field Skateboard | Oswestry | 5 | 0.293622 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 54 Our Lady in St Oswald's Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.355293 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 134 CPA Cangeford Drive | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.408499 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 45 Oak Street Hard Court Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.429815 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 143 St Laurences Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.985934 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 29 Oswestry J & I Schools Playing Fields | Oswestry | 5 | 1.34839 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 108 CPA, Riverside Park | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.006738 | 3 | Outside |
| 724 Land off Preston Gubbal Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.008447 | 3 | Outside |
| 68 CPA Whitcombs Orchard | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.011659 | 3 | Outside |
| 315 Former Cross Houses Hospital | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.012072 | 3 | Outside |
| 313 Former Cross Houses Hospital | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.01264 | 3 | Outside |
| 712 Ivor Wright Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.014712 | 3 | Outside |
| 201 Ifton Skate Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.016536 | 3 | Outside |
| 287 Land Off Hinwood Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.018832 | 3 | Outside |
| 717 Land adjacent to Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.019378 | 3 | Outside |
| 295 Church Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.021096 | 3 | Outside |
| 318 Wigmore Lane | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.021821 | 3 | Outside |
| 179 CPA at Rushbury Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.021927 | 3 | Outside |
| 178 Village Hall Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.022495 | 3 | Outside |
| 424 orchard Way NSN, Children | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.023927 | 3 | Outside |
| 389 Alveley Recreation Ground play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.02451 | 3 | Outside |
| 21 CPA Chestnut Meadow | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.02795 | 3 | Outside |
| 63 Chapel Road Play Area - Hadnall | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.028035 | 3 | Outside |
| 326 Brompton House | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.029296 | 3 | Outside |
| 188 CPA Worthen Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.030254 | 3 | Outside |
| 147 St Leonard's Way Play Area | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.030295 | 3 | Outside |
| 710 Land adjacent to meadowbrook cottages | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.030774 | 3 | Outside |
| 704 Bicton Village Hall | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.031312 | 3 | Outside |
| 130 Loppington Village Hall Children's Play Area | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.031879 | 3 | Outside |
| 65 CPA Hartmann Close | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.032152 | 3 | Outside |
| 166 Whispering Oaks Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.034308 | 3 | Outside |

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|---|------------------|---|----------|---|---------|
| 117 St Martin's Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.035406 | 3 | Outside |
| 80 Cockshutt Recreation Ground Play Area - Co | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.035951 | 3 | Outside |
| 23 CPA adj Bucknell Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.038592 | 3 | Outside |
| 375 Severn Centre Children's play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.038619 | 3 | Outside |
| 396 Ditton Priors Playing Field play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.03876 | 3 | Outside |
| 415 Erdington Close, Shawbury | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.0395 | 3 | Outside |
| 67 Baschurch Recreation Ground Play Area - B | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.040237 | 3 | Outside |
| 160 CPA at Corvedale Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.040378 | 3 | Outside |
| 719 St Lucia's C of E School | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.040545 | 3 | Outside |
| 346 Abney Avenue Playground | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.04076 | 3 | Outside |
| 718 Holy Trinity Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.041181 | 3 | Outside |
| 284 Hanwood Village Hall Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.042959 | 3 | Outside |
| 297 Plealey Lane | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.048705 | 3 | Outside |
| 29 CPA at Recreation Ground | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.052949 | 3 | Outside |
| 157 CPA adj Clungunford Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.054421 | 3 | Outside |
| 226 Meadow Way Playing Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.057047 | 3 | Outside |
| 283 Caradoc View Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.059702 | 3 | Outside |
| 254 Norton in Hales Sports Ground Play Area - N | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.061941 | 3 | Outside |
| 77 Eleanor Harris Road Play Area - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.063224 | 3 | Outside |
| 67 The Coppice Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.064057 | 3 | Outside |
| 725 Bomere Heath C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.065763 | 3 | Outside |
| 133 Duddlestyon Heath Play Area | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.066199 | 3 | Outside |
| 327 Leasowes recreation ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.070436 | 3 | Outside |
| 54 CPA Clee Hill Recreation Ground | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.07079 | 3 | Outside |
| 290 Wilcot Avenue | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.070944 | 3 | Outside |
| 220 Dalgoed Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.073484 | 3 | Outside |
| 401 Play area behind Village Hall, | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.075935 | 3 | Outside |
| 168 West Felton Assault Course | Oswestry | 5 | 0.085114 | 3 | Outside |
| 316 Station Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.101484 | 3 | Outside |
| 73 Ightfield Recreation Ground Play Area - Ightfi | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.104271 | 3 | Outside |
| 185 CPA at Wistanstow Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.105788 | 3 | Outside |
| 64 Memorial Hall Play Area - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.10882 | 3 | Outside |
| 291 Land off Severn Way | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.110216 | 3 | Outside |
| 164 Whittington Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.11347 | 3 | Outside |
| 112 Station Road NSN - Prees | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.118983 | 3 | Outside |
| 44 CPA Farm Lane | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.1193 | 3 | Outside |
| 73 CPA Clun memorial Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.119455 | 3 | Outside |
| 62 CPA Love Lane | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.123433 | 3 | Outside |
| 285 Land off Preston Gubbals Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.132225 | 3 | Outside |
| 324 Cremourne Park Play Area - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.141759 | 3 | Outside |
| 61 Hodnet Recreation Ground Play Area - Hodn | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.143083 | 3 | Outside |
| 351 Cheswardine Recreation Ground Play Area - | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.148493 | 3 | Outside |
| 408 Terdale Play Area, Stoke on Tern | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.149038 | 3 | Outside |
| 153 CPA adj Chirbury Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.152006 | 3 | Outside |
| 150 CPA, Bitterley Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.159707 | 3 | Outside |
| 196 Brockton Meadow CPA | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.16309 | 3 | Outside |
| 708 On land north of St Andrew's school | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.16992 | 3 | Outside |
| 140 CPA Fishmore View | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.182158 | 3 | Outside |
| 289 Callow Lane Children's Play area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.184516 | 3 | Outside |
| 214 Whittington Fitzgwarine Drive | Oswestry | 5 | 0.18729 | 3 | Outside |
| 243 Calverhall Play Area - Calverhall | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.192419 | 3 | Outside |
| 406 Childs Er call - Childrens Play Area | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.196654 | 3 | Outside |
| 193 Station Road Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.200961 | 3 | Outside |
| 192 CPA Snailbeach Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.214649 | 3 | Outside |
| 442 Newtown Community Park, Newtown | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.222848 | 3 | Outside |
| 188 Pant Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.224237 | 3 | Outside |
| 313 Severn Park Playground | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.229618 | 3 | Outside |
| 286 Quail Ridge | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.242865 | 3 | Outside |
| 240 Ash Magna Play Area - Ash Magna | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.273869 | 3 | Outside |
| 331 Ivor Wright Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.279827 | 3 | Outside |
| 224 Chirk Bank Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.287226 | 3 | Outside |
| 288 Minsterley Parish Hall | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.304703 | 3 | Outside |
| 200 Ifton Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.347836 | 3 | Outside |

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| 159 Gobowen Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.352456 | 3 | Outside |
| 60 Cleobury Mortimer Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.358197 | 3 | Outside |
| 417 Recreation Ground Children, Myddle | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.398392 | 3 | Outside |
| 157 Gobowen Primary Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.464379 | 3 | Outside |
| 198 Daffodil Lane CPA | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.521687 | 3 | Outside |
| 164 CPA at Hopton Wafers Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.681799 | 3 | Outside |
| 186 Village Hall Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.713349 | 3 | Outside |

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| 449 Collier Meadow | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.024117 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 462 Off Rad Valley Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.026572 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 740 In front of BBC Radio Shropshire | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.027246 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 523 Prestbury Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.027289 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 404 Bromley Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.028833 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 744 Dounton Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.030032 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 446 Forest Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.032199 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 434 Woodhall Close Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.03293 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 456 Bridgford Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.032936 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 483 Sutton Way 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.03455 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 528 Mortimar 3 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.034898 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 419 Oak Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.03697 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 489 Bardsley Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.038306 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 526 Mortimar 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.038461 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 524 Grosvenor Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.040151 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 457 Buttington Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.040233 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 522 Beaufort Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.042489 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 468 Bank Farm Road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.042957 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 622 Harlescott Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.044008 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 505 Springfield Way 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.045497 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 465 Oriel Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.046098 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 458 Crowmere Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049064 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 474 North Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049364 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 423 Berwick Road 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049371 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 461 Rad Valley Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049518 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 542 Field Crescent 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049665 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 448 Off Abbots Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049669 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 507 Knightsbridge Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049737 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 519 Fitzalan road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.05152 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 486 Caradoc Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.05176 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 409 Pensfold | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.052132 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 433 Sandford Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.052567 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 621 Elswick Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.055043 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 429 New Park | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.05524 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 511 Morris Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.057168 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 451 Barleyfield | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.057424 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 484 Off Sutton Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.05773 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 525 Kynaston Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.060465 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 544 Meadow Farm Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.061763 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 475 South Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.061903 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 443 Crowmere Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.062122 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 508 Kingston Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.062551 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 768 Ravenscroft Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.063336 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 750 Bank Farm Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.06374 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 414 Deane Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.064071 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 545 Moston Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.065288 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 418 Gains Parkway 4 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.066737 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 527 Mortimar 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.067907 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 513 Clifton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.067945 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 447 Porchfield | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.068149 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 491 Washford Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.068324 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 493 Chiltern Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.07028 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 618 Off Sutton Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.070396 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 503 Springfield Way 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.071423 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 521 Aynesworth Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.072616 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 515 Brainbridge Green 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.076096 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 494 Maesbrook Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.077326 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 455 Manor Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.077647 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 535 Allerton Road 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.080095 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 428 St Michael's Street | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.081092 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 487 Caradoc Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.08206 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 518 Fitzalan Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.08314 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 500 Roundway | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.08378 | 1 Shrewsbury |

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| 416 Copthorne Park | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.083904 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 407 Woodcrest | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.084261 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 453 Crwomere Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.085126 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 516 Brainbridge Green 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.085368 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 537 Moston Road 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.085682 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 405 Gains Parkway | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.088583 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 499 Pulrose Walk | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.090598 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 437 Monkmoor Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.091477 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 485 Belvidere Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.09322 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 539 Moston Road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.096177 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 506 Rowton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.098736 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 517 Off Fitzalan Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.100015 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 435 Avondale Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.100186 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 769 Glamis | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.101593 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 543 Field Crescent 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.103742 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 427 Off Crewe Street | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.104656 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 469 Calverton Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.110835 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 504 Mere CLose | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.112975 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 497 Monkeybrook Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.115411 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 450 Connynger Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.116632 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 727 Oak Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.117139 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 479 Brunel Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.120135 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 424 Berwick Road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.121293 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 471 Bank Farm 3 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.124539 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 482 Sutton Way 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.126427 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 432 Whitehorse Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.13216 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 410 Lambourn Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.134292 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 492 Chatford Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.135849 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 729 Kirkland Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.14337 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 473 South Hermitage | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.14437 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 452 Robertson Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.148227 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 408 The Onslow | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.150716 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 463 Hanwood Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.153213 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 436 Corinthian Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.186598 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 502 Pool Rise | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.194409 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 445 Clive Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.203634 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 534 Sundorne Road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.205006 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 415 Brackley Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.20825 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 531 Albert Square | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.208485 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 431 Long Row | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.230785 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 406 Gains Parkway | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.232622 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 536 Claverley Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.234544 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 751 St Anne's Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.239823 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 746 Beddow Close/ St Michael's Gate | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.244022 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 538 Allerton road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.262554 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 401 Thorns Grove | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.270311 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 430 Wingfield Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.27402 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 488 Ragleth Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.276855 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 412 Shelton Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.278668 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 104 Meole Rise Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.279077 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 541 Broughton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.290366 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 734 Shelton Roadage | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.299066 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 425 Hubert Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.30114 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 426 Kirkwood Court | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.302724 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 444 Police HQ | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.307562 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 509 Littleover Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.308459 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 476 Longden Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.309993 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 540 Stanton Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.3144 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 103 Dark Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.322416 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 470 Ladycroft Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.343085 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 546 Moston Road 3 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.355903 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 460 Oakfield Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.359419 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 759 Land adjacent to Belle View Youth Club | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.368858 | 1 | Shrewsbury |

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| 728 Gains Parkway 5 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.394812 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 442 Racecourse Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.395294 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 496 Stapleton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.430359 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 512 Corbet Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.440027 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 611 Coseley Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.446391 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 459 Crowmere Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.492098 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 749 Bank Farm Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.498789 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 98 Round Hill | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.503841 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 466 Bank Farm Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.560963 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 510 Hodkinson Walk | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.575082 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 529 Sambrook Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.582604 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 601 Frinton close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.592601 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 490 Southville Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.618462 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 454 Abbots Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.630756 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 105 Little Harlescott Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.64351 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 422 Eastwood road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.644644 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 99 Ashfields Road Playing field | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.659684 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 514 Off Clifton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.741641 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 625 Alderbury Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.824826 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 530 Rydal Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.912695 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 730 Ingleby Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.997581 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 501 White Hart | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.11555 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 472 Kingsland Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.11707 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 421 Royal Shrewsbury Hospital (North) | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.27495 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 602 Shelton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.3282 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 1002 Kingsland Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.41237 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 498 Primrose Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.48424 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 626 Goldcrest Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.65171 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 441 Off Underdale Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.89672 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 603 Royal Shrewsbury Hospital North | Shrewsbury | 4 | 3.12417 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 86 Middleton AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.006994 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 77 Holly Green AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.008209 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 430 Ranford Way AGS, Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.021537 | 2 | Wem |
| 276 The Paddocks AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.024603 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 33 Chestnut Avenue AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.026988 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 76 Chaucer Road AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.028871 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 218 Warwick Close AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.030392 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 311 Cambria Avenue AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.034571 | 2 | Ellesmere |
| 75 Chaucer Road AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.035416 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 20 Shelf Bank Close AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.035423 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 90 Amenity green space, Shrews Rd/Clun F | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.035572 | 2 | Craven Arms |
| 24 Langland Road AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.035591 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 55 Waterside Drive AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.037324 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 84 Plas Ffynnon AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.039192 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 425 Westlands Off Station Road, Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.041848 | 2 | Wem |
| 440 Princess of Wales Scented Gardens, W | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.04262 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 303 Queensway AGS 2 - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.045686 | 2 | Wem |
| 302 Queensway AGS 1 - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.046063 | 2 | Wem |
| 316 off Laurels Close AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.046911 | 2 | Ellesmere |
| 215 Fairfields Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.047064 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 292 Beech Avenue AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.04786 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 54 Dalelands West AGS, Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.048206 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 44 Lizbeth Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.048229 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 443 Queens Road AGS, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.049156 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 265 Sandringham Close AGS - Market Drayt | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.049934 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 426 Kynaston Drive AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.053418 | 2 | Wem |
| 88 Amenity green space, Coronation Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.053609 | 2 | Craven Arms |
| 304 New Street AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.05369 | 2 | Wem |
| 328 Kingfisher Walk AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.054333 | 2 | Ellesmere |
| 293 Smallbrook Road AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.054487 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 39 Victoria Fields AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.058344 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 285 Pauls Moss Court AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.05981 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 41 Morda Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.061025 | 2 | Oswestry |

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| 68 Jasmine Gardens AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.063135 | 2 Oswestry |
| 92 Henley Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.064137 | 2 Oswestry |
| 134 Meadow Close AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.066778 | 2 Wem |
| 60 Victoria Crescent AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.067171 | 2 Oswestry |
| 274 Elizabeth Court AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.069355 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 323 Diksmuide Drive AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.071617 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 282 Wayland Road AGS 1 - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.073746 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 217 Rowan Road AGS 2 - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.073983 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 73 Cabin Lane AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.074005 | 2 Oswestry |
| 283 Wayland Road AGS 2 - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.074283 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 51 Chestnut Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.075085 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 19 The Green | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.076464 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 296 Pyms Road AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.077895 | 2 Wem |
| 124 Kickabout area, Housman Crescent | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.084927 | 2 Ludlow |
| 444 Gambrell Ave AGS, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.088125 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 52 High Fawr House AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.089226 | 2 Oswestry |
| 38 Victoria Fields AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.093579 | 2 Oswestry |
| 34 Shrewsbury Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.094425 | 2 Oswestry |
| 97 Amenity area, Alexandra Park | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.095787 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 444 Southfield Road/Stretton Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.099235 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 46 Oak Street Recreation Ground | Oswestry | 4 | 0.099949 | 2 Oswestry |
| 313 Beech Drive AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.100032 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 434 Longslow Road, Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.100686 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 288 Tarporley Road AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.104102 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 76 Meadow Close AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.110502 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 71 Henley Drive AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.111134 | 2 Oswestry |
| 50 Clifford Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.111347 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 309 Elson Road AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.115037 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 267 Frogmore Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.119399 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 84 Amenity grassed area, Whittemeadow Cl | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.120726 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 123 Amenity area, Clee View | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.121073 | 2 Ludlow |
| 444 Southfield Road/Stretton Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.124684 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 96 Amenity green space, Quarry Meadows | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.129351 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 289 Haroldgate AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.129793 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 216 Rowan Road AGS 1 - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.131875 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 46 Queensway AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.137443 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 104 off Fothergill Way AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.138093 | 2 Wem |
| 414 Brandywell Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.141317 | 2 Broseley |
| 266 off Stafford Street AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.146259 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 19 Shelf Bank Close AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.146899 | 2 Oswestry |
| 43 Grotto Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.15405 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 294 Wrexham Road AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.154695 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 81 Bryn Rise Llanfonda Mead AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.15548 | 2 Oswestry |
| 16 Gatacre Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.160413 | 2 Oswestry |
| 290 Fairfields AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.161356 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 40 Police Station AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.166314 | 2 Oswestry |
| 88 Unicorn AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.172172 | 2 Oswestry |
| 50 High Fawr AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.175144 | 2 Oswestry |
| 17 Old Castle Land | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.187567 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 278 Chancel Drive AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.19468 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 30 The Green - Cherry Tree Drive | Oswestry | 4 | 0.20161 | 2 Oswestry |
| 17 Liverpool Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.203512 | 2 Oswestry |
| 442 Coppice Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.212581 | 2 Shifnal |
| 405 Southfield Road | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.213187 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 332 Brook Hollow | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.216343 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 264 Abbey Way AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.218059 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 136 Amenity greenspace, Weyman Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.226384 | 2 Ludlow |
| 327 Craig Walk greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.229616 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 418 Hurst Close | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.23352 | 2 Broseley |
| 436 Stuart Way AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.252666 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 402 Much Wenlock Railway Line | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.276141 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 440 Pinefields greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.278974 | 2 Shifnal |
| 405 Southfield Road | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.283844 | 2 Much Wenlock |

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| 457 Church Street greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.295272 | 2 | Shifnal |
| 23 Unicorn Road AGS 3 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.308136 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 417 New Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.312191 | 2 | Broseley |
| 27 Monkmoor Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.331183 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 58 Shrewsbury Road AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.332768 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 135 Between Ballard Close and Normandie | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.353985 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 407 Hunters Gate Open Space | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.354774 | 2 | Much Wenlock |
| 15 Woodside School AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.37196 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 11 Grassed area, The Wintles | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.384717 | 2 | Bishops Castle |
| 302 Canern Dingle | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.385789 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 22 Unicorn Road AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.42685 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 127 Amenity greenspace, Charlton rRse | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.44594 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 59 Shrewsbury Road AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.488994 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 116 St Peters Catholic Church | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.49633 | 2 | Ludlow |
| 103 Pantulf Road AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.517599 | 2 | Wem |
| 325 Pale Meadow | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.546915 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 47 War Memorial | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.548063 | 2 | Church Stretton |
| 284 Newport Road AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.557524 | 2 | Whitchurch |
| 148 Swan Mere Park AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.615287 | 2 | Ellesmere |
| 149 Morda Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.66439 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 319 Canal Wharf AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.67451 | 2 | Ellesmere |
| 151 Morda AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.710025 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 49 Hospital Lane AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.71692 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 317 The Grove | Bridgnorth | 4 | 1.07351 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 26 Cabin Lane AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.15629 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 62 Flash Field Recreation Ground | Oswestry | 4 | 1.32714 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 31 Plas Ffynnon / Watts Dike AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.75532 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 90 Broadlands AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.75982 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 89 Broadlands AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.77362 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 312 Severn Cliff | Bridgnorth | 4 | 1.90586 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 42 Brynhafed (Jennings Road) Recreation | Oswestry | 4 | 1.90914 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 323 Lodge Lane play area | Bridgnorth | 4 | 2.07834 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 82 Oswalds School AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 2.09032 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 182 Trefonen AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.023287 | 3 | Outside |
| 181 Treflach Green | Oswestry | 4 | 0.02511 | 3 | Outside |
| 400 Main 529A Road AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.035034 | 3 | Outside |
| 358 Church Close (South) AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.035211 | 3 | Outside |
| 171 Lady Ida's AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.035387 | 3 | Outside |
| 207 The Meads AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.037873 | 3 | Outside |
| 170 Church Lane AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.047683 | 3 | Outside |
| 204 Cedar Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.049348 | 3 | Outside |
| 179 Village Green - Kinnerley | Oswestry | 4 | 0.049662 | 3 | Outside |
| 209 Hill View AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.050125 | 3 | Outside |
| 187 Stargarreg AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.05024 | 3 | Outside |
| 295 Pear Tree Lane AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.050796 | 3 | Outside |
| 199 Berwyn Drive AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.052294 | 3 | Outside |
| 549 Little Ness village hall | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.052742 | 3 | Outside |
| 167 Alma Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.056851 | 3 | Outside |
| 203 New Ifton AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.057199 | 3 | Outside |
| 248 Rectory Lane AGS - Adderley | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.058841 | 3 | Outside |
| 355 Kenrick Close AGS - Woore | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.059917 | 3 | Outside |
| 564 Park Meadow | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.060028 | 3 | Outside |
| 569 Vineyard Cottages | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.063303 | 3 | Outside |
| 219 Yew Tree AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.065074 | 3 | Outside |
| 629 Yew Tree Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.065781 | 3 | Outside |
| 238 off Platt Lane AGS - Hollinwood | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.068049 | 3 | Outside |
| 568 Linley Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.073747 | 3 | Outside |
| 56 Church Green AGS - Cockshutt | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.077444 | 3 | Outside |
| 414 Park Ave AGS, Shawbury | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.084816 | 3 | Outside |
| 208 Oak Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.087489 | 3 | Outside |
| 342 Church Close AGS - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.087706 | 3 | Outside |
| 566 Callow Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.094893 | 3 | Outside |
| 206 Juniper Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.09585 | 3 | Outside |

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|--|------------------|---|----------|---|---------|
| 429 Kings Road North AGS, Baschurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.096473 | 3 | Outside |
| 562 Noel Hill Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.09702 | 3 | Outside |
| 344 Station Road AGS - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.100656 | 3 | Outside |
| 337 Bridge Way AGS - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.100803 | 3 | Outside |
| 212 Brookfield AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.102899 | 3 | Outside |
| 571 Buildwas 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.106701 | 3 | Outside |
| 329 Harvern Gardens AGS - Prees | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.111972 | 3 | Outside |
| 567 Callow Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.112514 | 3 | Outside |
| 63 Grassed area, Langland Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.114413 | 3 | Outside |
| 109 Ash Mount AGS - Woore | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.115118 | 3 | Outside |
| 203 Hill Park AGS - Dudleston Heath | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.115407 | 3 | Outside |
| 572 Grafton AGS | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.119094 | 3 | Outside |
| 169 Applewood AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.119626 | 3 | Outside |
| 573 Forton Heath AGS | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.121223 | 3 | Outside |
| 161 Castle Street AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.124785 | 3 | Outside |
| 52 The Crescent | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.127055 | 3 | Outside |
| 554 Manor Crest | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.130854 | 3 | Outside |
| 31 Amenity area, Boraston Drive | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.133108 | 3 | Outside |
| 350 Copelea AGS - Cheswardine | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.134422 | 3 | Outside |
| 205 Ellesmere Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.134871 | 3 | Outside |
| 175 Kinnerley AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.139631 | 3 | Outside |
| 149 Bitterley Village Green | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.141668 | 3 | Outside |
| 44 Station Road AGS 2 - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.151032 | 3 | Outside |
| 550 The Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.151475 | 3 | Outside |
| 228 Glebelands AGS - Myddle | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.153041 | 3 | Outside |
| 184 Trefonen AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.155661 | 3 | Outside |
| 563 Off A458 Lower Cross | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.156287 | 3 | Outside |
| 138 Adderley AGS - Next to the Bowling Gre | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.15892 | 3 | Outside |
| 560 Bayston Hill Memorial Hall | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.162634 | 3 | Outside |
| 558 Hereford Road AGS | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.162954 | 3 | Outside |
| 30 Amenity area, Stanbrook Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.164289 | 3 | Outside |
| 553 Leasowes | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.167394 | 3 | Outside |
| 551 Wheat Hill Rise | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.172075 | 3 | Outside |
| 557 Sharpstone Lane AGS | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.172988 | 3 | Outside |
| 570 Buildwas 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.173875 | 3 | Outside |
| 565 Station Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.174446 | 3 | Outside |
| 561 Holland Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.175655 | 3 | Outside |
| 202 Chestnut Avenue AGS - Dudleston Heat | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.178728 | 3 | Outside |
| 236 Booley Lane AGS - Stanton upon Hine | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.179591 | 3 | Outside |
| 176 Kinnerley AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.180868 | 3 | Outside |
| 402 Amenity Greenspace behind Village Hall | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.182152 | 3 | Outside |
| 555 Wigmoor Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.182611 | 3 | Outside |
| 110 Henlle Gardens | Oswestry | 4 | 0.184515 | 3 | Outside |
| 69 Amenity area Larks Rise | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.186853 | 3 | Outside |
| 707 Lymore Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.217027 | 3 | Outside |
| 70 Land adj St Elizabeth's Catholic Church | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.219513 | 3 | Outside |
| 251 St Chad's Way AGS - Norton in Hales | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.220236 | 3 | Outside |
| 548 The Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.221625 | 3 | Outside |
| 146 St Leonard's Way AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.223395 | 3 | Outside |
| 154 Agnes Hunt AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.229615 | 3 | Outside |
| 421 Brick Kiln Lane | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.232161 | 3 | Outside |
| 76 Amenity Greenspace | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.243193 | 3 | Outside |
| 160 Castle Street AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.265391 | 3 | Outside |
| 165 Dovaston AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.26987 | 3 | Outside |
| 368 Russell Close | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.272397 | 3 | Outside |
| 95 Picnic area, Corvedale Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.279841 | 3 | Outside |
| 556 Church Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.281435 | 3 | Outside |
| 337 Hilton Recreation Area | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.289409 | 3 | Outside |
| 416 Park View Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.290756 | 3 | Outside |
| 441 Newtown Community Park AGS , Newto | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.2921 | 3 | Outside |
| 711 Banking opposite houses | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.293939 | 3 | Outside |
| 392 Burwarton Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.302329 | 3 | Outside |
| 404 Millenium Green | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.302734 | 3 | Outside |

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| 125 Montford Parishhall field | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.302846 | 3 | Outside |
| 347 Abney Avenue (greenspace) | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.317685 | 3 | Outside |
| 4 Chapel Lane, AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.321473 | 3 | Outside |
| 242 Corra Meadows AGS - Calverhall | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.32543 | 3 | Outside |
| 45 Hinstock Recreation Area AGS - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.327402 | 3 | Outside |
| 301 Dunval Road green space | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.340959 | 3 | Outside |
| 115 Goddings Lane AGS - Harmer Hill | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.343543 | 3 | Outside |
| 371 Eardington Village Green | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.348353 | 3 | Outside |
| 417 Gains Parkway 3 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.354359 | 3 | Outside |
| 232 Jubilee Street OSF - Clive | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.354551 | 3 | Outside |
| 345 Talbot Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.355938 | 3 | Outside |
| 382 Garden Village village green | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.358352 | 3 | Outside |
| 53 Agnes Hunt Close AGS - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.403602 | 3 | Outside |
| 114 Myddle Recreation Ground - Myddle | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.434152 | 3 | Outside |
| 425 Cleobury North greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.469975 | 3 | Outside |
| 133 Peverills Keep AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.486958 | 3 | Outside |
| 173 Land adjoining Norbury Village Hall | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.495937 | 3 | Outside |
| 156 Almond AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.544083 | 3 | Outside |
| 720 Land adjacent to Upton Magna village h | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.546875 | 3 | Outside |
| 559 The Common | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.556782 | 3 | Outside |
| 709 Church Pulverbatch Village Hall Field | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.565425 | 3 | Outside |
| 320 Bandon Lane | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.616764 | 3 | Outside |
| 172 Town Hall AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.624556 | 3 | Outside |
| 338 Ackleton Recreation Ground | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.73701 | 3 | Outside |
| 137 Moreton Castle Amenity Greenspace | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.849179 | 3 | Outside |
| 330 Harley Way greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.849365 | 3 | Outside |
| 364 Church Lane Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.891869 | 3 | Outside |
| 155 Southlands AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.41974 | 3 | Outside |
| 139 Amenity area, Fishmore View | South Shropshire | 4 | 1.52942 | 3 | Outside |
| 315 Severn Park | Bridgnorth | 4 | 1.66749 | 3 | Outside |
| 107 Riverside Park, Linney | South Shropshire | 4 | 1.78706 | 3 | Outside |
| 3 Kilnbank Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 2.0786 | 3 | Outside |
| 104 Oswestry Agricultural Showground | Oswestry | 4 | 12.6373 | 3 | Outside |

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| 623 Morville Ro Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.054122 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 767 Tudor Roa Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.081135 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 413 Fenton Clo Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.101005 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 480 Hazeldine \ Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.108502 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 757 Underdale Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.128508 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 758 Peace Driv Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.130165 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 613 Bank Famr Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.13542 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 617 Bromfield \ Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.148654 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 481 Hazeldine \ Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.170694 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 467 Off Selwyn Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.243088 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 403 Briery Lane Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.324861 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 737 Little Harle: Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.342423 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 609 Underdale Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.396937 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 731 Brackley D Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.402966 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 411 Kirkland Av Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.427772 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 747 Kingsland (Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.490053 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 763 Hereford R Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.537777 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 754 Underdale Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.596632 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 420 Gains Park Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.672032 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 620 Church Ro: Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.755625 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 614 Torrin Drive Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.846499 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 752 Hanwood F Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.966743 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 761 Radbrook (Shrewsbur | 2 | 1.33896 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 75 British Rail Shrewsbur | 2 | 1.38402 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 612 Rad Valley Shrewsbur | 2 | 1.9117 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 1001 Monkmoor Shrewsbur | 2 | 2.16931 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 615 Grangefiel Shrewsbur | 2 | 2.24939 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 607 Castle Gat Shrewsbur | 2 | 2.8199 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 765 Springfield Shrewsbur | 2 | 4.00184 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 745 River Bank Shrewsbur | 2 | 4.0549 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 604 Copthorne Shrewsbur | 2 | 5.64253 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 605 Frankwell Shrewsbur | 2 | 6.76997 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 639 River Seve Shrewsbur | 2 | 7.6177 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 984 The Old Ri Shrewsbur | 2 | 20.2069 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 988 Rea Brook Shrewsbur | 2 | 69.6898 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 308 Prince Willi North Shro | 2 | 0.030563 | 2 Wem |
| 72 Grosvenor Oswestry | 2 | 0.057804 | 2 Oswestry |
| 126 Lowe Hill C North Shro | 2 | 0.107467 | 2 Wem |
| 70 Henley Driv Oswestry | 2 | 0.107714 | 2 Oswestry |
| 287 Sedgford North Shro | 2 | 0.136818 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 64 Windsor Rc Oswestry | 2 | 0.223689 | 2 Oswestry |
| 334 Tasley Parl Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.324216 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 150 The Terrac Oswestry | 2 | 0.471481 | 2 Oswestry |
| 98 Somerset \ North Shro | 2 | 0.513834 | 2 Wem |
| 47 Castle Mou Oswestry | 2 | 0.539453 | 2 Oswestry |
| 148 Glentworth Oswestry | 2 | 1.0141 | 2 Oswestry |
| 286 Wayland C North Shro | 2 | 2.18953 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 65 Railway La Oswestry | 2 | 2.30617 | 2 Oswestry |
| 18 Shelf Bank Oswestry | 2 | 3.2568 | 2 Oswestry |
| 94 West Linea North Shro | 2 | 3.89947 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 74 Bypass Am Oswestry | 2 | 4.35726 | 2 Oswestry |
| 128 Gallows Ba South Shrc | 2 | 4.58483 | 2 Ludlow |
| 213 Flax Pool Oswestry | 2 | 0.125775 | 3 Outside |
| 223 Bronygarth Oswestry | 2 | 0.138588 | 3 Outside |
| 632 Malthouse Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.143676 | 3 Outside |
| 387 New Engla Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.188869 | 3 Outside |
| 141 Castle Mou Oswestry | 2 | 0.23049 | 3 Outside |
| 635 Harley Roa Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.245776 | 3 Outside |
| 628 Old School Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.25525 | 3 Outside |
| 631 Atcham Bri Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.265672 | 3 Outside |
| 407 Millenenniu North Shro | 2 | 0.295437 | 3 Outside |
| 702 Church Clo Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.355788 | 3 Outside |
| 723 St John's Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.37159 | 3 Outside |

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| 426 Cleobury NBridgnorth | 2 | 0.384294 | 3 | Outside |
| 189 Pant Wood Oswestry | 2 | 0.411366 | 3 | Outside |
| 101 Orchard W North Shro | 2 | 0.440065 | 3 | Outside |
| 443 Church Po Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.465038 | 3 | Outside |
| 131 Doctor's M Oswestry | 2 | 0.466583 | 3 | Outside |
| 6 Astley Lane North Shro | 2 | 0.473841 | 3 | Outside |
| 5 Hadnall Mc North Shro | 2 | 0.484582 | 3 | Outside |
| 637 Buildwas R Shrewsbur | 2 | 0.538207 | 3 | Outside |
| 227 off Hillside North Shro | 2 | 0.580727 | 3 | Outside |
| 7 Bearcroft P North Shro | 2 | 0.679153 | 3 | Outside |
| 107 Brynn-y-Ca Oswestry | 2 | 0.804449 | 3 | Outside |
| 387 New Engla Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.831485 | 3 | Outside |
| 638 The Comm Shrewsbur | 2 | 1.2588 | 3 | Outside |
| 225 Peels Plan Oswestry | 2 | 1.30671 | 3 | Outside |
| 401 Much Wenl Bridgnorth | 2 | 1.54226 | 3 | Outside |
| 46 Cardingmill South Shrc | 2 | 1.59518 | 3 | Outside |
| 129 Lee Brockh North Shro | 2 | 2.09283 | 3 | Outside |
| 348 Donington Bridgnorth | 2 | 2.12511 | 3 | Outside |
| 391 Oreton Cor Bridgnorth | 2 | 2.25604 | 3 | Outside |
| 742 Land betwe Shrewsbur | 2 | 2.28337 | 3 | Outside |
| 155 Marl Allotm North Shro | 2 | 2.42195 | 3 | Outside |
| 422 Baveney W Bridgnorth | 2 | 2.46666 | 3 | Outside |
| 153 Derwen Co Oswestry | 2 | 2.80084 | 3 | Outside |
| 985 Doctors Fie Shrewsbur | 2 | 2.82359 | 3 | Outside |
| 348 Donington Bridgnorth | 2 | 2.84657 | 3 | Outside |
| 78 Clun Castle South Shrc | 2 | 3.2284 | 3 | Outside |
| 163 Whittington Oswestry | 2 | 3.40061 | 3 | Outside |
| 335 Millennium Bridgnorth | 2 | 3.41707 | 3 | Outside |
| 431 Tuck Hill C Bridgnorth | 2 | 3.87683 | 3 | Outside |
| 326 Wellmeado Bridgnorth | 2 | 3.88014 | 3 | Outside |
| 66 The Coppic Oswestry | 2 | 4.4292 | 3 | Outside |
| 51 Nature Res South Shrc | 2 | 4.87209 | 3 | Outside |
| 125 Millfields N North Shro | 2 | 5.08074 | 3 | Outside |
| 429 Preenshea Bridgnorth | 2 | 7.79815 | 3 | Outside |
| 630 Off Brookfit Shrewsbur | 2 | 8.0799 | 3 | Outside |
| 198 Heritage Ar Oswestry | 2 | 9.00534 | 3 | Outside |
| 983 Corbet Woi North Shro | 2 | 9.44745 | 3 | Outside |
| 92 Land adj D South Shrc | 2 | 9.95507 | 3 | Outside |
| 43 Old Rector South Shrc | 2 | 13.6234 | 3 | Outside |
| 180 Nantmawr Oswestry | 2 | 14.3829 | 3 | Outside |
| 211 Ifton Mead Oswestry | 2 | 15.7477 | 3 | Outside |
| 986 Conduit He Shrewsbur | 2 | 15.849 | 3 | Outside |
| 105 Old Oswe Oswestry | 2 | 18.2015 | 3 | Outside |
| 990 Poles Copr Shrewsbur | 2 | 19.1557 | 3 | Outside |
| 113 Old Racec Oswestry | 2 | 21.137 | 3 | Outside |
| 134 The Cliffe N Oswestry | 2 | 21.1997 | 3 | Outside |
| 756 Belvidere F Shrewsbur | 2 | 21.812 | 3 | Outside |
| 428 Sutton Woi Bridgnorth | 2 | 24.4131 | 3 | Outside |
| 427 Benthall Ec Bridgnorth | 2 | 38.5946 | 3 | Outside |

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|--|------------------|---|----------|---|----------------|
| 163 Longden Green Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.124233 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 158 Abbey Foregate Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.141698 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 151 Vicarage Road Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.493236 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 150 Washford Road Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.518034 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 156 Sutton Lane Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.968653 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 153 Greenfields Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 1.40362 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 155 Castlefield Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 1.70402 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 149 Stanley Lane Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 1.79806 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 154 Column Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 1.93464 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 152 Harlescott Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 2.25561 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 157 Monkmoor Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 2.99909 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 61 Chestnut Avenue Allotments | Oswestry | 8 | 0.084308 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 360 Allotments (off Broadway) | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.10163 | 2 | Shifnal |
| 309 Richmond Gardens Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.181016 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 322 Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.215524 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 441 Admirals Farm greenspace | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.267953 | 2 | Shifnal |
| 78 Laburnum Close Allotments - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 8 | 0.268589 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 309 Richmond Gardens Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.335546 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 20 Bishops Castle Allotments | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.400715 | 2 | Bishops Castle |
| 12 Old Fort Road Allotments 1 | Oswestry | 8 | 0.409203 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 13 Old Fort Road Allotments 2 | Oswestry | 8 | 0.451811 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 79 Buntingsdale Road Allotments - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 8 | 0.772396 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 306 Love Lane Allotments - Wem | North Shropshire | 8 | 1.22636 | 2 | Wem |
| 383 Silverdale Terrace Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.15705 | 3 | Outside |
| 159 Church Street Allotment | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.158764 | 3 | Outside |
| 93 Community Garden, Discovery Centre | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.190836 | 3 | Outside |
| 381 Hagg Corner Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.238553 | 3 | Outside |
| 160 The Crescents Allotments (land adjacent to the Gab | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.314136 | 3 | Outside |
| 162 Sharpstones Lane Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.333894 | 3 | Outside |
| 144 Lower Mill Street Allotments | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.33789 | 3 | Outside |
| 352 Allotments (off Priorslee Road) | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.418345 | 3 | Outside |
| 50 Church Stretton Allotments | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.557003 | 3 | Outside |
| 145 Wigley Fields Allotments | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.726087 | 3 | Outside |
| 406 Much Wenlock Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.813067 | 3 | Outside |
| 342 Albrighton Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.832659 | 3 | Outside |
| 161 Lythwood Road Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.976909 | 3 | Outside |

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| 200 Abbey Churchyard | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.706272 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 158 Abbey Foregate Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.141698 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 800 Abbey Gardens | Shrewsbury | 1 | 0.465478 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 128 Abbey Sports and Social Club/Ironbridge Sports Gro | Shrewsbury | 7 | 4.41623 | 3 Outside |
| 15 Abbey Sports Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.265815 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 264 Abbey Way AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.218059 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 454 Abbots Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.630756 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 347 Abney Avenue (greenspace) | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.317685 | 3 Outside |
| 346 Abney Avenue Playground | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.04076 | 3 Outside |
| 338 Ackleton Recreation Ground | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.73701 | 3 Outside |
| 6 Acton Burnell Park, Acton Burnell | Shrewsbury | 1 | 225.893 | 3 Outside |
| 297 Adams School - Wem | North Shropshire | 7 | 7.71271 | 2 Wem |
| 108 Adcote school for girls | Shrewsbury | 7 | 4.34139 | 3 Outside |
| 138 Adderley AGS - Next to the Bowling Green | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.15892 | 3 Outside |
| 108 Adderley Bowling Green - Adderley | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.239073 | 3 Outside |
| 250 Adderley C of E Primary School - Adderley | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.310595 | 3 Outside |
| 441 Admirals Farm greenspace | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.267953 | 2 Shifnal |
| 154 Agnes Hunt AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.229615 | 3 Outside |
| 53 Agnes Hunt Close AGS - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.403602 | 3 Outside |
| 26 Albert Road Sports Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.50045 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 531 Albert Square | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.208485 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 342 Albrighton Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.832659 | 3 Outside |
| 343 Albrighton Bowling Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.228062 | 3 Outside |
| 349 Albrighton Cricket And Tennis Clubs | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.03651 | 3 Outside |
| 344 Albrighton Football Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.837983 | 3 Outside |
| 351 Albrighton Primary and Infants School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.76018 | 3 Outside |
| 625 Alderbury Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.824826 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 247 All Saints Cemetery | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.219927 | 3 Outside |
| 177 All Saints Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.168585 | 3 Outside |
| 88 All Saints Church - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.701701 | 3 Outside |
| 229 All Saints Church - Clive | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.499426 | 3 Outside |
| 233 All Saints Church - Grinshill | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.199627 | 3 Outside |
| 190 All Saints Church churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.741347 | 3 Outside |
| 174 All Saints churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.179559 | 3 Outside |
| 419 All Saints Churchyard | Bridgnorth | 9 | 0.426562 | 2 Broseley |
| 138 All Saints Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.02237 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 333 All Saints Rec Ground multi sports court | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.046731 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 535 Allerton Road 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.080095 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 538 Allerton road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.262554 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 322 Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.215524 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 360 Allotments (off Broadway) | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.10163 | 2 Shifnal |
| 352 Allotments (off Priorslee Road) | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.418345 | 3 Outside |
| 167 Alma Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.056851 | 3 Outside |
| 156 Almond AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.544083 | 3 Outside |
| 280 Alport Road Cemetery - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 9 | 2.0691 | 3 Outside |
| 446 Alveley Lawn Tennis Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.199908 | 3 Outside |
| 390 Alveley Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.845877 | 3 Outside |
| 388 Alveley Recreation Ground | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.11281 | 3 Outside |
| 389 Alveley Recreation Ground play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.02451 | 3 Outside |
| 69 Amenity area Larks Rise | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.186853 | 3 Outside |
| 97 Amenity area, Alexandra Park | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.095787 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 31 Amenity area, Boraston Drive | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.133108 | 3 Outside |
| 123 Amenity area, Clee View | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.121073 | 2 Ludlow |
| 139 Amenity area, Fishmore View | South Shropshire | 4 | 1.52942 | 3 Outside |
| 30 Amenity area, Stanbrook Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.164289 | 3 Outside |
| 84 Amenity grassed area, Whitmeadow Close | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.120726 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 88 Amenity green space, Coronation Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.053609 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 96 Amenity green space, Quarry Meadows | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.129351 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 90 Amenity green space, Shrews Rd/Clun Rd | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.035572 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 76 Amenity Greenspace | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.243193 | 3 Outside |
| 402 Amenity Greenspace behind Village Hall, Whixall | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.182152 | 3 Outside |
| 127 Amenity greenspace, Charlton rRse | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.44594 | 2 Ludlow |
| 136 Amenity greenspace, Weyman Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.226384 | 2 Ludlow |

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| 246 Apollistic Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.472603 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 169 Applewood AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.119626 | 3 Outside |
| 15 Archibald Worthington Club - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.335133 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 111 Ash Magna Bowling & Tennis - Ash Magna | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.457083 | 3 Outside |
| 240 Ash Magna Play Area - Ash Magna | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.273869 | 3 Outside |
| 109 Ash Mount AGS - Woore | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.115118 | 3 Outside |
| 48 Ash Road Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.186291 | 2 Oswestry |
| 253 Ashfields Road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.120425 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 99 Ashfields Road Playing field | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.659684 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 146 Ashford Carbonell Playing Fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.1211 | 3 Outside |
| 713 Assume extended graveyard of St John The Baptist | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.120469 | 3 Outside |
| 6 Astley Lane NSN - Hadnall | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.473841 | 3 Outside |
| 631 Atcham Bridge | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.265672 | 3 Outside |
| 435 Avondale Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.100186 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 521 Aynesworth Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.072616 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 459 Bache Arms Bowling Green | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.173307 | 3 Outside |
| 122 Back of the Institute Bowling Green | Oswestry | 7 | 0.081478 | 3 Outside |
| 320 Bandon Lane | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.616764 | 3 Outside |
| 613 Bank Famr Road | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.13542 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 471 Bank Farm 3 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.124539 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 750 Bank Farm Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.06374 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 749 Bank Farm Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.498789 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 466 Bank Farm Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.560963 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 468 Bank Farm Road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.042957 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 280 Bank Farm Road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.017801 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 711 Banking opposite houses | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.293939 | 3 Outside |
| 489 Bardsley Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.038306 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 451 Barleyfield | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.057424 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 1000 Barracks Lane Sports Ground/Cricket Pitch | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.47987 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 452 Barrow C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.35087 | 3 Outside |
| 451 Barrow Cricket Ground | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.74523 | 3 Outside |
| 35 Baschurch Bowling Club - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.184666 | 3 Outside |
| 128 Baschurch Kickabout | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.253057 | 3 Outside |
| 19 Baschurch Recreation Ground - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.91205 | 3 Outside |
| 67 Baschurch Recreation Ground Play Area - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.040237 | 3 Outside |
| 37 Baschurch Tennis Club - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.197948 | 3 Outside |
| 36 Baschurch Village Hall - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 2.90047 | 3 Outside |
| 982 Battlefield Heritage Park | Shrewsbury | 1 | 28.0571 | 3 Outside |
| 422 Baveney Wood | Bridgnorth | 2 | 2.46666 | 3 Outside |
| 560 Bayston Hill Memorial Hall | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.162634 | 3 Outside |
| 902 Bayston Methodist Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.051432 | 3 Outside |
| 7 Bearcroft Pool NSN - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.679153 | 3 Outside |
| 522 Beaufort Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.042489 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 433 Beckbury C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.299572 | 3 Outside |
| 432 Beckbury Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.34433 | 3 Outside |
| 337 Beddow Close Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.045684 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 746 Beddow Close/ St Michael's Gate | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.244022 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 292 Beech Avenue AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.04786 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 313 Beech Drive AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.100032 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 433 Beech Grove Football Ground | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.066648 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 120 Beech Grove Football Ground- Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 7 | 3.07653 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 485 Belvidere Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.09322 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 756 Belvidere Paddocks | Shrewsbury | 2 | 21.812 | 3 Outside |
| 14 Belvidere Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.786237 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 64 Belvidere School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.34568 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 65 Belvidere School Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 7 | 5.12473 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 427 Benthall Edge Wood | Bridgnorth | 2 | 38.5946 | 3 Outside |
| 423 Berwick Road 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049371 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 424 Berwick Road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.121293 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 199 Berwyn Drive AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.052294 | 3 Outside |
| 31 Betton Street | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.092047 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 135 Between Ballard Close and Normandie Close | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.353985 | 2 Ludlow |
| 305 Bicton recreation ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.034501 | 3 Outside |

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| 86 Bicton recreation ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.811062 | 3 Outside |
| 704 Bicton Village Hall | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.031312 | 3 Outside |
| 80 Bicton Village Hall | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.200136 | 3 Outside |
| 412 Birch Meadow playing field | Bridgnorth | 6 | 0.091273 | 2 Broseley |
| 411 Birch Meadow playing field | Bridgnorth | 7 | 5.05748 | 2 Broseley |
| 410 Birch Meadow playing field play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.062468 | 2 Broseley |
| 121 Birch Road Pond Reserve & Recreation - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 7 | 2.4407 | 3 Outside |
| 20 Bishops Castle Allotments | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.400715 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 1 Bishops Castle Primary School | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.851077 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 12 Bishops Castle Tennis Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.67916 | 3 Outside |
| 149 Bitterley Village Green | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.141668 | 3 Outside |
| 58 Blackmere Grove Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.026125 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 13 BMX Bike Track | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.383573 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 725 Bomere Heath C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.065763 | 3 Outside |
| 59 Bomere Heath C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.748626 | 3 Outside |
| 81 Bomere Heath Cricket Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.25986 | 3 Outside |
| 22 Bomere Heath Tennis Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.089102 | 3 Outside |
| 236 Booley Lane AGS - Stanton upon Hine Heath | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.179591 | 3 Outside |
| 7 Bowls Club, Castle Hotel | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.217817 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 6 Bowls Club, Kerry Lane | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.073913 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 731 Brackley Drive | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.402966 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 415 Brackley Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.20825 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 515 Brainbridge Green 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.076096 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 516 Brainbridge Green 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.085368 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 414 Brandywell Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.141317 | 2 Broseley |
| 421 Brick Kiln Lane | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.232161 | 3 Outside |
| 337 Bridge Way AGS - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.100803 | 3 Outside |
| 456 Bridgeford Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.032936 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 9 Bridgewater Bowling Club - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.317484 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 308 Bridgnorth Bowling Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.325225 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 316 Bridgnorth Cemetery | Bridgnorth | 9 | 4.04558 | 3 Outside |
| 307 Bridgnorth Cricket and Hockey Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.76545 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 306 Bridgnorth Lawn Tennis Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.459099 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 321 Bridgnorth Rugby Football Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.58136 | 3 Outside |
| 311 Bridgnorth Sport and Leisure Centre | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.99106 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 303 Bridgnorth Town Football Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.15078 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 403 Briery Lane | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.324861 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 75 British Rail | Shrewsbury | 2 | 1.38402 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 375 British Rail | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.28821 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 91 Broadland Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.072806 | 2 Oswestry |
| 90 Broadlands AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.75982 | 2 Oswestry |
| 89 Broadlands AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.77362 | 2 Oswestry |
| 447 Brockton C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.420595 | 3 Outside |
| 196 Brockton Meadow CPA | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.16309 | 3 Outside |
| 43 Brogyntyn Public Park | Oswestry | 1 | 3.04525 | 3 Outside |
| 617 Bromfield Drive | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.148654 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 404 Bromley Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.028833 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 326 Brompton House | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.029296 | 3 Outside |
| 714 Brompton Road | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.023632 | 3 Outside |
| 135 Brompton Road | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.635904 | 3 Outside |
| 223 Bronygarth Wood | Oswestry | 2 | 0.138588 | 3 Outside |
| 332 Brook Hollow | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.216343 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 212 Brookfield AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.102899 | 3 Outside |
| 423 Broseley C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.81924 | 2 Broseley |
| 415 Broseley Cricket Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.64079 | 2 Broseley |
| 409 Broseley Tennis Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.333223 | 2 Broseley |
| 541 Broughton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.290366 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 145 Brow Hill Golf Course | North Shropshire | 7 | 16.3824 | 3 Outside |
| 394 Brown Cleef C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.860236 | 3 Outside |
| 151 Brown Cleef Football Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.30457 | 3 Outside |
| 981 Brown Moss Countryside Heritage Site | North Shropshire | 1 | 31.8336 | 3 Outside |
| 479 Brunel Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.120135 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 145 Bryn Offa Primary School | Oswestry | 7 | 0.624647 | 3 Outside |

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| 81 Bryn Rise Llanfonda Mead AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.15548 | 2 Oswestry |
| 42 Brynhafod (Jennings Road) Recreation Ground | Oswestry | 4 | 1.90914 | 2 Oswestry |
| 51 Brynhafod (Jennings Road) Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.041164 | 2 Oswestry |
| 107 Brynn-y-Castle N/SN | Oswestry | 2 | 0.804449 | 3 Outside |
| 25 Bucknell Cemetary | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.146544 | 3 Outside |
| 22 Bucknell Primary School | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.401383 | 3 Outside |
| 570 Buildwas 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.173875 | 3 Outside |
| 571 Buildwas 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.106701 | 3 Outside |
| 24 Buildwas Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.221081 | 3 Outside |
| 637 Buildwas Road | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.538207 | 3 Outside |
| 79 Buntingsdale Road Allotments - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 8 | 0.772396 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 22 Buntingside Village Green OSF - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.53834 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 68 Buntingside Village Green Play Area - Market Drayt | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.026023 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 26 Burford Primary School | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.323805 | 3 Outside |
| 124 Burial Ground | Oswestry | 9 | 0.263171 | 3 Outside |
| 259 Burial Ground - Wistanswick | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.148065 | 3 Outside |
| 393 Burwarton Cricket Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.38662 | 3 Outside |
| 392 Burwarton Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.302329 | 3 Outside |
| 102 Burway Bowls Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.248159 | 2 Ludlow |
| 103 Burway Tennis Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.366431 | 2 Ludlow |
| 419 Butler Road, Children | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.02584 | 2 Wem |
| 457 Buttington Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.040233 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 324 Bylet Bowling Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.38065 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 74 Bypass Amenity Zone Woodlands | Oswestry | 2 | 4.35726 | 2 Oswestry |
| 73 Cabin Lane AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.074005 | 2 Oswestry |
| 26 Cabin Lane AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.15629 | 2 Oswestry |
| 7 Cae Glas Bowling Green | Oswestry | 7 | 0.104669 | 2 Oswestry |
| 3 Cae Glas Bowling Green 1 | Oswestry | 7 | 0.099425 | 2 Oswestry |
| 5 Cae Glas Bowling Green 2 | Oswestry | 7 | 0.078384 | 2 Oswestry |
| 79 Cae Glas Mini Golf | Oswestry | 7 | 0.205424 | 2 Oswestry |
| 8 Cae Glas Park Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.098834 | 2 Oswestry |
| 78 Cae Glas Tennis Court 4 | Oswestry | 7 | 0.072656 | 2 Oswestry |
| 2 Cae Glas Tennis Courts 1 | Oswestry | 7 | 0.145144 | 2 Oswestry |
| 4 Cae Glas Tennis Courts 2 | Oswestry | 7 | 0.069821 | 2 Oswestry |
| 6 Cae Glas Tennis Courts 3 | Oswestry | 7 | 0.161109 | 2 Oswestry |
| 1 Cae Glass Park | Oswestry | 1 | 1.96608 | 2 Oswestry |
| 566 Callow Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.094893 | 3 Outside |
| 567 Callow Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.112514 | 3 Outside |
| 311 Callow Crescent Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.055454 | 3 Outside |
| 701 Callow Crescent Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.091923 | 3 Outside |
| 134 Callow Crescent Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.47623 | 3 Outside |
| 289 Callow Lane Children's Play area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.184516 | 3 Outside |
| 96 Calverhall Bowling Green - Calverhall | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.139517 | 3 Outside |
| 243 Calverhall Play Area - Calverhall | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.192419 | 3 Outside |
| 95 Calverhall Cricket Ground - Calverhall | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.7164 | 3 Outside |
| 469 Calverton Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.110835 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 311 Cambria Avenue AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.034571 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 319 Canal Wharf AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.67451 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 302 Canern Dingle | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.385789 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 486 Caradoc Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.05176 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 487 Caradoc Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.08206 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 283 Caradoc View Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.059702 | 3 Outside |
| 901 Caradoc View Teen Facility | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.15773 | 3 Outside |
| 46 Cardingmill Valley - part only | South Shropshire | 2 | 1.59518 | 3 Outside |
| 140 Castle Country Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.079883 | 3 Outside |
| 329 Castle Gardens | Bridgnorth | 1 | 0.671442 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 606 Castle Gates 1 | Shrewsbury | 1 | 0.061017 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 607 Castle Gates 2 | Shrewsbury | 2 | 2.8199 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 47 Castle Mound | Oswestry | 2 | 0.539453 | 2 Oswestry |
| 141 Castle Mound, Knockin | Oswestry | 2 | 0.23049 | 3 Outside |
| 113 Castle Square | South Shropshire | 10 | 0.381387 | 2 Ludlow |
| 160 Castle Street AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.265391 | 3 Outside |
| 161 Castle Street AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.124785 | 3 Outside |

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| 119 Castle Wall Gardens | South Shropshire | 1 | 0.123204 | 2 Ludlow |
| 275 Castle Way Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.04718 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 155 Castlefield Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 1.70402 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 453 Castlefields Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.12743 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 204 Cedar Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.049348 | 3 Outside |
| 216 Cemetery | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.560773 | 3 Outside |
| 49 Cemetery | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.847086 | 3 Outside |
| 348 Cemetery - Cheswardine | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.225623 | 3 Outside |
| 83 Cemetery - Tilstock | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.196391 | 3 Outside |
| 278 Chancel Drive AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.19468 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 66 Chancel Drive Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.050599 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 4 Chapel Lane, AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.321473 | 3 Outside |
| 246 Chapel of St Luke - Weston under Redcastle | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.213465 | 3 Outside |
| 63 Chapel Road Play Area - Hadnall | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.028035 | 3 Outside |
| 492 Chatford Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.135849 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 75 Chaucer Road AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.035416 | 2 Oswestry |
| 76 Chaucer Road AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.028871 | 2 Oswestry |
| 374 Chelmarsh Sports and Social Club (bowls) | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.35288 | 3 Outside |
| 373 Chelmarsh Sports and Social Club (cricket) | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.822529 | 3 Outside |
| 10 Chester Road Bowling Club - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.706358 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 33 Chestnut Avenue AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.026988 | 2 Oswestry |
| 202 Chestnut Avenue AGS - Dudleston Heath | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.178728 | 3 Outside |
| 61 Chestnut Avenue Allotments | Oswestry | 8 | 0.084308 | 2 Oswestry |
| 51 Chestnut Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.075085 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 124 Cheswardine Bowling Green | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.160517 | 3 Outside |
| 349 Cheswardine County Primary School - Cheswardine | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.27733 | 3 Outside |
| 105 Cheswardine Recreation Ground - Cheswardine | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.41331 | 3 Outside |
| 351 Cheswardine Recreation Ground Play Area - Chesward | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.148493 | 3 Outside |
| 405 Cheswardine Recreation Youth/Teenagers | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.059951 | 3 Outside |
| 4 Childrens Play Area, Kerry Lane | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.173263 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 9 Childrens Play Area, Oak Meadow | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.092568 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 406 Childs Ercall - Childrens Play Area | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.196654 | 3 Outside |
| 262 Childs Ercall Bowling Green - Childs Ercall | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.101387 | 3 Outside |
| 118 Childs Ercall Playing Field - Childs Ercall | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.32012 | 3 Outside |
| 493 Chiltem Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.07028 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 152 Chirbury Primary School playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.149418 | 3 Outside |
| 224 Chirk Bank Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.287226 | 3 Outside |
| 169 Christ Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.188764 | 3 Outside |
| 245 Christ Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.214828 | 3 Outside |
| 234 Christ Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.244797 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 180 Christ Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.257637 | 3 Outside |
| 86 Christ Church - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.616084 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 84 Christ Church - Tilstock | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.257781 | 3 Outside |
| 60 Christ Church School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.773093 | 3 Outside |
| 201 Church - Dudleston Heath | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.415702 | 3 Outside |
| 245 Church - Fauls Green | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.270072 | 3 Outside |
| 357 Church - Whixall | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.338134 | 3 Outside |
| 702 Church Close | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.355788 | 3 Outside |
| 556 Church Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.281435 | 3 Outside |
| 358 Church Close (South) AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.035211 | 3 Outside |
| 342 Church Close AGS - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.087706 | 3 Outside |
| 56 Church Green AGS - Cockshutt | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.077444 | 3 Outside |
| 244 Church House | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.157013 | 3 Outside |
| 170 Church Lane AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.047683 | 3 Outside |
| 364 Church Lane Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.891869 | 3 Outside |
| 431 Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.593928 | 3 Outside |
| 443 Church Pool | Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.465038 | 3 Outside |
| 117 Church Preen County Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.359239 | 3 Outside |
| 709 Church Pulverbatch Village Hall Field | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.565425 | 3 Outside |
| 620 Church Road | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.755625 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 295 Church Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.021096 | 3 Outside |
| 298 Church Road basketball court | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.024016 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 268 Church Road Childrens Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.044853 | 1 Shrewsbury |

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| 101 Church Road Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.5905 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 78 Church Road, Dorrington | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.77939 | 3 Outside |
| 159 Church Street Allotment | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.158764 | 3 Outside |
| 457 Church Street greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.295272 | 2 Shifnal |
| 50 Church Stretton Allotments | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.557003 | 3 Outside |
| 37 Church Stretton Park | South Shropshire | 1 | 2.01488 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 38 Church Stretton Park playing fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.60209 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 32 Church Stretton Scool Playing Fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 2.85121 | 3 Outside |
| 436 Claverley C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.919834 | 3 Outside |
| 536 Claverley Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.234544 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 437 Claverley Tennis Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.157807 | 3 Outside |
| 53 Clee Hill Primary School playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.312009 | 3 Outside |
| 55 Clee Hill Recreation Ground playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.746144 | 3 Outside |
| 56 Clee Hill Rugby Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.92638 | 3 Outside |
| 64 Cleobury Mortimer Bowls Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.180972 | 3 Outside |
| 71 Cleobury Mortimer Cemetery | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.753553 | 3 Outside |
| 61 Cleobury Mortimer Playing Fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.82684 | 3 Outside |
| 60 Cleobury Mortimer Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.358197 | 3 Outside |
| 425 Cleobury North greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.469975 | 3 Outside |
| 426 Cleobury North woodland | Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.384294 | 3 Outside |
| 50 Clifford Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.111347 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 513 Clifton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.067945 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 127 Clive Bowling Green | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.322136 | 3 Outside |
| 445 Clive Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.203634 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 341 Clockmills | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.15978 | 3 Outside |
| 77 Clun Bowling Green | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.094523 | 3 Outside |
| 78 Clun Castle grounds | South Shropshire | 2 | 3.2284 | 3 Outside |
| 80 Clun Cemetery | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.283154 | 3 Outside |
| 72 Clun Memorial Hall playing fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.09278 | 3 Outside |
| 209 Cockshutt CE Primary School - Cockshutt | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.91993 | 3 Outside |
| 40 Cockshutt Recreation Ground - Cockshutt | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.2085 | 3 Outside |
| 80 Cockshutt Recreation Ground Play Area - Cockshutt | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.035951 | 3 Outside |
| 39 Coleham Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.378287 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 980 Colemere Countryside Site | North Shropshire | 1 | 54.0366 | 3 Outside |
| 449 Coller Meadow | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.024117 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 154 Column Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 1.93464 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 93 Community Garden, Discovery Centre | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.190836 | 3 Outside |
| 1006 Concord College | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.251053 | 3 Outside |
| 121 Concord College, Acton Burnell | Shrewsbury | 7 | 4.17181 | 3 Outside |
| 57 Condoover C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.12533 | 3 Outside |
| 77 Condoover Cricket Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.13307 | 3 Outside |
| 986 Conduit Head/Nobold Meadows | Shrewsbury | 2 | 15.849 | 3 Outside |
| 450 Connynger Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.116632 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 350 Copelea AGS - Cheswardine | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.134422 | 3 Outside |
| 442 Coppice Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.212581 | 2 Shifnal |
| 416 Copthorne Park | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.083904 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 604 Copthorne Park (eastwood Road) | Shrewsbury | 2 | 5.64253 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 38 Corbet Arms Bowling Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.088785 | 3 Outside |
| 512 Corbet Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.440027 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 983 Corbet Wood Countryside Site | North Shropshire | 2 | 9.44745 | 3 Outside |
| 436 Corinthian Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.186598 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 242 Corra Meadows AGS - Calverhall | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.32543 | 3 Outside |
| 161 Corvedale Primary School playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.296325 | 3 Outside |
| 611 Coseley Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.446391 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 32 Cound Cricket Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.80344 | 3 Outside |
| 33 Cound District Tennis Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.10859 | 3 Outside |
| 70 County Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 4.71588 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 309 County Ground Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.038593 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 23 CPA adj Bucknell Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.038592 | 3 Outside |
| 153 CPA adj Chirbury Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.152006 | 3 Outside |
| 157 CPA adj Clungunford Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.054421 | 3 Outside |
| 160 CPA at Corvedale Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.040378 | 3 Outside |
| 164 CPA at Hopton Wafers Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.681799 | 3 Outside |

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| 29 CPA at Recreation Ground | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.052949 | 3 Outside |
| 179 CPA at Rushbury Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.021927 | 3 Outside |
| 185 CPA at Wistanstow Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.105788 | 3 Outside |
| 87 CPA Brook Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.076905 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 35 CPA Brooksby Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.020055 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 134 CPA Cangeford Drive | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.408499 | 2 Ludlow |
| 21 CPA Chestnut Meadow | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.02795 | 3 Outside |
| 54 CPA Clee Hill Recreation Ground | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.07079 | 3 Outside |
| 73 CPA Clun memorial Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.119455 | 3 Outside |
| 83 CPA Craven Arms Community Centre | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.062353 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 44 CPA Farm Lane | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.1193 | 3 Outside |
| 140 CPA Fishmore View | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.182158 | 3 Outside |
| 137 CPA Friars Field | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.030084 | 2 Ludlow |
| 65 CPA Hartmann Close | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.032152 | 3 Outside |
| 62 CPA Love Lane | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.123433 | 3 Outside |
| 133 CPA Normandie Close | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.053713 | 2 Ludlow |
| 192 CPA Snailbeach Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.214649 | 3 Outside |
| 86 CPA Station Crescent | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.013941 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 132 CPA Tollgate Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.238865 | 2 Ludlow |
| 131 CPA Vashon Close | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.095251 | 2 Ludlow |
| 68 CPA Whitcombs Orchard | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.011659 | 3 Outside |
| 188 CPA Worthen Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.030254 | 3 Outside |
| 147 CPA, Ashford Carbonel Village Hall | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.085664 | 3 Outside |
| 150 CPA, Bitterley Village Hall | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.159707 | 3 Outside |
| 40 CPA, Church Stretton Park | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.036486 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 125 CPA, Housman Crescent/Sidney Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.274561 | 2 Ludlow |
| 120 CPA, Lower Fee | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.059744 | 2 Ludlow |
| 108 CPA, Riverside Park | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.006738 | 3 Outside |
| 126 CPA, Steventon New Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.157771 | 2 Ludlow |
| 122 CPA, Wheeler Road | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.068988 | 2 Ludlow |
| 85 CPA, Whitmeadow Close | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.074089 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 129 CPA1 Dahn Drive | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.124477 | 2 Ludlow |
| 130 CPA2 Dahn Drive | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.122603 | 2 Ludlow |
| 327 Craig Walk greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.229616 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 89 Craven Arms Bowling Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.371443 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 81 Craven Arms Community Centre playing fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 3.1203 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 122 Cremourne Park - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 1 | 3.05495 | 3 Outside |
| 324 Cremourne Park Play Area - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.141759 | 3 Outside |
| 102 Cricket Ground - Wem | North Shropshire | 7 | 2.60795 | 2 Wem |
| 336 Cricket Pitch RAF - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 7 | 2.59378 | 3 Outside |
| 458 Crowmere Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049064 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 443 Crowmere Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.062122 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 459 Crowmere Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.492098 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 48 Crowmoor Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.31656 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 269 Crowmoor, Upton Lane Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.049589 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 308 Crowmoor, Upton Lane Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.484265 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 13 Crown and Sceptre | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.082976 | 3 Outside |
| 435 Crown Meadow Play Area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.062409 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 304 Crown Meadow playing field | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.01625 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 120 Cruckton Hall School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.96173 | 3 Outside |
| 453 Crwomere Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.085126 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 198 Daffodil Lane CPA | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.521687 | 3 Outside |
| 199 Daffodil Lane Playing Field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.874728 | 3 Outside |
| 216 Daisy Lane Cemetery | Oswestry | 9 | 0.418968 | 3 Outside |
| 74 Dalelands West - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.322118 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 54 Dalelands West AGS, Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.048206 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 435 Dalelands West Children, Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.058552 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 220 Dalgoed Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.073484 | 3 Outside |
| 103 Dark Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.322416 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 12 Dark Lane | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.78817 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 270 Dark Lane Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.036324 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 414 Deane Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.064071 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 802 Deer Park | Shrewsbury | 1 | 108.678 | 3 Outside |

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| 153 Derwen College Woodland | Oswestry | 2 | 2.80084 | 3 Outside |
| 112 Derwen Training College Pitch | Oswestry | 7 | 0.865082 | 3 Outside |
| 323 Diksmuide Drive AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.071617 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 110 Dinham Millenium Green | South Shropshire | 1 | 0.346441 | 3 Outside |
| 14 District Bowling Club - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.315489 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 395 Ditton Priors Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.74091 | 3 Outside |
| 397 Ditton Priors Playing Field hard court area | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.073174 | 3 Outside |
| 396 Ditton Priors Playing Field play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.03876 | 3 Outside |
| 270 Golf Course - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 25.3083 | 3 Outside |
| 247 Hawkstone Park Golf Course - Westo | North Shropshire | 7 | 102.788 | 3 Outside |
| 279 Hill Valley Golf Course - Whitchur | North Shropshire | 7 | 80.8348 | 3 Outside |
| 985 Doctors Field | Shrewsbury | 2 | 2.82359 | 3 Outside |
| 131 Doctor's Meadow Coppice | Oswestry | 2 | 0.466583 | 3 Outside |
| 130 Doctor's Meadow Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 2.7276 | 3 Outside |
| 348 Donington Pool Local Nature Reserve | Bridgnorth | 2 | 2.12511 | 3 Outside |
| 348 Donington Pool Local Nature Reserve | Bridgnorth | 2 | 2.84657 | 3 Outside |
| 113 Dorrington C of E School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.32296 | 3 Outside |
| 262 Douglas Way | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.010089 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 744 Downton Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.030032 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 165 Dovaston AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.26987 | 3 Outside |
| 33 Drayton Sports & Leisure Club - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 2.02769 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 133 Duddlestyon Heath Play Area | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.066199 | 3 Outside |
| 123 Dudleston Heath Recreation Ground - Dudleston Heat | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.46384 | 3 Outside |
| 301 Dunval Road green space | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.340959 | 3 Outside |
| 371 Eardington Village Green | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.348353 | 3 Outside |
| 422 Eastwood road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.644644 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 242 Ebenezer Chapel | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.030561 | 3 Outside |
| 62 Edgeley Gardens, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.023475 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 71 Egerton Place Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.174508 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 20 Egerton Place Recreation Ground - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.25425 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 77 Eleanor Harris Road Play Area - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.063224 | 3 Outside |
| 274 Elizabeth Court AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.069355 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 321 Ellesmere Bowling Club - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.291431 | 3 Outside |
| 141 Ellesmere College | North Shropshire | 7 | 18.3385 | 3 Outside |
| 310 Ellesmere County Primary School - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.20299 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 318 Ellesmere Cricket Club - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.01309 | 3 Outside |
| 205 Ellesmere Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.134871 | 3 Outside |
| 138 Elm Lodge | South Shropshire | 7 | 4.0071 | 3 Outside |
| 309 Elson Road AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.115037 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 621 Elswick Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.055043 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 250 Emstrey Crematorium | Shrewsbury | 9 | 8.3803 | 3 Outside |
| 415 Erdington Close, Shawbury | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.0395 | 3 Outside |
| 290 Fairfields AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.161356 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 215 Fairfields Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.047064 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 448 Farlow C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.101159 | 3 Outside |
| 413 Fenton Close | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.101005 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 542 Field Crescent 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049665 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 543 Field Crescent 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.103742 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 152 Fishing Pools | Oswestry | 7 | 3.04795 | 3 Outside |
| 518 Fitzalan Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.08314 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 519 Fitzalan road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.05152 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 62 Flash Field Recreation Ground | Oswestry | 4 | 1.32714 | 2 Oswestry |
| 63 Flash Field Skateboard | Oswestry | 5 | 0.293622 | 2 Oswestry |
| 213 Flax Pool | Oswestry | 2 | 0.125775 | 3 Outside |
| 726 Football field adjacent to Bomere Heath | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.848625 | 3 Outside |
| 41 Football Pitch - Prees Higher Heath | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.865556 | 3 Outside |
| 79 Ford Bowling Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.178224 | 3 Outside |
| 446 Forest Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.032199 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 232 Former Conservative Club Bowling Green | Oswestry | 7 | 0.080392 | 2 Oswestry |
| 315 Former Cross Houses Hospital | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.012072 | 3 Outside |
| 313 Former Cross Houses Hospital | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.01264 | 3 Outside |
| 314 Former Cross Houses Hospital | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.063163 | 3 Outside |
| 573 Forton Heath AGS | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.121223 | 3 Outside |

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| 605 Frankwell | Shrewsbury | 2 | 6.76997 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 319 Friary Fields | Bridgnorth | 7 | 8.43136 | 3 Outside |
| 601 Frinton close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.592601 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 267 Frogmore Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.119399 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 405 Gains Parkway | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.088583 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 406 Gains Parkway | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.232622 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 417 Gains Parkway 3 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.354359 | 3 Outside |
| 418 Gains Parkway 4 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.066737 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 420 Gains Parkway 5 | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.672032 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 728 Gains Parkway 5 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.394812 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 128 Gallows Bank | South Shropshire | 2 | 4.58483 | 2 Ludlow |
| 444 Gambrell Ave AGS, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.088125 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 445 Gambrell Ave, Children, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.008666 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 382 Garden Village village green | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.358352 | 3 Outside |
| 403 Gaskell Recreation Ground | Bridgnorth | 7 | 3.88198 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 11 Gatacre Recreation Ground | Oswestry | 7 | 4.7443 | 2 Oswestry |
| 16 Gatacre Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.160413 | 2 Oswestry |
| 170 General Cemetery | Shrewsbury | 9 | 14.511 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 769 Glamis | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.101593 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 228 Glebelands AGS - Myddle | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.153041 | 3 Outside |
| 148 Glentworth Woods | Oswestry | 2 | 1.0141 | 2 Oswestry |
| 159 Gobowen Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.352456 | 3 Outside |
| 106 Gobowen Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 3.10167 | 3 Outside |
| 157 Gobowen Primary Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.464379 | 3 Outside |
| 109 Gobowen Primary Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 0.626909 | 3 Outside |
| 115 Goddings Lane AGS - Harmer Hill | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.343543 | 3 Outside |
| 626 Goldcrest Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.65171 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 572 Grafton AGS | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.119094 | 3 Outside |
| 27 Grange Sports Centre | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.96804 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 615 Grangefields | Shrewsbury | 2 | 2.24939 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 10 Grapes Hotel | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.114107 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 63 Grassed area, Langland Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.114413 | 3 Outside |
| 11 Grassed area, The Wintles | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.384717 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 174 Graveyard adjacent to St Mary's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.188782 | 3 Outside |
| 409 Graveyard by the Pinfold, Prees | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.205533 | 3 Outside |
| 410 Graveyard Church Street, Prees | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.11892 | 3 Outside |
| 214 Graveyard opposite St Mary's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.140388 | 3 Outside |
| 240 Great Ness Cemetery | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.217414 | 3 Outside |
| 52 Greenacres C.P. School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.45127 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 302 Greenfields | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.061798 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 153 Greenfields Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 1.40362 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 118 Greenfields County Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.791983 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 31 Greenfields Lane Recreation Ground - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 5.66777 | 3 Outside |
| 328 Greenfields Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.0454 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 137 Greenfields Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.55641 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 251 Greenfields Rec Ground Child/Teen | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.056794 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 736 Greenfields Rowing Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.30994 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 48 Greenhills Cemetery | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.371957 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 116 Grinshill Cricket Ground - Grinshill | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.13816 | 3 Outside |
| 524 Grosvenor Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.040151 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 72 Grosvenor Road Pond | Oswestry | 2 | 0.057804 | 2 Oswestry |
| 43 Grotto Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.15405 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 75 Grotto Road Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.072085 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 221 Grove School and Language College | North Shropshire | 7 | 7.26666 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 38 Hadnall Bowling Green - Hadnall | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.100065 | 3 Outside |
| 721 Hadnall C of E School Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.421076 | 3 Outside |
| 237 Hadnall CE Primary School - Hadnall | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.466824 | 3 Outside |
| 5 Hadnall Moat NSN- Hadnall | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.484582 | 3 Outside |
| 381 Hagg Corner Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.238553 | 3 Outside |
| 434 Hall Meadow | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.736131 | 3 Outside |
| 752 Hanwood Road | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.966743 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 463 Hanwood Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.153213 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 284 Hanwood Village Hall Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.042959 | 3 Outside |

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| 900 Hanwood Village Hall Teen | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.058199 | 3 Outside |
| 152 Harlescott Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 2.25561 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 622 Harlescott Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.044008 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 94 Harlescott Junior School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.8289 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 635 Harley Road | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.245776 | 3 Outside |
| 330 Harley Way greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.849365 | 3 Outside |
| 289 Haroldgate AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.129793 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 329 Harvern Gardens AGS - Prees | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.111972 | 3 Outside |
| 480 Hazeldine Way 1 | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.108502 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 481 Hazeldine Way 2 | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.170694 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 227 Hengoed Cemetery | Oswestry | 9 | 0.769978 | 3 Outside |
| 92 Henley Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.064137 | 2 Oswestry |
| 71 Henley Drive AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.11134 | 2 Oswestry |
| 70 Henley Drive Pond | Oswestry | 2 | 0.107714 | 2 Oswestry |
| 110 Henlle Gardens | Oswestry | 4 | 0.184515 | 3 Outside |
| 108 Henlle Park Golf Course | Oswestry | 7 | 57.9463 | 3 Outside |
| 558 Hereford Road AGS | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.162954 | 3 Outside |
| 763 Hereford Road Wildlife Centre | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.537777 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 198 Heritage Area | Oswestry | 2 | 9.00534 | 3 Outside |
| 50 High Fawr AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.175144 | 2 Oswestry |
| 52 High Fawr House AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.089226 | 2 Oswestry |
| 49 High Fawr Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.034758 | 2 Oswestry |
| 135 High Street Churchyard - Wem | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.234856 | 2 Wem |
| 385 Highley Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.66165 | 3 Outside |
| 380 Highley Recreation Ground | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.81113 | 3 Outside |
| 35 Highwayman Public House Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 1.51192 | 2 Oswestry |
| 203 Hill Park AGS - Dudleston Heath | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.115407 | 3 Outside |
| 209 Hill View AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.050125 | 3 Outside |
| 337 Hilton Recreation Area | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.289409 | 3 Outside |
| 39 Hinstock Cricket Ground - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.845812 | 3 Outside |
| 92 Hinstock Graveyard - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.348268 | 3 Outside |
| 139 Hinstock Primary School | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.130212 | 3 Outside |
| 18 Hinstock Recreation Area - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.23197 | 3 Outside |
| 45 Hinstock Recreation Area AGS - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.327402 | 3 Outside |
| 510 Hodkinson Walk | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.575082 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 343 Hodnet County Primary School - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.958968 | 3 Outside |
| 21 Hodnet Cricket Club - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.974443 | 3 Outside |
| 16 Hodnet Recreation Ground - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.28278 | 3 Outside |
| 403 Hodnet Recreation Ground (Teenagers) | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.223532 | 3 Outside |
| 61 Hodnet Recreation Ground Play Area - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.143083 | 3 Outside |
| 17 Hodnet Working Mens Club - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.246468 | 3 Outside |
| 561 Holland Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.175655 | 3 Outside |
| 11 Hollies Tennis Club - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.228261 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 77 Holly Green AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.008209 | 2 Oswestry |
| 32 Holly Green Informal Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.218952 | 2 Oswestry |
| 85 Holly Green Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.023258 | 2 Oswestry |
| 236 Holy Spirit Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.123872 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 188 Holy Trinity | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.333941 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 178 Holy Trinity | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.343626 | 3 Outside |
| 248 Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.090432 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 196 Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.128505 | 3 Outside |
| 230 Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.162474 | 3 Outside |
| 215 Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.164044 | 3 Outside |
| 189 Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.278402 | 3 Outside |
| 232 Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.286712 | 3 Outside |
| 199 Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.287524 | 3 Outside |
| 244 Holy Trinity Church - Calverhall | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.252374 | 3 Outside |
| 210 Holy Trinity Church - Weston | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.271622 | 3 Outside |
| 183 Holy Trinity churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.659125 | 3 Outside |
| 718 Holy Trinity Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.041181 | 3 Outside |
| 194 Hope Primary School playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.28357 | 3 Outside |
| 195 Hopton Close CPA | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.082512 | 2 Ludlow |
| 438 Hordley & Bagley Village Hall, Lower Hordley | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.154031 | 3 Outside |

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| 49 Hospital Lane AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.71692 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 111 Hospital Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 3.42927 | 3 Outside |
| 425 Hubert Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.30114 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 407 Hunters Gate Open Space | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.354774 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 418 Hurst Close | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.23352 | 2 Broseley |
| 362 Idsall School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.00026 | 3 Outside |
| 361 Idsall Sports Centre | Bridgnorth | 7 | 5.87463 | 3 Outside |
| 119 Ifton Heath Primary School | Oswestry | 7 | 0.74692 | 3 Outside |
| 211 Ifton Meadows | Oswestry | 2 | 15.7477 | 3 Outside |
| 115 Ifton Miners Institute Bowling Green | Oswestry | 7 | 0.153594 | 3 Outside |
| 200 Ifton Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.347836 | 3 Outside |
| 201 Ifton Skate Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.016536 | 3 Outside |
| 73 Ightfield Recreation Ground Play Area - Ightfield | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.104271 | 3 Outside |
| 740 In front of BBC Radio Shropshire | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.027246 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 730 Ingleby Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.997581 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 310 Innage Lane Youth Centre | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.336952 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 712 Ivor Wright Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.014712 | 3 Outside |
| 331 Ivor Wright Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.279827 | 3 Outside |
| 312 Ivor Wright Play Area | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.143746 | 3 Outside |
| 68 Jasmine Gardens AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.063135 | 2 Oswestry |
| 239 Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.211465 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 424 John Wilkinson Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.3288 | 2 Broseley |
| 1 Jubilee Park - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 1 | 4.50349 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 23 Jubilee Park OSF - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.746739 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 70 Jubilee Park Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.125196 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 357 Jubilee Playground | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.285276 | 2 Shifnal |
| 232 Jubilee Street OSF - Clive | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.354551 | 3 Outside |
| 206 Juniper Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.09585 | 3 Outside |
| 355 Kenrick Close AGS - Woore | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.059917 | 3 Outside |
| 124 Kickabout area, Housman Crescent | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.084927 | 2 Ludlow |
| 3 Kilnbank Road AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 2.0786 | 3 Outside |
| 211 King Charles the Martyr's Church - Newtown | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.309912 | 3 Outside |
| 328 Kingfisher Walk AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.054333 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 432 Kingfisher Walk, Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.017687 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 90 Kingsland Grange Preparatory School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.34652 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 429 Kings Road North AGS, Baschurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.096473 | 3 Outside |
| 747 Kingsland Grange Preparatory School | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.490053 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 472 Kingsland Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.11707 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 1002 Kingsland Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.41237 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 508 Kingston Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.062551 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 455 Kinlet C of E School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.602609 | 3 Outside |
| 176 Kinnerley AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.180868 | 3 Outside |
| 175 Kinnerley AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.139631 | 3 Outside |
| 173 Kinnerley Graveyard | Oswestry | 9 | 0.20413 | 3 Outside |
| 142 Kinnerley Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 1.0268 | 3 Outside |
| 143 Kinnerley Primary Pitch | Oswestry | 7 | 0.503144 | 3 Outside |
| 177 Kinnerley Tennis Courts | Oswestry | 7 | 0.066008 | 3 Outside |
| 411 Kirkland Avenue | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.427772 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 729 Kirkland Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.14337 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 426 Kirkwood Court | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.302724 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 507 Knightsbridge Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049737 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 140 Knockin Churchyard | Oswestry | 9 | 0.320213 | 3 Outside |
| 139 Knockin Cricket Ground | Oswestry | 7 | 1.48164 | 3 Outside |
| 57 Knowle Sports Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.976411 | 3 Outside |
| 426 Kynaston Drive AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.053418 | 2 Wem |
| 525 Kynaston Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.060465 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 264 Kynaston Road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.026628 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 263 Kynaston Road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.035941 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 324 Kynaston Road Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.061088 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 325 Kynaston Road Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.049752 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 133 Kynaston Road Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.90971 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 78 Laburnum Close Allotments - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 8 | 0.268589 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 58 Lacon Childe School/Leisure Centre playing fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 6.7504 | 3 Outside |

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| 171 Lady Ida's AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.035387 | 3 | Outside |
| 470 Ladycroft Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.343085 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 410 Lambourn Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.134292 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 33 Land adj CS Secondary School | South Shropshire | 7 | 2.13857 | 3 | Outside |
| 92 Land adj Discovery Centre | South Shropshire | 2 | 9.95507 | 3 | Outside |
| 70 Land adj St Elizabeth's Catholic Church | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.219513 | 3 | Outside |
| 759 Land adjacent to Belle View Youth Club | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.368858 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 19 Land adjacent to Hanwood Village Hall | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.09662 | 3 | Outside |
| 717 Land adjacent to Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.019378 | 3 | Outside |
| 292 Land adjacent to Holy Trinity Church | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.205113 | 3 | Outside |
| 25 Land adjacent to meadowbrook cottages | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.358785 | 3 | Outside |
| 710 Land adjacent to meadowbrook cottages | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.030774 | 3 | Outside |
| 282 Land adjacent to meadowbrook cottages | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.348997 | 3 | Outside |
| 123 Land adjacent to the Monkmoor | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.134637 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 720 Land adjacent to Upton Magna village hall | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.546875 | 3 | Outside |
| 173 Land adjoining Norbury Village Hall | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.495937 | 3 | Outside |
| 2 Land at Bishops Castle Community College | South Shropshire | 7 | 3.73806 | 2 | Bishops Castle |
| 16 Land at Lydham Manor | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.23586 | 3 | Outside |
| 742 Land between sites 106 & 107 | Shrewsbury | 2 | 2.28337 | 3 | Outside |
| 66 Land next to St Marys Church | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.31625 | 3 | Outside |
| 17 Land North of St Andrew's C of E School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.0425 | 3 | Outside |
| 143 Land off A488 | Shrewsbury | 7 | 4.10331 | 3 | Outside |
| 287 Land Off Hinwood Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.018832 | 3 | Outside |
| 294 Land off Hinwood Road behind Westbury Vilage Hall | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.05616 | 3 | Outside |
| 724 Land off Preston Gubbal Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.008447 | 3 | Outside |
| 285 Land off Preston Gubbals Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.132225 | 3 | Outside |
| 291 Land off Severn Way | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.110216 | 3 | Outside |
| 34 Land to East of Cock Inn | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.098258 | 3 | Outside |
| 36 Land to rear of Nag's Head Pub | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.1097 | 3 | Outside |
| 24 Langland Road AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.035591 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 328 Lavington Gardens | Bridgnorth | 1 | 0.230831 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 327 Lawn Cemetery - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 9 | 1.29261 | 3 | Outside |
| 553 Leasowes | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.167394 | 3 | Outside |
| 327 Leasowes recreation ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.070436 | 3 | Outside |
| 296 Leasowes recreation ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.061902 | 3 | Outside |
| 136 Leasowes recreation ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.04881 | 3 | Outside |
| 129 Lee Brockhurst National Trust Woodland | North Shropshire | 2 | 2.09283 | 3 | Outside |
| 298 Leek Street United Services Wem Club, Wem | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.146469 | 2 | Wem |
| 568 Linley Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.073747 | 3 | Outside |
| 738 Little Harlescott Avenue | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.069141 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 737 Little Harlescott Lane | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.342423 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 105 Little Harlescott Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.64351 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 265 Little Harlescott Lane Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.014739 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 549 Little Ness village hall | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.052742 | 3 | Outside |
| 509 Littleover Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.308459 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 17 Liverpool Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.203512 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 44 Lizbeth Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.048229 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 80 Lizbeth Close Bowling Green | Oswestry | 7 | 0.094787 | 2 | Oswestry |
| 221 Llanyblodwel Churchyard and Cemetery | Oswestry | 9 | 0.39451 | 3 | Outside |
| 194 Llanymynech Bowling Green | Oswestry | 7 | 0.125675 | 3 | Outside |
| 323 Lodge Lane play area | Bridgnorth | 4 | 2.07834 | 2 | Bridgnorth |
| 46 London Road Sports Centre | Shrewsbury | 7 | 14.5216 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 45 Long Mynde Archery Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.679929 | 3 | Outside |
| 431 Long Row | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.230785 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 97 Longden C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.909808 | 3 | Outside |
| 476 Longden Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.309993 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 163 Longden Green Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.124233 | 1 | Shrewsbury |
| 83 Longden village Hall | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.14667 | 3 | Outside |
| 219 Longlands School - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.639027 | 2 | Market Drayton |
| 41 Longmeadow CE Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.19956 | 3 | Outside |
| 1 Longner Hall, Atcham | Shrewsbury | 1 | 117.638 | 3 | Outside |
| 126 Longnor C of E School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.644986 | 3 | Outside |
| 87 Longslow Road Cemetery - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 9 | 2.04842 | 2 | Market Drayton |

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| 434 Longslow Road, Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.100686 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 131 Loppington Hall Village Hall | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.364635 | 3 Outside |
| 130 Loppington Village Hall Children's Play Area | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.031879 | 3 Outside |
| 306 Love Lane Allotments - Wem | North Shropshire | 8 | 1.22636 | 2 Wem |
| 126 Lowe Hill Gardens NSN | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.107467 | 2 Wem |
| 142 Lower Heath C of E School | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.373455 | 3 Outside |
| 144 Lower Mill Street Allotments | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.33789 | 3 Outside |
| 118 Ludford Cemetery | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.443594 | 3 Outside |
| 105 Ludlow Castle Tennis and Bowls Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.532836 | 2 Ludlow |
| 109 Ludlow Castle Wall Gardens and Walks | South Shropshire | 1 | 2.04087 | 2 Ludlow |
| 141 Ludlow County Junior School | South Shropshire | 7 | 2.17798 | 2 Ludlow |
| 104 Ludlow Cricket and Hockey Clubs | South Shropshire | 7 | 3.45129 | 2 Ludlow |
| 111 Ludlow Football Club pitch | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.90242 | 3 Outside |
| 142 Ludlow Infants School | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.757418 | 2 Ludlow |
| 106 Ludlow Rugby Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 2.62296 | 3 Outside |
| 117 Ludlow Town Cemetery | South Shropshire | 9 | 2.37038 | 2 Ludlow |
| 100 Ludlow Town Football Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 4.14867 | 3 Outside |
| 707 Lymore Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.217027 | 3 Outside |
| 987 Lyth Hill Countryside Heritage Site | Shrewsbury | 1 | 28.0624 | 3 Outside |
| 161 Lythwood Road Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.976909 | 3 Outside |
| 494 Maesbrook Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.077326 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 400 Main 529A Road AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.035034 | 3 Outside |
| 632 Malthouse Lane | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.143676 | 3 Outside |
| 554 Manor Crest | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.130854 | 3 Outside |
| 413 Manor Gardens Children | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.061759 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 412 Manor Gardens Park | North Shropshire | 1 | 0.391986 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 455 Manor Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.077647 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 56 Marches MUGA | Oswestry | 7 | 0.603206 | 2 Oswestry |
| 55 Marches School Pitches | Oswestry | 7 | 7.19159 | 3 Outside |
| 25 Market Drayton Bowloing Club - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.165023 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 273 Market drayton Junior School - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.16089 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 30 Market Drayton Rugby Football Club - Market Drayto | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.3979 | 3 Outside |
| 155 Mari Allotment Natural Area | North Shropshire | 2 | 2.42195 | 3 Outside |
| 762 Mary Webb Road BMX Track | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.527966 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 332 Mary Webb Road Multi Sports Court | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.082367 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 267 Mary Webb Road Play are/multi sports | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.047803 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 54 Mary Webb School and Science College | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.52061 | 3 Outside |
| 338 Mastefield Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.034335 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 134 Meadow Close AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.066778 | 2 Wem |
| 76 Meadow Close AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.110502 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 277 Meadow Close Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.031879 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 544 Meadow Farm Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.061763 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 231 Meadow School MUGA | Oswestry | 7 | 0.072097 | 2 Oswestry |
| 25 Meadow School Playing Fields | Oswestry | 7 | 0.626508 | 2 Oswestry |
| 226 Meadow Way Playing Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.057047 | 3 Outside |
| 107 MEB Sports Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.80866 | 3 Outside |
| 420 Memorial Green | Bridgnorth | 1 | 0.087455 | 2 Broseley |
| 64 Memorial Hall Play Area - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.10882 | 3 Outside |
| 116 Meole Brace Bowling Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.295529 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 61 Meole Brace C of E Infant/Junior School Playing Fi | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.85134 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 760 Meole Brace School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 11.1425 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 281 Meole Rise Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.021987 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 104 Meole Rise Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.279077 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 504 Mere CLose | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.112975 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 86 Middleton AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.006994 | 2 Oswestry |
| 87 Middleton Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.073072 | 2 Oswestry |
| 407 Millennium Monolith Picnic Area | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.295437 | 3 Outside |
| 404 Millenium Green | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.302734 | 3 Outside |
| 181 Millenium Green at Rushbury Village Hall | South Shropshire | 1 | 1.54642 | 3 Outside |
| 170 Millenium Green, Newcastle on Clun | South Shropshire | 1 | 0.269631 | 3 Outside |
| 335 Millennium Wood | Bridgnorth | 2 | 3.41707 | 3 Outside |
| 125 Millfields NSN | North Shropshire | 2 | 5.08074 | 3 Outside |
| 165 Minsterley Graveyard | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.306127 | 3 Outside |

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| 284 Newport Road AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.557524 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 212 Newtown CE Primary School - Newtown | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.59669 | 3 Outside |
| 441 Newtown Community Park AGS , Newtown | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.2921 | 3 Outside |
| 442 Newtown Community Park, Newtown | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.222848 | 3 Outside |
| 562 Noel Hill Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.09702 | 3 Outside |
| 175 Norbury Football Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.856651 | 3 Outside |
| 474 North Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049364 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 28 North Shropshire College Pitches | Oswestry | 7 | 2.79975 | 3 Outside |
| 107 Norton in Hales Sports Ground - Norton in Hales | North Shropshire | 7 | 3.60147 | 3 Outside |
| 254 Norton in Hales Sports Ground Play Area - Norton i | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.061941 | 3 Outside |
| 369 Norton Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.690202 | 3 Outside |
| 208 Oak Close AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.087489 | 3 Outside |
| 419 Oak Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.03697 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 727 Oak Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.117139 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 277 Oak Lane | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.014332 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 45 Oak Street Hard Court Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.429815 | 2 Oswestry |
| 46 Oak Street Recreation Ground | Oswestry | 4 | 0.099949 | 2 Oswestry |
| 460 Oakfield Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.359419 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 370 Oakfield Park | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.34887 | 3 Outside |
| 60 Oakfield Road Rec Ground Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.02662 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 28 Oakfield Road Recreation Ground - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.41094 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 91 Oaklands Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.770489 | 3 Outside |
| 563 Off A458 Lower Cross | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.156287 | 3 Outside |
| 448 Off Abbots Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049669 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 630 Off Brookfield | Shrewsbury | 2 | 8.0799 | 3 Outside |
| 514 Off Clifton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.741641 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 427 Off Crewe Street | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.104656 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 517 Off Fitzalan Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.100015 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 104 off Fothergill Way AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.138093 | 2 Wem |
| 418 Off Fothergill Way, Children, Wem | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.028641 | 2 Wem |
| 227 off Hillside NSN - Myddle | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.580727 | 3 Outside |
| 119 off Laurels Close - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.894899 | 3 Outside |
| 316 off Laurels Close AGS - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.046911 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 238 off Platt Lane AGS - Hollinwood | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.068049 | 3 Outside |
| 462 Off Rad Valley Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.026572 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 467 Off Selwyn Close | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.243088 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 266 off Stafford Street AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.146259 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 484 Off Sutton Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.05773 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 618 Off Sutton Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.070396 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 441 Off Underdale Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.89672 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 333 Olbury Wells Secondary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.24924 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 333 Olbury Wells Secondary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 6.71037 | 3 Outside |
| 17 Old Castle Land | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.187567 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 249 Old Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.031576 | 3 Outside |
| 12 Old Fort Road Allotments 1 | Oswestry | 8 | 0.409203 | 2 Oswestry |
| 13 Old Fort Road Allotments 2 | Oswestry | 8 | 0.451811 | 2 Oswestry |
| 29 Old Malt House Memorial Hall | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.094279 | 3 Outside |
| 105 Old Oswestry Hill Fort | Oswestry | 2 | 18.2015 | 3 Outside |
| 113 Old Racecourse | Oswestry | 2 | 21.137 | 3 Outside |
| 43 Old Rectory Wood | South Shropshire | 2 | 13.6234 | 3 Outside |
| 628 Old School Lane | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.25525 | 3 Outside |
| 989 Old Shrewsbury Canal | Shrewsbury | 3 | 3.22892 | 3 Outside |
| 201 Old St Chad's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.319367 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 708 On land north of St Andrew's school | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.16992 | 3 Outside |
| 176 Onibury Primary School playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.261097 | 3 Outside |
| 101 Orchard Way NSN - Wem | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.440065 | 3 Outside |
| 424 orchard Way NSN, Children | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.023927 | 3 Outside |
| 391 Oreton Common | Bridgnorth | 2 | 2.25604 | 3 Outside |
| 465 Oriel Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.046098 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 82 Oswalds School AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 2.09032 | 2 Oswestry |
| 83 Oswald's Well Tennis Court | Oswestry | 7 | 0.102514 | 2 Oswestry |
| 104 Oswestry Agricultural Showground | Oswestry | 4 | 12.6373 | 3 Outside |
| 100 Oswestry Boys & Girls Club | Oswestry | 7 | 4.73418 | 3 Outside |

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| 36 Oswestry Cemetery | Oswestry | 9 | 5.13654 | 3 Outside |
| 37 Oswestry Cricket Ground | Oswestry | 7 | 1.27609 | 2 Oswestry |
| 29 Oswestry J & I Schools Playing Fields | Oswestry | 5 | 1.34839 | 2 Oswestry |
| 103 Oswestry Rugby Club | Oswestry | 7 | 3.09613 | 3 Outside |
| 53 Oswestry School Pitches | Oswestry | 7 | 9.9607 | 3 Outside |
| 54 Our Lady in St Oswald's Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.355293 | 2 Oswestry |
| 237 Our Lady of Pity Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.236965 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 42 Oxon C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.642135 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 299 Oxon Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.040321 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 260 Oxon Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.063008 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 141 Oxon Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.10744 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 128 Packwood Haugh Private Schoo STP | Oswestry | 7 | 0.491704 | 3 Outside |
| 127 Packwood Haugh Private School Pitches | Oswestry | 7 | 14.1547 | 3 Outside |
| 129 Packwood Haugh Private School Tennis Courts | Oswestry | 7 | 0.114671 | 3 Outside |
| 325 Pale Meadow | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.546915 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 188 Pant Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.224237 | 3 Outside |
| 189 Pant Wood | Oswestry | 2 | 0.411366 | 3 Outside |
| 427 Pantule Road, Children, Wem | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.054509 | 2 Wem |
| 103 Pantulf Road AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.517599 | 2 Wem |
| 414 Park Ave AGS, Shawbury | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.084816 | 3 Outside |
| 101 Park Hall Stadium | Oswestry | 7 | 2.22712 | 3 Outside |
| 564 Park Meadow | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.060028 | 3 Outside |
| 416 Park View Playing Field | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.290756 | 3 Outside |
| 285 Pauls Moss Court AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.05981 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 758 Peace Drive | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.130165 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 619 Peace Drive | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.33728 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 295 Pear Tree Lane AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.050796 | 3 Outside |
| 225 Peels Plantation Community Wood | Oswestry | 2 | 1.30671 | 3 Outside |
| 27 Penlu Sports Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.281 | 3 Outside |
| 409 Pensfold | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.052132 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 133 Peverills Keep AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.486958 | 3 Outside |
| 118 Phyn Park Secondary School Playing Fields | Oswestry | 7 | 3.51933 | 3 Outside |
| 95 Picnic area, Corvedale Road | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.279841 | 3 Outside |
| 440 Pinefields greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.278974 | 2 Shifnal |
| 31 Plas Ffynnon / Watts Dike AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.75532 | 2 Oswestry |
| 84 Plas Ffynnon AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.039192 | 2 Oswestry |
| 401 Play area behind Village Hall, | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.075935 | 3 Outside |
| 34 Playing Field - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.603806 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 156 Playing field and bowling club, Clungunford | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.906746 | 3 Outside |
| 197 Playing field at Bitterley School | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.44725 | 3 Outside |
| 180 Playing field at Rushbury Village Hall | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.430999 | 3 Outside |
| 184 playing field at Wistanstow Village Hall | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.406785 | 3 Outside |
| 189 Playing field at Worthen Village Hall | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.753228 | 3 Outside |
| 69 Playing Field Play Area - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.023898 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 34 Playing field, Brooksby Road | South Shropshire | 7 | 2.25191 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 297 Plealey Lane | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.048705 | 3 Outside |
| 990 Poles Coppice | Shrewsbury | 2 | 19.1557 | 3 Outside |
| 444 Police HQ | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.307562 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 40 Police Station AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.166314 | 2 Oswestry |
| 55 Pontesbury C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.16902 | 3 Outside |
| 37 Pontesbury Playing Fields | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.119145 | 3 Outside |
| 35 Pontesbury Playing Fields | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.83822 | 3 Outside |
| 502 Pool Rise | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.194409 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 447 Porchfield | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.068149 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 144 Porthywaen Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 0.971971 | 3 Outside |
| 429 Preenshead Wood | Bridgnorth | 2 | 7.79815 | 3 Outside |
| 331 Prees CE Primary School - Prees | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.16114 | 3 Outside |
| 523 Prestbury Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.027289 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 63 Prestfelde Prep School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 7.30004 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 149 Preston Brockhurst Bowling Green | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.046536 | 3 Outside |
| 57 Preston Brockhurst Bowling Green | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.121298 | 3 Outside |
| 498 Primrose Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.48424 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 308 Prince William Court NSN - Wem | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.030563 | 2 Wem |

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| 440 Princess of Wales Scented Gardens, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.04262 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 499 Pulrose Walk | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.090598 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 167 Pulverbatch Cemetery | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.129585 | 3 Outside |
| 296 Pym's Road AGS - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.077895 | 2 Wem |
| 286 Quail Ridge | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.242865 | 3 Outside |
| 4 Quarry Park and Dingle Gardens | Shrewsbury | 1 | 11.0607 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 460 Quayside | Bridgnorth | 1 | 0.106396 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 443 Queens Road AGS, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.049156 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 46 Queensway AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.137443 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 302 Queensway AGS 1 - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.046063 | 2 Wem |
| 303 Queensway AGS 2 - Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.045686 | 2 Wem |
| 2 Queensway Park - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 1 | 3.13766 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 26 Queensway Park OSF - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.629168 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 446 Queensway Park YPT, Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.036444 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 126 Quinta Christian Centre | Oswestry | 1 | 4.05785 | 3 Outside |
| 125 Quinta Congregational Church | Oswestry | 9 | 0.223256 | 3 Outside |
| 72 Queensway Park Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.044421 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 254 Raby Crescent Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.045134 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 9 Raby Crescent Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.55148 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 442 Racecourse Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.395294 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 612 Rad Valley Road | Shrewsbury | 2 | 1.9117 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 461 Rad Valley Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.049518 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 259 Rad Valley road Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.045763 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 43 Radbrook College | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.540225 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 761 Radbrook Green Park | Shrewsbury | 2 | 1.33896 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 115 Radbrook Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.66538 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 11 Radbrook Road Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.46009 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 488 Ragleth Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.276855 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 65 Railway Land | Oswestry | 2 | 2.30617 | 2 Oswestry |
| 430 Ranford Way AGS, Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.021537 | 2 Wem |
| 768 Ravenscroft Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.063336 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 988 Rea Brook Valley | Shrewsbury | 2 | 69.6898 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 255 Reabrook Avenue Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.038213 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 278 Rear of Shorncliffe Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.047903 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 114 Rear of Stan's shop Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 1.17354 | 3 Outside |
| 733 Rear of Shorncliffe Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.041414 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 28 Recreation Ground | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.447148 | 3 Outside |
| 117 Recreation Ground - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 7 | 2.14903 | 3 Outside |
| 127 Recreation Ground and Sheinton Road | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.934706 | 3 Outside |
| 417 Recreation Ground Children, Myddle | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.398392 | 3 Outside |
| 703 Recreation Ground off Hinwood Road | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.029974 | 3 Outside |
| 20 Recreation Ground off Hinwood Road | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.02381 | 3 Outside |
| 317 Recreation Ground off Sheinton Road | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.035089 | 3 Outside |
| 715 Recreation Ground off Sheinton Road | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.05411 | 3 Outside |
| 422 Recreation Ground TPT, Wem | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.060076 | 2 Wem |
| 416 Recreation Ground Young Persons, Myddle | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.0541 | 3 Outside |
| 421 Recreation Ground, Children, Wem | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.074377 | 2 Wem |
| 192 Rectory Cemetery | Oswestry | 9 | 0.227102 | 3 Outside |
| 190 Rectory Churchyard | Oswestry | 9 | 0.434227 | 3 Outside |
| 248 Rectory Lane AGS - Adderley | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.058841 | 3 Outside |
| 30 Red Lion Bowling Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.12683 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 413 Redchurch | Bridgnorth | 9 | 0.107422 | 3 Outside |
| 309 Richmond Gardens Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.181016 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 309 Richmond Gardens Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.335546 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 745 River Bank and Island opposite Sydney Avenue | Shrewsbury | 2 | 4.0549 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 639 River Severn Edge | Shrewsbury | 2 | 7.6177 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 107 Riverside Park, Linney | South Shropshire | 4 | 1.78706 | 3 Outside |
| 452 Robertson Way | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.148227 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 7 Rocke Street Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.678851 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 85 Roman City/Wroxeter Rovers F.C | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.07342 | 3 Outside |
| 45 Roman Road Sports Centre | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.803646 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 98 Round Hill | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.503841 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 252 Roundhill Green | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.016231 | 1 Shrewsbury |

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| 500 Roundway | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.08378 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 216 Rowan Road AGS 1 - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.131875 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 217 Rowan Road AGS 2 - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.073983 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 506 Rowton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.098736 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 421 Royal Shrewsbury Hospital (North) | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.27495 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 603 Royal Shrewsbury Hospital North | Shrewsbury | 4 | 3.12417 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 14 Rugby Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.05378 | 3 Outside |
| 15 Rugby pitch, B4385 | South Shropshire | 7 | 1.24547 | 3 Outside |
| 178 Rushbury Primary School playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.154777 | 3 Outside |
| 368 Russell Close | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.272397 | 3 Outside |
| 36 Russell Meadows | South Shropshire | 7 | 2.49518 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 530 Rydal Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.912695 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 529 Sambrook Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.582604 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 743 Samll BMX area on Moston Road Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.047594 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 433 Sandford Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.052567 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 265 Sandringham Close AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.049934 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 268 School - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.540475 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 372 School Lane playing field | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.411332 | 3 Outside |
| 215 School Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 0.343601 | 3 Outside |
| 167 School playing field, Lydbury North | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.298072 | 3 Outside |
| 101 Secondary School playing fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 5.78835 | 2 Ludlow |
| 287 Sedgford NSN - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.136818 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 158 Selattyn Cemetery | Oswestry | 9 | 0.306997 | 3 Outside |
| 378 Severn Centre (bowling green) | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.162086 | 3 Outside |
| 379 Severn Centre (hard courts) | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.165712 | 3 Outside |
| 377 Severn Centre (swimming pool) | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.169799 | 3 Outside |
| 376 Severn Centre (Youth and Skate Park Area) | Bridgnorth | 6 | 0.026189 | 3 Outside |
| 375 Severn Centre Children's play area | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.038619 | 3 Outside |
| 312 Severn Cliff | Bridgnorth | 4 | 1.90586 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 315 Severn Park | Bridgnorth | 4 | 1.66749 | 3 Outside |
| 331 Severn Park | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.19996 | 3 Outside |
| 314 Severn Park (sports pitches) | Bridgnorth | 7 | 4.70603 | 3 Outside |
| 313 Severn Park Playground | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.229618 | 3 Outside |
| 386 Severn Valley Country Park | Bridgnorth | 1 | 0.23139 | 3 Outside |
| 386 Severn Valley Country Park | Bridgnorth | 1 | 2.08622 | 3 Outside |
| 386 Severn Valley Country Park | Bridgnorth | 1 | 4.39685 | 3 Outside |
| 386 Severn Valley Country Park | Bridgnorth | 1 | 10.0602 | 3 Outside |
| 386 Severn Valley Country Park | Bridgnorth | 1 | 34.3873 | 3 Outside |
| 557 Sharpstone Lane AGS | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.172988 | 3 Outside |
| 162 Sharpstones Lane Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.333894 | 3 Outside |
| 338 Shawbury Bowling Club - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.19797 | 3 Outside |
| 340 Shawbury Primary School - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.600054 | 3 Outside |
| 359 Shawbury RAF STP | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.635669 | 3 Outside |
| 18 Shelf Bank | Oswestry | 2 | 3.2568 | 2 Oswestry |
| 19 Shelf Bank Close AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.146899 | 2 Oswestry |
| 20 Shelf Bank Close AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.035423 | 2 Oswestry |
| 732 Shelton Fields Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.094804 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 319 Shelton Fields Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.597496 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 131 Shelton Fields Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.44934 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 412 Shelton Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.278668 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 336 Shelton Recreation Fround | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.036428 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 334 Shelton recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.053473 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 69 Shelton Recreation Ground (Boiler House Pitch) | Shrewsbury | 7 | 5.19297 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 602 Shelton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.3282 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 734 Shelton Roadage | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.299066 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 365 Sheriffhales Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.332316 | 3 Outside |
| 354 Shifnal Bowling Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.217101 | 3 Outside |
| 353 Shifnal Cricket Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.95224 | 3 Outside |
| 355 Shifnal Millennium Sensory Garden | Bridgnorth | 1 | 0.409508 | 2 Shifnal |
| 450 Shifnal Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 3.65662 | 3 Outside |
| 445 Shifnal Town Football Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.30369 | 3 Outside |
| 40 Shrewsbury High School Town Walls | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.936283 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 34 Shrewsbury Road AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.094425 | 2 Oswestry |

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| 58 Shrewsbury Road AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.332768 | 2 Oswestry |
| 59 Shrewsbury Road AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.488994 | 2 Oswestry |
| 106 Shrewsbury Rugby Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 5.06669 | 3 Outside |
| 89 Shrewsbury School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 16.2354 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 301 Shrewsbury Sports Village | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.2283 | 3 Outside |
| 300 Shrewsbury Sports Village | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.56331 | 3 Outside |
| 74 Shrewsbury Sports Village | Shrewsbury | 7 | 25.7613 | 3 Outside |
| 71 Silk Meadows Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.34276 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 272 Silk Meadow's Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.130918 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 383 Silverdale Terrace Allotments | Bridgnorth | 8 | 0.15705 | 3 Outside |
| 24 Sir John Talbots School - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 4.01823 | 3 Outside |
| 59 Skateboard park and youth facilities | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.718006 | 3 Outside |
| 293 Smallbrook Road AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.054487 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 991 Snailbeach Mine | South Shropshire | 1 | 11.0983 | 3 Outside |
| 98 Somerset Way - Wem | North Shropshire | 2 | 0.513834 | 2 Wem |
| 475 South Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.061903 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 473 South Hermitage | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.14437 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 405 Southfield Road | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.213187 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 405 Southfield Road | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.283844 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 444 Southfield Road/Stretton Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.099235 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 444 Southfield Road/Stretton Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.124684 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 155 Southlands AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 1.41974 | 3 Outside |
| 490 Southville Close | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.618462 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 279 Southville Close Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.019181 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 99 Sports Centre & Social - Wem | North Shropshire | 7 | 2.09003 | 2 Wem |
| 113 Sports Ground - Prees | North Shropshire | 7 | 3.66726 | 3 Outside |
| 1003 Springfield Infant School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.807294 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 765 Springfield Mere | Shrewsbury | 2 | 4.00184 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 766 Springfield Mere | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.133287 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 764 Springfield Mere Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.26146 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 273 Springfield Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.05114 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 76 Springfield Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.69461 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 503 Springfield Way 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.071423 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 505 Springfield Way 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.045497 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 202 St Alkmund's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.116125 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 81 St Alkmunds Church - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.771161 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 225 St Andrew and St Mary | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.345375 | 3 Outside |
| 449 St Andrews C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.66344 | 3 Outside |
| 110 St Andrew's C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.613925 | 3 Outside |
| 229 St Andrew's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.319239 | 3 Outside |
| 166 St Andrew's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.364964 | 3 Outside |
| 356 St Andrew's Church | Bridgnorth | 9 | 1.83608 | 2 Shifnal |
| 235 St Andrew's Church - Stanton upon Hine Heath | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.408266 | 3 Outside |
| 439 St Andrews, Welsh Frankton | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.39633 | 3 Outside |
| 186 St Annes Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.293822 | 3 Outside |
| 751 St Anne's Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.239823 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 171 St Chad's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.34221 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 207 St Chad's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.366054 | 3 Outside |
| 252 St Chad's Church - Norton in Hales | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.168345 | 3 Outside |
| 330 St Chad's Church - Prees | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.533799 | 3 Outside |
| 251 St Chad's Way AGS - Norton in Hales | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.220236 | 3 Outside |
| 159 St Cuthberts Church | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.666229 | 3 Outside |
| 69 St David's Churchyard | Oswestry | 9 | 0.318651 | 2 Oswestry |
| 175 St Eata's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.465799 | 3 Outside |
| 179 St Edith's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.209116 | 3 Outside |
| 224 St Edward's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.199655 | 3 Outside |
| 79 St Georges Church | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.596605 | 3 Outside |
| 191 St George's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.460858 | 3 Outside |
| 66 St George's Junior School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.13241 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 75 St Georges Primary School playing fields | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.788415 | 3 Outside |
| 194 St Giles | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.433459 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 47 St Giles C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.06665 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 218 St James Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.391028 | 3 Outside |

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| 211 St John The Baptist | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.0476 | 3 Outside |
| 219 St John The Baptist | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.099935 | 3 Outside |
| 204 St John The Baptist | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.150455 | 3 Outside |
| 198 St John The Baptist | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.179005 | 3 Outside |
| 185 St John The Baptist | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.25738 | 3 Outside |
| 220 St John The Baptist | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.322349 | 3 Outside |
| 223 St John The Baptist Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.223191 | 3 Outside |
| 18 St John the Baptist Church | South Shropshire | 9 | 1.00631 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 85 St John the Baptist Church - Ightfield | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.485353 | 3 Outside |
| 99 St John the Baptist, Stokesay | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.61004 | 3 Outside |
| 723 St John's | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.37159 | 3 Outside |
| 123 St John's Church | Oswestry | 9 | 0.589373 | 3 Outside |
| 454 St Johns RC Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.441037 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 114 St Laurence's churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.261928 | 2 Ludlow |
| 143 St Laurences Primary School | South Shropshire | 5 | 0.985934 | 2 Ludlow |
| 42 St Lawrences churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.277515 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 353 St Leonards Church - Woore | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.294969 | 3 Outside |
| 115 St Leonard's churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 1.29707 | 2 Ludlow |
| 146 St Leonard's Way AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.223395 | 3 Outside |
| 147 St Leonard's Way Play Area | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.030295 | 3 Outside |
| 305 St Leonold's C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 2.21089 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 130 St Lucia C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.327479 | 3 Outside |
| 719 St Lucia's C of E School | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.040545 | 3 Outside |
| 197 St Lucia's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.403144 | 3 Outside |
| 82 St Lukes Church - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.865051 | 3 Outside |
| 193 St Lukes churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.795254 | 3 Outside |
| 241 St Margarets | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.039624 | 3 Outside |
| 238 St Margaret's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.022626 | 3 Outside |
| 255 St Margaret's Church - Moreton Saye | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.617304 | 3 Outside |
| 226 St Mark's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.103687 | 3 Outside |
| 192 St Martin's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.25221 | 3 Outside |
| 168 St Martin's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.167727 | 3 Outside |
| 116 St Martin's Church | Oswestry | 9 | 1.05113 | 3 Outside |
| 202 St Martin's Memorial Garden | Oswestry | 1 | 0.070022 | 3 Outside |
| 117 St Martin's Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.035406 | 3 Outside |
| 91 St Mary Magdalanes Church - Hadnall | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.381006 | 3 Outside |
| 176 St Mary Magdalene | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.517937 | 3 Outside |
| 363 St Mary the Virgin Church | Bridgnorth | 9 | 0.333191 | 3 Outside |
| 203 St Mary's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.160668 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 208 St Mary's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.300078 | 3 Outside |
| 318 St Mary's Bluecoat Primary School (C of E) | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.03379 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 21 St Mary's C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.57664 | 3 Outside |
| 350 St Mary's C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.55723 | 3 Outside |
| 335 St Marys CE School - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.648029 | 3 Outside |
| 753 St Mary's Cemetery | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.290754 | 3 Outside |
| 221 St Mary's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.129484 | 3 Outside |
| 183 St Mary's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.144336 | 3 Outside |
| 228 St Mary's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.14487 | 3 Outside |
| 184 St Mary's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.191423 | 3 Outside |
| 181 St Mary's church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.223903 | 3 Outside |
| 213 St Mary's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.284754 | 3 Outside |
| 217 St Mary's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.318792 | 3 Outside |
| 173 St Mary's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.346926 | 3 Outside |
| 384 St Mary's Church | Bridgnorth | 9 | 1.05723 | 3 Outside |
| 89 St Mary's Church - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.489041 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 341 St Mary's Church - Shawbury | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.424855 | 3 Outside |
| 24 St Marys Church churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.366692 | 3 Outside |
| 166 St Marys Church churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.443854 | 3 Outside |
| 148 St Marys Church, Ashford Carbonell | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.316736 | 3 Outside |
| 174 St Mary's Churchyard | Oswestry | 9 | 0.357669 | 3 Outside |
| 50 St Mary's Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.770079 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 163 St Michael & All Angels churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.70843 | 3 Outside |
| 205 St Michael & All Saints Church - Welshampton | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.388709 | 3 Outside |

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| 212 St Michael's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.090804 | 3 Outside |
| 231 St Michael's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.395401 | 3 Outside |
| 210 St Michael's & All Angels | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.499405 | 3 Outside |
| 209 St Michael's & All Angels | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.627593 | 3 Outside |
| 903 St Michael's and Ark Angels Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.140207 | 3 Outside |
| 190 St Michael's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.103587 | 3 Outside |
| 195 St Michael's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.288565 | 3 Outside |
| 154 St Michael's Church | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.643361 | 3 Outside |
| 261 St Michael's Church - Childs Ercall | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.298677 | 3 Outside |
| 213 St Michael's Church - Loppington | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.322114 | 3 Outside |
| 177 St Michaels Churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.371141 | 3 Outside |
| 168 St Michael's churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.436691 | 3 Outside |
| 68 St Michael's Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.07579 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 257 St Michael's Rec Ground Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.06594 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 428 St Michael's Street | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.081092 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 10 St Oswald's Church | Oswestry | 9 | 0.476074 | 2 Oswestry |
| 93 St Oswald's Church - Hinstock | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.174043 | 3 Outside |
| 716 St Peter and St Paul's Cemetery Extension | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.200345 | 3 Outside |
| 193 St Peter and St Paul's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.093562 | 3 Outside |
| 206 St Peter's & St Paul's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.404193 | 3 Outside |
| 116 St Peters Catholic Church | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.49633 | 2 Ludlow |
| 227 St peter's Church | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.364753 | 3 Outside |
| 249 St Peter's Church - Adderley | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.29008 | 3 Outside |
| 224 St Peter's Church - Myddle | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.550954 | 3 Outside |
| 162 St Peters Church churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.514724 | 3 Outside |
| 182 St Peters churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.325305 | 3 Outside |
| 187 St Ruthen | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.253765 | 3 Outside |
| 90 St Simon's & St Jude's Church | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.472382 | 3 Outside |
| 347 St Swithin's Church - Cheswardine | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.339372 | 3 Outside |
| 155 St Swithuns Churchyard | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.443413 | 3 Outside |
| 182 St Thomas | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.24586 | 3 Outside |
| 96 St Thomas & St Anne's Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.503754 | 3 Outside |
| 98 St Thomas's Church | South Shropshire | 9 | 0.137302 | 3 Outside |
| 205 St. Mary's | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.213782 | 3 Outside |
| 234 St.Bartholemews Church - Moreton Corbet | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.257455 | 3 Outside |
| 301 St.Peter's C.E Primary School - Wern | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.915788 | 2 Wern |
| 258 St.Peters Church - Stoke on Tern | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.190769 | 3 Outside |
| 223 St.Peters Church, Lee Brockhurst | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.117436 | 3 Outside |
| 87 Stanley Lane | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.772369 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 149 Stanley Lane Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 1.79806 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 266 Stanley Lane Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.037309 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 303 Stanley Parker Playing Field | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.207679 | 3 Outside |
| 304 Stanley Parker Playing field | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.366776 | 3 Outside |
| 82 Stanley Parker/Highwood Sports Centre | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.41198 | 3 Outside |
| 366 Stanmore Country Park | Bridgnorth | 1 | 15.7699 | 3 Outside |
| 367 Stanmore Country Park | Bridgnorth | 1 | 16.9989 | 3 Outside |
| 540 Stanton Green | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.3144 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 496 Stapleton Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.430359 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 187 Stargarreg AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.05024 | 3 Outside |
| 565 Station Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.174446 | 3 Outside |
| 316 Station Road | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.101484 | 3 Outside |
| 344 Station Road AGS - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.100656 | 3 Outside |
| 44 Station Road AGS 2 - Hodnet | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.151032 | 3 Outside |
| 112 Station Road NSN - Prees | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.118983 | 3 Outside |
| 195 Station Road Pitch | Oswestry | 7 | 1.10324 | 3 Outside |
| 193 Station Road Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.200961 | 3 Outside |
| 196 Station Road Tennis Courts | Oswestry | 7 | 0.105137 | 3 Outside |
| 191 Stiperstones Primary School playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.431689 | 3 Outside |
| 144 Stoke on Tern County Primary school | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.16419 | 3 Outside |
| 438 Stottesdon C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.221841 | 3 Outside |
| 436 Stuart Way AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.252666 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 437 Stuart Way Children, Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.085316 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 93 Sundome Infant School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.939686 | 1 Shrewsbury |

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|--|------------------|----|----------|-------------------|
| 534 Sundorne Road 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.205006 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 741 Sundorne School Sports College | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.85167 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 16 Sutton Cricket Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.27742 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 156 Sutton Lane Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.968653 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 482 Sutton Way 1 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.126427 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 483 Sutton Way 2 | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.03455 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 428 Sutton Wood | Bridgnorth | 2 | 24.4131 | 3 Outside |
| 148 Swan Mere Park AGS | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.615287 | 2 Ellesmere |
| 258 Sydney Avenue Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.033417 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 124 Sydney Avenue Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.59147 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 345 Talbot Road greenspace | Bridgnorth | 4 | 0.355938 | 3 Outside |
| 288 Tarporley Road AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.104102 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 334 Tasley Park | Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.324216 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 106 Tennis & Bowls Club - Moreton Saye | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.232789 | 3 Outside |
| 408 Termdale Play Area, Stoke on Tern | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.149038 | 3 Outside |
| 992 The Bog Mine and Visitor Centre *additon* | South Shropshire | 1 | 9.56504 | 3 Outside |
| 134 The Cliffe N/SN | Oswestry | 2 | 21.1997 | 3 Outside |
| 638 The Common | Shrewsbury | 2 | 1.2588 | 3 Outside |
| 559 The Common | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.556782 | 3 Outside |
| 66 The Coppice | Oswestry | 2 | 4.4292 | 3 Outside |
| 67 The Coppice Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.064057 | 3 Outside |
| 332 The Corbet School - Baschurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 3.78449 | 3 Outside |
| 52 The Crescent | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.127055 | 3 Outside |
| 550 The Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.151475 | 3 Outside |
| 548 The Crescent | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.221625 | 3 Outside |
| 160 The Crescents Allotments (land adjacent to the Gab | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.314136 | 3 Outside |
| 610 The Dana | Shrewsbury | 1 | 0.462344 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 23 the Glebelands | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.00046 | 3 Outside |
| 95 The Grange J.J. School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 2.07244 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 19 The Green | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.076464 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 30 The Green - Cherry Tree Drive | Oswestry | 4 | 0.20161 | 2 Oswestry |
| 317 The Grove | Bridgnorth | 4 | 1.07351 | 2 Bridgnorth |
| 172 The Julian Centre | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.031497 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 314 The Lakelands School - Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 7 | 4.3806 | 3 Outside |
| 41 The Market Square | South Shropshire | 10 | 0.029732 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 147 The Martin Wilson School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.15965 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 207 The Meads AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.037873 | 3 Outside |
| 979 The Mere at Ellesmere | North Shropshire | 1 | 51.752 | 3 Outside |
| 984 The Old River Bed | Shrewsbury | 2 | 20.2069 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 408 The Onslow | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.150716 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 276 The Paddocks AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.024603 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 2 The Priory Condover Park | Shrewsbury | 1 | 167.363 | 3 Outside |
| 44 The Priory School and Business Enterprise College | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.17075 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 271 The Quarry Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.260623 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 8 The Square | South Shropshire | 10 | 0.0099 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 150 The Terraces | Oswestry | 2 | 0.471481 | 2 Oswestry |
| 165 The Vedw Charity Field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.624132 | 3 Outside |
| 49 The Wilfred Owen School/Severdale School OSF | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.24185 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 140 The Woodlands School | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.13285 | 3 Outside |
| 401 Thorns Grove | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.270311 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 274 Tilstock Crescent | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.215184 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 239 Tilstock Primary School | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.406957 | 3 Outside |
| 27 Tilstock Tennis & Bowling Club - Tilstock | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.378274 | 3 Outside |
| 614 Torrin Drive | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.846499 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 172 Town Hall AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.624556 | 3 Outside |
| 91 Town square at Drovers House | South Shropshire | 10 | 0.029397 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 72 Town Walls | Shrewsbury | 7 | 3.30825 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 73 Town Walls (Tennis Club) | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.157159 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 181 Treflach Green | Oswestry | 4 | 0.02511 | 3 Outside |
| 182 Trefonen AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.023287 | 3 Outside |
| 184 Trefonen AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.155661 | 3 Outside |
| 183 Trefonen Cemetery | Oswestry | 9 | 0.449599 | 3 Outside |
| 56 Trinity C of E Primary School | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.394339 | 3 Outside |

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|--|------------------|----|----------|-------------------|
| 431 Tuck Hill Common | Bridgnorth | 2 | 3.87683 | 3 Outside |
| 767 Tudor Road | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.081135 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 757 Underdale | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.128508 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 609 Underdale Community Woodland | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.396937 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 754 Underdale Road | Shrewsbury | 2 | 0.596632 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 88 Unicorn AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.172172 | 2 Oswestry |
| 22 Unicorn Road AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.42685 | 2 Oswestry |
| 23 Unicorn Road AGS 3 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.308136 | 2 Oswestry |
| 84 Uppington Cricket Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.74443 | 3 Outside |
| 102 Upton Lane Rec Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.78196 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 3 Urban Park | South Shropshire | 1 | 1.42395 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 151 Vicarage Road Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.493236 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 29 Victoria Bowling Club - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.135949 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 60 Victoria Crescent AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.067171 | 2 Oswestry |
| 38 Victoria Fields AGS 1 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.093579 | 2 Oswestry |
| 39 Victoria Fields AGS 2 | Oswestry | 4 | 0.058344 | 2 Oswestry |
| 179 Village Green - Kinnerley | Oswestry | 4 | 0.049662 | 3 Outside |
| 231 Village Hall Garden - Clive | North Shropshire | 1 | 0.081889 | 3 Outside |
| 178 Village Hall Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.022495 | 3 Outside |
| 186 Village Hall Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.713349 | 3 Outside |
| 185 Village Hall Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 1.78046 | 3 Outside |
| 569 Vineyard Cottages | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.063303 | 3 Outside |
| 739 Wainott | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.0278 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 307 Wainott Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.03678 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 306 Wainott Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.042336 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 100 Wainott Recreation Ground | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.76872 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 67 Wakeman School Sports Field | Shrewsbury | 7 | 4.5009 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 47 War Memorial | South Shropshire | 4 | 0.548063 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 257 Warrant Road Cemetery - Stoke on Tern | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.185569 | 3 Outside |
| 218 Warwick Close AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.030392 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 491 Washford Road | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.068324 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 150 Washford Road Allotments | Shrewsbury | 8 | 0.518034 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 55 Waterside Drive AGS - Market Drayton | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.037324 | 2 Market Drayton |
| 286 Wayland Close NSN - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 2 | 2.18953 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 59 Wayland Close Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.094661 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 282 Wayland Road AGS 1 - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.073746 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 283 Wayland Road AGS 2 - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.074283 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 326 Wellmeadow | Bridgnorth | 2 | 3.88014 | 3 Outside |
| 67 Wells Place | South Shropshire | 10 | 0.012342 | 3 Outside |
| 9 Welsh Walls Tennis Court | Oswestry | 7 | 0.051444 | 2 Oswestry |
| 207 Welshampton CE School - Welshampton | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.46585 | 3 Outside |
| 119 Welti Tennis and Leisure | Shrewsbury | 7 | 1.02323 | 3 Outside |
| 300 Wem Millennium Green | North Shropshire | 9 | 0.289321 | 2 Wem |
| 100 Wem Recreation Ground - Wem | North Shropshire | 7 | 2.40566 | 2 Wem |
| 439 Wesley Brook | Bridgnorth | 3 | 0.250523 | 2 Shifnal |
| 168 West Felton Assault Course | Oswestry | 5 | 0.085114 | 3 Outside |
| 137 West Felton Church | Oswestry | 9 | 0.404657 | 3 Outside |
| 138 West Felton Graveyard | Oswestry | 9 | 0.284559 | 3 Outside |
| 135 West Felton PLaying Field | Oswestry | 7 | 0.636359 | 3 Outside |
| 136 West Felton Primary Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 0.040866 | 3 Outside |
| 94 West Linear Open Space NSN - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 2 | 3.89947 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 164 Westbury Lawn Cemetery | Shrewsbury | 9 | 0.206871 | 3 Outside |
| 120 Western Phyn Playing Fields | Oswestry | 7 | 2.74984 | 3 Outside |
| 121 Western Rhynn School Playing Field | Oswestry | 7 | 0.726381 | 3 Outside |
| 425 Westlands Off Station Road, Wem | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.041848 | 2 Wem |
| 428 Weston Lullingfields Primary School Playing Fields | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.364486 | 3 Outside |
| 423 WFM Albion Bowling Club | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.181057 | 2 Wem |
| 551 Wheat Hill Rise | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.172075 | 3 Outside |
| 359 Wheatfield Recreation Ground | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.63053 | 2 Shifnal |
| 359 Wheatfield Recreation Ground | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.53819 | 2 Shifnal |
| 358 Wheatfield Recreation Ground (play area) | Bridgnorth | 5 | 0.016354 | 2 Shifnal |
| 65 Wheatsheaf Drive Play Area - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 5 | 0.046079 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 166 Whispering Oaks Play Area | Oswestry | 5 | 0.034308 | 3 Outside |

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|---|------------------|---|----------|-------------------|
| 281 Whitchurch C E Junior School - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.930598 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 13 Whitchurch Cricket Club - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.95243 | 3 Outside |
| 305 Whitchurch Road Cemetery - Wem | North Shropshire | 9 | 1.19048 | 2 Wem |
| 12 Whitchurch Rugby and Hockey Club - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 8.14155 | 3 Outside |
| 112 Whitcliffe Common | South Shropshire | 1 | 18.8491 | 3 Outside |
| 501 White Hart | Shrewsbury | 4 | 1.11555 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 256 Whitehart Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.032027 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 432 Whitehorse Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.13216 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 163 Whittington Castle | Oswestry | 2 | 3.40061 | 3 Outside |
| 218 Whittington Churchyard | Oswestry | 9 | 0.270655 | 3 Outside |
| 162 Whittington Cricket Club | Oswestry | 7 | 1.71279 | 3 Outside |
| 214 Whittington Fitzgwarine Drive | Oswestry | 5 | 0.18729 | 3 Outside |
| 217 Whittington Garden of Memory | Oswestry | 1 | 0.261316 | 3 Outside |
| 164 Whittington Playground | Oswestry | 5 | 0.11347 | 3 Outside |
| 97 Whixall Bowling Club | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.170841 | 3 Outside |
| 143 Whixall County Primary | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.729199 | 3 Outside |
| 145 Wigley Fields Allotments | South Shropshire | 8 | 0.726087 | 3 Outside |
| 555 Wigmoor Lane | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.182611 | 3 Outside |
| 318 Wigmore Lane | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.021821 | 3 Outside |
| 129 Wigmore Lane | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.285202 | 3 Outside |
| 290 Wilcot Avenue | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.070944 | 3 Outside |
| 18 Wilcot Avenue | Shrewsbury | 6 | 0.125602 | 3 Outside |
| 399 William Brookes School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 3.29889 | 2 Much Wenlock |
| 64 Windsor Road Natural Area | Oswestry | 2 | 0.223689 | 2 Oswestry |
| 430 Wingfield Gardens | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.27402 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 261 Winterton Way Play Area | Shrewsbury | 5 | 0.027016 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 136 Wollerton Bowling Green | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.139417 | 3 Outside |
| 256 Wollerton Tennis Courts - Wollerton | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.228498 | 3 Outside |
| 407 Woodcrest | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.084261 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 144 Woodfield Tennis Club | Shrewsbury | 7 | 0.267189 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 434 Woodhall Close Avenue | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.03293 | 1 Shrewsbury |
| 458 Woodhouse Road Bowling Green | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.226672 | 2 Broseley |
| 15 Woodside School AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.37196 | 2 Oswestry |
| 14 Woodside School Playing Fields | Oswestry | 7 | 1.05715 | 2 Oswestry |
| 354 Woore Bowling Green - Woore | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.094766 | 3 Outside |
| 352 Woore County Primary School - Woore | North Shropshire | 7 | 0.608319 | 3 Outside |
| 110 Woore Cricket Club - Woore | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.135 | 3 Outside |
| 340 Worfield Bowls Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.859989 | 3 Outside |
| 456 Worfield C of E Primary School | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.616868 | 3 Outside |
| 339 Worfield Cricket Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 1.58084 | 3 Outside |
| 430 Worfield Tennis Club | Bridgnorth | 7 | 0.119278 | 3 Outside |
| 186 Worthen Bowls Club | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.164477 | 3 Outside |
| 187 Worthen Primary School playing field | South Shropshire | 7 | 0.518939 | 3 Outside |
| 294 Wrexham Road AGS - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 4 | 0.154695 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 57 Wynstay Hotel Bowling Green | Oswestry | 7 | 0.109109 | 2 Oswestry |
| 219 Yew Tree AGS | Oswestry | 4 | 0.065074 | 3 Outside |
| 629 Yew Tree Drive | Shrewsbury | 4 | 0.065781 | 3 Outside |
| 8 Yockings Park - Whitchurch | North Shropshire | 7 | 1.21405 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 39 Youth Area, Church Stretton Park | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.813032 | 2 Church Stretton |
| 5 Youth area, Kerry Lane | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.173203 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 10 Youth area, Oak Meadow | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.099316 | 2 Bishops Castle |
| 121 Youth area, Wheeler Road | South Shropshire | 6 | 1.68691 | 2 Ludlow |
| 158 Youth facilities adj Clungunford Village Hall | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.136102 | 3 Outside |
| 82 Youth facilities, Craven Arms Community Centre | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.177938 | 2 Craven Arms |
| 74 Youth Play Area, Clun Memorial Hall | South Shropshire | 6 | 0.17812 | 3 Outside |
| 151 Youth Shelter - next to the swimming pool | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.250359 | 2 Whitchurch |
| 153 Youth Shelter - opposite the Parish Hall | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.222598 | 3 Outside |
| 152 Youth Shelter - Prees Recreation ground | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.068999 | 3 Outside |
| 150 Youth Shelter - Wem on the recreation ground | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.372841 | 2 Wem |
| 154 Youth Shelter - Woore Recreation ground | North Shropshire | 6 | 0.101083 | 3 Outside |
| 320 | North Shropshire | | 2.53257 | 3 Outside |

Appendix D

APPENDIX D – NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

National Policy Context:

PPS1: Climate Change Supplement – December 17th 2007 (CLG 2007).

Planning Policy Statement 1 (PPS1): Delivering Sustainable Development sets out The overarching planning policies on the delivery of sustainable development through the planning system.

Planning and Climate Change sets out how spatial planning should contribute to reducing emissions and stabilising climate change (mitigation) and take into account the unavoidable consequences (adaptation). It specifically refers to opportunities for open space and green infrastructure to contribute to urban cooling, sustainable drainage systems, and conserving and enhancing biodiversity.

A key message emerging from PPS1 is that development can (indeed should) be seen as a tool of environmental enhancement rather than as a source of environmental degradation, as in the past.

Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG) 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation & Assessing Needs and Opportunities - PPG17 Companion Guide

PPG17 states that local authorities should undertake robust assessments of the existing and future needs of their communities for open space, sports and recreational facilities (paragraph 1).

The document also states that local authorities should undertake audits of existing open space, sports and recreational facilities, the use made of existing facilities, access in terms of location and costs and opportunities for new open space and facilities (paragraph 2).

Paragraph 5 states that “The Government expects all local authorities to carry out assessments of needs and audits of open space and recreational facilities”. National standards are no longer considered to meet local needs as they do not take into account the demographics of an area, the specific needs of residents and the extent of built development. The policy guidance sets out priorities for local authorities in terms of:

- assessing needs and opportunities – undertaking audits of open space, sport and recreational facilities
- setting local standards
- maintaining an adequate supply of open space
- planning for new open space.
- The companion guide sets out the process for undertaking local assessments of needs and audits of provision. It also:
- indicates how councils can establish the needs of local communities and apply provision standards
- promotes a consistent approach across varying types of open space.

A review of PPG17 is currently underway as part of the reform of the planning system and a new draft Planning Policy Statement, Planning for a Healthy and Natural Environment, has recently been released for consultation. This draft will link PPG17 with PPS (below), PPS 20 and elements of PPS 7.

PPS 9 – Planning policy for biodiversity and geological conservation

Planning Policy Statement 9 (PPS9), a statement of national planning policy for biodiversity and geological conservation, recognises the role of Local Sites in fulfilling

APPENDIX D – NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

national biodiversity targets. It recommends that policies should be established within Local Development Frameworks (LDFs), against which development proposals affecting Local Sites should be judged. It also recommends that all Local Sites are included on the LDF proposals map.

PPS 5 – The Historic Environment

PPG15 summarises government policies for the identification and protection of historic buildings, conservation areas, and other elements of the historic environment.

The Government's objectives for planning for the historic environment are:

- to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions concerning the historic environment,
 - recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource,
 - take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation; and
 - recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term.
- to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance by ensuring that:
 - decisions are based on the nature, extent and level of that significance,
 - investigated to a degree proportionate to the importance of the heritage asset
 - wherever possible, heritage assets are put to an appropriate and viable use that is consistent with their conservation
 - the positive contribution of such heritage assets to local character and sense of place is recognised and valued; and
 - consideration of the historic environment is integrated into planning policies, promoting place-shaping.
- to contribute to knowledge and understanding of our past by ensuring that
 - opportunities are taken to capture evidence from the historic environment and
 - to make this publicly available, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

PPG16 – Archaeology

This PPG sets out the government's policy on archaeological remains on land and how they should be preserved or recorded both in an urban setting and in the countryside.

It gives advice on the handling of archaeological remains and discoveries through the development plan and development control systems, including the weight to be given to them in planning decisions and planning conditions.

Crime and Disorder Act – 1998, Section 17

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 promotes the practice of partnership working to reduce crime and disorder and places a statutory duty on police and local authorities to develop and implement a strategy to tackle problems in their area. In doing so, the responsible authorities are required to work in partnership with a range of other local public, private, community and voluntary groups and with the community itself.

Section 17 highlights that local authorities, when carrying out their core activities, can significantly contribute to reducing crime and improving the quality of life in their area. It aims to ensure that crime prevention and safety is at the heart of local decision making and highlights the importance of working in partnership to maximise the opportunities to achieve these objectives.

The promotion of design and management of open spaces that give consideration to

APPENDIX D – NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

crime prevention and the creation of a safe environment is therefore of paramount importance for this open space assessment.

DLTR

Green Spaces, Better Places - The Final Report of the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce, DTLR (2002)

The main messages to emerge from Green Spaces, Better Places report are:

- urban parks and open spaces remain popular, despite a decline in the quality as well as quantitative elements
- open spaces make an important contribution to the quality of life in many areas and help to deliver wider social, economic and environmental benefits
- planners and planning mechanisms need to take better account of the need for parks and open spaces including related management and maintenance issues
- parks and open spaces should be central to any vision of sustainable modern towns and cities
- strong civic and local pride and responsibility are necessary to achieve the vision reinforced by a successful green spaces strategy
- there is a need for a more co-ordinated approach at the national level to guide local strategies.

Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener ODPM (October 2002)

The Government stated that parks and green spaces need more visible champions and clearer structures for co-ordinating policy and action better at all levels. Several existing national bodies have responsibilities or programmes with impact on various aspects of urban green spaces including English Heritage, Sport England, Groundwork, English Nature, the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), the Countryside Agency and the Forestry Commission.

Instead of setting up a new body, the Government stated it would take action on three levels to improve co-ordination of policy and action for urban parks and green spaces. It will:

- provide a clearer national policy framework
- invite CABE to set up a new unit for urban spaces (CABE Space)
- encourage a strategic partnership to support the work of the new unit and inform national policy and local delivery.

Improving urban parks, play areas and green space, DTLR (May 2002)

In May 2002 the DTLR produced this linked research report to Green Spaces, Better Places which looked at patterns of use, barriers to open space and the wider role of open space in urban regeneration. The vital importance of parks and other urban green spaces in enhancing the urban environment and the quality of city life has been recognised in both the Urban Taskforce report and the Urban White Paper.

Sport England

A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England / Playing Fields for Sport Revisited, Sport England (2000)

These documents provide Sport England's planning policy statement on playing fields. It acknowledges that playing fields:

- are one of the most important resources for sport in England as they provide the space which is required for the playing of team sports on outdoor pitches
- as open space particularly in urban areas are becoming an increasingly scarce resource

APPENDIX D – NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

- can provide an important landscape function, perform the function of a strategic gap or provide a resource for other community activities and informal recreation.

Planning for Open Space, Sport England (Sept 2002)

The main messages from Sport England within this document are:

- Sport England's policy on planning applications for development of playing fields (A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England) is to object to development that results in the loss of all or part of playing fields unless one of five exception criteria is met. 5 exceptions are set out in the Sport England document and these are also reflected in PPG 17 (paragraphs 10-15)
- Sport England must be consulted on development proposals affecting fields that have functioned as playing fields at any time in the previous 5 years or is identified as a playing field in a development plan
- it is highly likely that planning inspectors will no longer accept a Six Acre Standard approach in emerging development plans - this emphasizes the importance of setting local standards
- in undertaking a playing pitch assessment as part of an overall open space assessment, local authorities will need to consider the advice and methodology '*Towards a Level Playing Field: A manual for the production of Playing Pitch Strategies*'. An assessment following this guidance has recently been produced in Shropshire.

Improving access to the countryside: Planning bulletin 17, Sport England (2006)

In October 2005 new access to the countryside rights allowed walkers in the West Midlands and the East of England to join their counterparts in the rest of England enjoying open access rights on areas of mountain, moor, heath and down.

The countryside offers a range of benefits to people's quality of life, health and well being. It offers the opportunity for fresh air, to enjoy scenery, healthy exercise, adventure, recreation and appreciation of nature.

Walking has formed the cornerstone of recent campaigns to encourage people to be more active, developing the 30 minutes of moderate daily exercise as recommended by health experts.

Exclusions to access exist to protect the natural environment, it is important to evaluate whether recent changes in legislation and the promotion of a new approach will provide the necessary momentum for resolving wider recreational issues in the countryside.

CABE Space

CABE Space is part of the Commission for the Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and is publicly funded by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). CABE Space provides expert advice and guidance to maintain and improve the quality of the built environment in England.

Through their work, they encourage people to think holistically about green space, and what it means for the health and well being of communities, routes to school and work, and recreation through play and sport. Their ultimate goal is to ensure that people in England have easy access to well designed and well looked after public space.

CABE Space have carried out a series of case studies of public open spaces, which seek to support the development of higher quality spaces across the country. Lessons learnt for some of CABE Space's case studies include:

- strategic vision is essential

APPENDIX D – NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

- political commitment is essential
- think long-term
- start by making the case for high quality green spaces in-house (persuading other departments is key – high priority)
- a need to market parks and green spaces
- a need to manage resources more efficiently
- work with others - projects are partnerships
- keep good records: monitor investments and outcomes
- consult widely and get public support for your work.

Is the grass greener...? Learning from the international innovations in urban green space management, CABE Space (July 2004)

This is an international perspective using examples of good and bad practice that demonstrate the many issues common to English local authorities that international cities also face and providing practical solutions that have combat the problems overseas.

The guide focuses in particular on aspects of management and maintenance practice, providing a series of challenging and inspiring solutions to common issues that are not dissimilar to current English practice.

The problem in England!

The document describes the problems faced by green space and how English towns and cities are often criticised for:

- **being poorly maintained** – uncoordinated development and maintenance activities
- **being insecure** – the hostile nature of many green spaces
- **lacking a coherent approach to their management** – conflicting interventions by a multitude of agencies, without clear overall responsibility
- **offering little to their users** – lacking in facilities and amenities and being a haven for anti-social behaviour
- **being poorly designed** – unwelcoming to people, created with poor quality materials

Manifesto for better public spaces, CABE Space (2003)

There is huge national demand for better quality parks and public spaces. Surveys repeatedly show how much the public values them, while research reveals how closely the quality of public spaces links to levels of health, crime and the quality of life in every neighbourhood.

CABE Space 'manifesto for better public spaces' explains the 10 things we must do to achieve this:

- 1) ensure that creating and caring for well-designed parks, streets and other public spaces is a national and local political priority
- 2) encourage people of all ages – including children, young people and retired people – to play an active role in deciding what our parks and public spaces should be like and how they should be looked after
- 3) ensure that everyone understands the importance of good design to the vitality of our cities, towns and suburbs and that designers, planners and managers all have the right skills to create high quality public spaces
- 4) ensure that the care of parks and public spaces is acknowledged to be an essential service
- 5) work to increase public debate about the issue of risk in outside spaces, and will encourage people to make decisions that give more weight to the benefits of interesting spaces, rather than to the perceived risks
- 6) work to ensure that national and local health policy recognises the role of high quality parks and public space in helping people to become physically active, to recover from illness, and to increase their general health and well-being
- 7) work to ensure that good paths and seating, play opportunities, signs in local languages, cultural events and art are understood to be essential elements of great places – not optional extras that can be cut from the budget
- 8) encourage people who are designing and managing parks and public spaces

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The Value of Public Space, CABE Space (March 2004)

CABE Space market how high quality parks and public spaces create economic, social and environmental value, as well as being beneficial to physical and mental health, children and young people and a variety of other external issues.

Specific examples are used to illustrate the benefits and highlight the issues arising on the value of public space:

- (a) The economic value of public spaces - A high quality public environment is an essential part of any regeneration strategy and can impact positively on the local economy. For example - property prices
- (b) The impact on physical and mental health - Research has shown that well maintained public spaces can help to improve physical and mental health encouraging more people to become active.
- (c) Benefits and children and young people - Good quality public space encourage children to play freely outdoors and experience the natural environment, providing children with opportunities for fun, exercise and learning.
- (d) Reducing crime and fear of crime - Better management of public spaces can help to reduce crime rates and help to allay fears of crime, especially in open spaces.
- (e) Social dimension of public space - Well-designed and maintained open spaces can help bring communities together, providing meeting places in the right context and fostering social ties.
- (f) Movement in and between spaces - One of the fundamental functions of public space is to allow people to move around with the challenge of reconciling the needs of different modes of transport.
- (g) Value from biodiversity and nature - Public spaces and gardens help to bring important environmental benefits to urban areas, as well as providing an opportunity for people to be close to nature.

Decent parks? Decent behaviour? – The link between the quality of parks and user behaviour, CABE space (May 2005)

Based on research that supports public consultation that poor maintenance of parks, in turn, attracts anti-social behaviour. Encouragingly it provides examples of places where a combination of good design, management and maintenance has transformed no-go areas back into popular community spaces.

There are nine case studies explored in the report. Below are some of the key elements that have made these parks better places to be:

- take advantage of the potential for buildings within parks for natural surveillance e.g. from cafes, flats offices
- involve the community early in the process and continually involve 'problem' groups is part of the solution where possible and work hard
- to avoid single group dominance in the park
- provide activities and facilities to ensure young people feel a sense of ownership.
- Address young peoples fear of crime as well as that of adults

The evidence in this report suggests that parks were in decline and failing to meet customer expectations long before anti-social behaviour started to become the dominant characteristic, however by investing and creating good-quality parks and green spaces, which are staffed and provide a range of attractive facilities for the local community, can be an effective use of resource.

Paying for Parks (2006)

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The report considers the main ways of funding the management and maintenance of urban green space that are being used throughout the world and recommends funding models that could be applied in England to parks and other urban green spaces in a range of contexts.

Funding mechanisms include:

- Traditional local authority funding
- Multi agency public sector funding
- Taxation initiatives
- Planning and development funding
- Bonds and commercial finance
- Income generation within parks
- Endowments
- Voluntary and community sector involvement.

The report provides evidence to suggest that the success of funding models is inextricably linked to the physical, political and social context within which the green space is located, and the assets and resources available. In order to fund urban green space effectively these factors must be taken into account in developing the funding strategy.

Land in Limbo (2007)

The report highlights the amount of brownfield land that currently lies unused, and identifies a series of problems with the use of such land including:

- Complex ownership arrangements
- Reluctance to encourage short term use
- Neglect is easier option
- Disjointed development processes
- Fear of anti social behaviour
- Rigid land use planning systems.

The report sets out a series of opportunities to temporarily use such land, including crop growing, wildlife sanctuaries and local enterprise. The importance of working alongside the landscape change and gaining the support and buy in of local residents is highlighted.

Grey to Green – How we shift funding and skills to green our cities (2009)

CABE believes that every local authority should aim to weave functional green infrastructure throughout its services, from education to development control and from transportation to environmental health. The study highlights the importance of ensuring that green infrastructure is central to local planning, and emphasizes the role that green infrastructure can play in the fight to improve public health and minimize climate change.

It indicates that a green infrastructure study is a key component of a local authorities sustainability portfolio.

Urban Green Nation – Building the evidence base (2010)

The report researches the current state of parks and open spaces and concludes that:

- 9 out of 10 people use parks and green spaces and value them
- satisfaction with local parks is linked to satisfaction with the Council
- the provision of parks is worse in the deprived areas in comparison to the affluent areas
- people from ethnic minority groups tend to have less local green space and it is of poorer quality
- the higher quality the space, the more likely it is to be used.

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Community green: using local spaces to tackle inequality and improve health (July 2010)

This report examines the impact of the quality of local green spaces on the health and wellbeing of people in deprived and ethnically diverse areas, using specific localities as examples. It shows that providing good quality local green space is an effective way to tackle inequality.

The four key findings of the study are as follows:

- Green space is a public resource with a proven track record in improving people's health, but too many local green spaces remain unused
- People's concerns about safety affect their use of local green space and vary by ethnicity
- Improving the quality of spaces will encourage more active use and exercise
- Local people are best placed to know what they want from green space.

Design for play – a guide to creating successful play spaces – Play England 2010

Play England aims for all children and young people in England to have regular access and opportunity for free, inclusive, local play provision and play space.

The guide sets out how high quality play spaces can give children and young people the freedom to play creatively, while allowing them to experience risk, challenge and excitement. There is also advice on how play spaces can be affordably maintained. The report indicates that poor quality, unimaginative space will not be attractive to children, will not be valued by the local community and will fall in to disuse and disrepair. Safety is also of paramount importance to parents

The guide advocates a design-led approach and sets out 10 principles for the design of high quality play areas, specifically that they:

- are bespoke
- are well located
- make use of natural elements
- provide a wide range of play experiences
- are accessible to both disabled and non-disabled children
- meet community needs
- allow children of different ages to play together
- build in opportunities to experience risk and challenge
- are sustainable and appropriately maintained
- allow for challenge and evolution.

Easy Access to Historic Landscapes – English Heritage

Easy Access to historic landscapes provides advice on improving access and reconciling access with conservation interests. The publication was partly funded by Historic Scotland and the National Trust, the Countryside Agency and the Historic Houses Association advised on the development of the guidance.

The guidance promotes an inclusive approach to design and management of access, addressing the needs of all people, regardless of age, gender, background or disability. The publication looks at getting the balance between access and conservation and common problems and issues in parks and gardens that are barriers to access. It also includes sources of information on both improving access and conservation.

The key issues arising include:

- There is a need to ensure that solutions are specific to the site and not standard across an area
- Conservation management is of particular importance

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- Improvements to the access of a site are likely to result in a higher number of repeat visits as well as new audiences
- Access improvements benefit millions of people – it is estimated that over one fifth of the population are disabled.

Appendix E

Shropshire Council - Setting Quantity Standards

Overall standard

| | Category | Populations | Parks and Gardens | Natural Areas | Amenity Green Space | Play Areas for Children | Facilities for Young People | Outdoor Sports Facilities | Allotments | |
|----------------------------|--|----------------|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Quantity Calculations | Total Provision - Existing Open Space (ha) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.Shrewsbury | 66,300 | 12.05 | 137.92 | 42.32 | 2.09 | 2.76 | | 14.34 | |
| | 2. Market Towns | 87,900 | 17.11 | 24.12 | 37.77 | 8.38 | 4.47 | | 4.72 | |
| | 3.Smaller Settlements | 138,700 | 12.387 | 337.58 | 47.27 | 11.82 | 4.95 | | 6.06 | |
| | OVERALL | 292,900 | 41.55 | 499.62 | 127.36 | 20.3 | 12.18 | | 25.11 | |
| | Existing Open Space (ha per 1000 Population) | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.Shrewsbury | 66,300 | 0.18 | 2.08 | 0.64 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.22 | |
| | 2. Market Towns | 87,900 | 0.19 | 0.27 | 0.43 | 0.10 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.05 | |
| | 3.Smaller Settlements | 138,700 | 0.09 | 2.43 | 0.34 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.04 | |
| | OVERALL | 292,900 | 0.14 | 1.71 | 0.43 | 0.07 | 0.042 | 0.000 | 0.09 | |
| | Future Open Space (ha per 1000 Population) 2029 | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.Shrewsbury | 72,500 | 0.17 | 1.90 | 0.58 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.20 | |
| | 2. Market Towns | 96,100 | 0.18 | 0.25 | 0.39 | 0.09 | 0.05 | 0.00 | 0.05 | |
| | 3.Smaller Settlements | 151,700 | 0.08 | 2.23 | 0.31 | 0.08 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.04 | |
| | OVERALL | 320,300 | 0.13 | 1.56 | 0.40 | 0.06 | 0.038 | 0.000 | 0.08 | |
| | Consultation (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| | RECOMMENDED PROVISION STANDARD | | | 0.23 | 2 | 0.66 | 0.035 | 0.055 | | 0.22 |
| | | | | | | 0.45 | 0.105 | | | |
| | | | | | | 0.35 | 0.11 | | | |
| | Balance | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1.Shrewsbury | 66,300 | -3.20 | 5.32 | -1.44 | -0.23 | -0.89 | 0.00 | -0.25 | |
| | 2. Market Towns | 87,900 | -3.11 | -151.68 | -1.79 | -0.85 | -0.36 | 0.00 | -14.62 | |
| 3.Smaller Settlements | 138,700 | -19.51 | 60.18 | -1.27 | -2.74 | -2.68 | 0.00 | -24.45 | | |
| OVERALL | 292,900 | -25.82 | -86.18 | -4.50 | -3.82 | -3.93 | 0.00 | -39.33 | | |
| Future Balance 2029 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.Shrewsbury | 72,500 | -4.63 | -7.08 | -5.53 | -0.45 | -1.23 | 0.00 | -1.61 | | |
| 2. Market Towns | 96,100 | -4.99 | -168.08 | -5.47 | -1.71 | -0.82 | 0.00 | -16.42 | | |
| 3.Smaller Settlements | 151,700 | -22.50 | 34.18 | -5.82 | -4.11 | -3.39 | 0.00 | -27.31 | | |
| OVERALL | 320,300 | -32.12 | -140.98 | -16.83 | -6.27 | -5.44 | 0.00 | -45.36 | | |

Appendix F

Shropshire Unitary Authority

Setting quantity standards

| Field | Comment |
|---|--|
| National standards | Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. 'Fields for Trust' (formally NPFA) for playing pitches. |
| Local standards | There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a benchmark when setting new local standards. |
| Benchmarking | These are figures detailing actual provision and local standards set by PMP within other green space and open space projects and provide another comparison benchmark when setting local standards for other Local Authorities. |
| Current provision (per 1000 population) | <p>This is the current provision in hectares per 1,000 population within the local authority area. For the purposes of illustration, populations for the three settlement hierarchies have been calculated based on the following statistics, derived from the 2007 – 2008 Annual Monitoring Report.</p> <p><i>Shropshire has a total population of 290,900 (2007 mid-year population estimates, National Statistics), 63% of whom live in urban areas and 36% live in dispersed rural villages and hamlets, and in the countryside. Shropshire is one of most sparsely populated counties in England. Shrewsbury is the largest settlement in Shropshire with a population of 67,126 (2001 Census). The other main market towns are much smaller: Oswestry with 16,660, Bridgnorth with 11,891, Market Drayton with 10,407, Ludlow with 9,250 and Whitchurch with 8,067 (2001 census)</i></p> |
| Consultation | Some statistical information that will come from the household questionnaire and needs to be applied and reported per analysis area to provide some detailed local analysis. |

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| Consultation comments | <p>A summary of reasons behind people's choices of whether they feel their provision is about right or not enough in some areas. PPG 17 indicates that where local provision is regarded as inadequate it is important to establish why this is the case. The feeling of deficiency can sometimes be due to qualitative issues of existing open space sites rather than actual quantity issues.</p> <p>Any other qualitative consultation / information that has been extracted on local needs in terms of quantity of provision e.g. from neighbourhood drop-in sessions and local strategic documents.</p> |
| PMP recommendation | PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion - standard should be in hectares per 1,000 population. |
| Justification | Reasoning and justification for the local standard that has been recommended. |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

| PARKS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|--|-------------|------|---------------|------|------------|------|------------|---|---|------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------------|---|------------|------|------------|-----|--|------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------------|-----|------------|------|------------|---|
| Definition | Includes urban parks and formal gardens. Parks usually contain a variety of facilities, and may have one or more of the other types of open space within them. Their primary purpose is informal recreation. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National and local standards | No national standards. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 44% about right | Wyre Forest – 66% about right (Town), 54% about right (Local) | Bromsgrove – 49% about right | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ryedale – 60% about right | Wychavon – 70% about right | York – 60% about right (City), 46% about right (Local) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing Provision | 12.05 hectares (0.17 ha per 1000 population) | 17.11 hectares (0.14 ha per 1000 population) | 436.74 hectares (4.29 ha per 1000 population) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Responses to the household survey suggest that the quantity of parks is sufficient to meet local needs. 64% of respondents indicate that provision is about right or more than sufficient, while 33% suggest that more is needed, as highlighted below:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>4.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>59.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>11.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>21.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | More than Enough | 4.2 | About Right | 59.6 | Nearly Enough | 11.6 | Not Enough | 21.7 | No Opinion | 3 | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Responses to the household survey indicate that the quantity of parks is sufficient to meet local needs. 64% of respondents indicate that provision is about right or more than sufficient, while 33% suggest that provision is insufficient as highlighted below:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>62.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>24.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>3.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | More than Enough | 1.1 | About Right | 62.3 | Nearly Enough | 9 | Not Enough | 24.4 | No Opinion | 3.2 | <p>Smaller settlements</p> <p>Responses to the household survey indicate that the quantity of parks is sufficient to meet local needs. 55% of respondents indicate that provision is about right or more than sufficient, while 36% suggest that provision is insufficient as highlighted below:</p> <table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>3.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>51.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>7.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>28.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | More than Enough | 3.7 | About Right | 51.4 | Nearly Enough | 7.8 | Not Enough | 28.2 | No Opinion | 9 |
| More than Enough | 4.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 59.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 11.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 21.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 1.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 62.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 24.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 3.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 3.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 51.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 7.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 28.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>Analysis of the reasons to support the answers given suggests that the Quarry is a particularly important site in Shrewsbury, with the majority of those responding to the questionnaire citing that this is an important site which is frequently visited. A lack of parks in close proximity to the home is the main reason for residents indicating that there are insufficient parks in the area.</p> | <p>The majority of comments relating to the provision of parks within the market towns were positive, indicating that towns are well provided for. The one exception was Market Drayton, with several residents highlighting that there is a lack of parks in this area.</p> <p>For those residents who did feel that provision was insufficient, other than a lack of park within their locality, the main reasons were a perception that parks were poorly maintained and that children and young people had no where to go. Many of these therefore cover wider issues than the quantity of parks.</p> | <p>Almost all residents who indicated that the quantity of parks was insufficient suggested that the reason for their view was the lack of parks within close proximity to their home.</p> |
| Other comments | <p>General comments made by residents during other consultations focused on the need for continuous improvement of the quarry. The presence of other parks in the town which charge admission fees were also highlighted.</p> | | |
| PMP recommendation | Existing level | Existing level | Existing level |
| Justification | <p>There are relatively strong satisfaction levels with the current provision of parks across all three hierarchies. Application of the standard, particularly at market town level would still enable the identification of deficiencies.</p> <p>Consideration should be given as to whether the standard is applicable to all levels of the hierarchy and whether all parks should be included within the standard.</p> | | |

| NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL OPEN SPACE | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|-----|---|------------------|------|-------------|----|
| Definition | Includes publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (eg downlands, commons, meadows), wetlands and wastelands. | | | | | | | | |
| National and local standards | <p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 hectares of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20 hectares / 5km from a site of 100 hectares / 10km from a site of 500 hectares.</p> <p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends 1 hectare of LNR per 1,000 population.</p> <p>Rethinking Open Space Report - Average of all local authority applicable standards = 2 hectares per 1,000 population - areas that promote biodiversity and nature conservation.</p> | | | | | | | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 44% about right | Wyre Forest – 56% about right | Bromsgrove – 40% about right | | | | | | |
| | Ryedale – 54% about right | Wychavon – 46% about right | York – 44% about right | | | | | | |
| Existing Provision | 48.02 ha (0.69 ha per 1000) | 24.12 ha (0.20 per 1000) | 290.38 ha (2.85 per 1000) | | | | | | |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>The quantity of natural and semi natural open spaces in the town is perceived to be sufficient (about right or more than enough) by 58% of respondents. In contrast, 36% indicate that it is insufficient, suggesting that there is a split of opinion. The full results are set out below:</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Findings from the household survey indicate the provision of natural open space is perceived to be sufficient (about right or more than enough) by 59% of residents. However, 37% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 8.5 | <p>Smaller settlements</p> <p>The majority of respondents to the household survey consider the provision of natural open space to be sufficient (69%). 26% of residents indicate that provision is inadequate. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>12.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>57</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 12.1 | About Right | 57 |
| More than Enough | 8.5 | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 12.1 | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 57 | | | | | | | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

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|---|---|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|----|----------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|-----|---|---|--------------------|----|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|-----|--|--|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|-----|
| <p>Many residents who are satisfied with the provision of natural and semi natural open spaces highlight the abundance of natural river walks, canalside walks and green corridors that are present in the town. Additionally, many residents indicate that they do not expect to find natural areas in close proximity to their home as they recognise that it is an urban area. The primary reasons quoted for a perception that there are insufficient natural open spaces relate to fears surrounding the quantity of housing development and the need to increase habitats and protect wildlife. Some residents also indicate that there are no natural spaces near their homes.</p> <p>Residents living in the north of the town exhibited higher levels of</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>54</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>14.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>22.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 4.3 | About Right | 54 | Nearly Enough | 14.6 | Not Enough | 22.4 | No Opinion | 4.8 | <p>Many residents who perceived the quantity of natural open spaces to be insufficient referred to the recent loss of open spaces. The quality of provision was also frequently referenced, with many respondents indicating that there was a lack of high quality provision.</p> <p>While some residents referenced a lack of space in their area, the majority of comments related to existing sites. Many reinforced the value of natural open space for both residents and wildlife, and suggested that natural and semi natural open space is the defining characteristic of Shropshire.</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>29.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> </table> | About Right | 50 | Nearly Enough | 7.2 | Not Enough | 29.5 | No Opinion | 4.8 | <p>While overall there was satisfaction with the quantity of natural open space amongst residents of rural settlements, the primary reason given by those who felt that more was required was a lack of access to existing sites and nearby countryside. Residents also referenced the recent loss of natural open spaces.</p> | <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>6.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>19.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> </table> | Nearly Enough | 6.6 | Not Enough | 19.2 | No Opinion | 5.1 |
| | More than Enough | 4.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | About Right | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nearly Enough | 14.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Not Enough | 22.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No Opinion | 4.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 50 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 7.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 29.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 4.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 6.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 19.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 5.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

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| | dissatisfaction than those in the south. | | |
| Other comments | The role of strategic sites on the edge of Shrewsbury Town was also highlighted. Parks in the urban area also fulfil a dual role to an extent, with many parks contributing to nature conservation. When considering access to sites and the need for new provision and it is therefore important to ensure that levels of local natural and semi natural open spaces are not looked at in isolation. | | |
| PMP recommendation | Existing level | Existing level | Existing level |
| Justification | Overall, consultation suggests that the quantity of natural and semi natural open space is positive. The majority of reasons provided for the opinion that natural open space is insufficient to meet local needs relate to quality and access rather than quantity. | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

| AMENITY GREEN SPACE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|------|---------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|--|------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------------|----|------------|------|------------|------|---|------------------|-----|-------------|------|---------------|------|------------|------|------------|-----|
| Definition | Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National and local standards | Fields in Trust (NPFA) - six acre standard (2.43 hectares) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 hectares per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 32% not enough | Wyre Forest – 36% about right | Bromsgrove – 31% not enough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ryedale – 40% not enough | Wychavon – 39% about right | York – 39% about right | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing Provision | 42.32ha (0.61 ha per 1000) | 37.77ha (0.31 ha per 1000) | 47.27ha (0.46 ha per 1000) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Opinions on the adequacy of amenity space in Shrewsbury are split, with 44% of residents suggesting that provision is adequate (about right or more than sufficient) and 44% holding the opposing view. The remainder of residents have no opinion.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>2.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>41.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>16.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>28.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>11.2</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 2.9 | About Right | 41.3 | Nearly Enough | 16.4 | Not Enough | 28.3 | No Opinion | 11.2 | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>46% of respondents to the household survey regard the provision of amenity green space to be insufficient. 43% of residents feel that provision is sufficient. This highlights a difference in opinion regarding the quantity of amenity green space. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>2.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>40.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>34.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>11.5</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 2.5 | About Right | 40.6 | Nearly Enough | 11 | Not Enough | 34.5 | No Opinion | 11.5 | <p>Smaller settlements</p> <p>A difference in opinion regarding the quantity of amenity green space is evident through analysis of responses to the household survey. 44% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient and 38% of residents feel that provision is sufficient. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>3.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>40.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>14.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>22.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 3.3 | About Right | 40.3 | Nearly Enough | 14.6 | Not Enough | 22.4 | No Opinion | 4.8 |
| More than Enough | 2.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 41.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 16.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 28.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 11.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 2.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 40.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 11 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 34.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 11.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 3.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 40.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 14.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 22.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 4.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

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| | <p>Many residents highlight the importance of amenity spaces in maintaining an attractive landscape and environment, and their importance in terms of providing local amenities for children are also recognised. Many of these residents indicate that these benefits mean that more such spaces should be provided. Other reasons given for the perceived inadequacy of current provision include a total lack of green space in some areas of the town, and the poor quality of existing sites.</p> <p>Many residents who felt there to be sufficient spaces lived in close proximity to an existing site.</p> | <p>For those residents who indicated that provision was sufficient, the main reason for these views was the perceived misuse of existing sites and the poor quality of sites.</p> <p>Residents feeling that the quantity of amenity spaces should be increased primarily referenced the need to maintain as much green space as possible, and the importance of local green areas for children's play.</p> | <p>Many residents in the rural settlements indicated that there were no amenity spaces in proximity to their homes, but many suggested that they had access to countryside and natural spaces as a substitute.</p> <p>Those residents who felt that amenity space was insufficient primarily cited the need to provide opportunities for children and young people and the role of amenity spaces in doing so. Furthermore, many residents reinforced the importance of protecting green spaces across Shropshire.</p> |
| PMP recommendation | Slight increase? | Slight increase? | Slight increase? |
| Justification | <p>There is an overall split in opinion. It is clear that quantity and quality are interlinked and that provision of amenity green space is also perceived to play a key role in ensuring that there are opportunities for children and young people. Localised spaces were perceived to be particularly important.</p> | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

| PROVISION FOR CHILDREN | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Definition | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children aged 11 and below. While it is recognised that a wide variety of opportunities for children exist (including play school, other activities and open spaces not specifically designed for this purpose, as per PPG17, this typology considers equipped spaces specifically designed for use by children, for example play areas. | | |
| National and local standards | <p>Fields in Trust (NPFA) - six acre standard (2.43 hectares) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 hectares per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas.</p> <p>Fields in Trust (NPFA) - in the past some local authorities have added 1 acre (0.4 hectares) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that may not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments.</p> <p>LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace.</p> <p>LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line).</p> | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 46% not enough | Wyre Forest - 34% about right | Bromsgrove – 36% not enough |
| | Ryedale – 39% not enough | Wychavon – 39% about right | York – 38% not enough |
| Existing Provision | 2.09 ha (39 facilities, 00.03ha per 1000 population) | 8.08 ha (63 facilities, 00.67ha per 1000 population) | 11.83ha (95 facilities, 0.11 ha per 1000 population) |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Dissatisfaction with the quantity of play areas is higher than dissatisfaction for the majority of other typologies. Despite this,</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>The majority of respondents to the household survey indicate that the provision of children's</p> | <p>Smaller settlements</p> <p>Over half the respondents to the household survey (51%) regard the provision of children's play</p> |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

there remains a relatively even balance of opinion, with 40% of residents indicating that provision is adequate (about right or more than enough) compared to 46% who feel that more is required.

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| More than Enough | 4.3 |
| About Right | 37 |
| Nearly Enough | 14.9 |
| Not Enough | 31.1 |
| No Opinion | 12.7 |

While many residents indicate that their opinions are based on a lack of provision in their locality, it is clear that in some instances, the quality of facilities impacts on the perceived quantity. In particular, residents living in the north of Shrewsbury commented on the poor quality of facilities. This reinforces how the provision of poor quality sites can lead to a perception that the quantity of provision is lower than it actually is and suggests that quality is perhaps perceived to be more important than quantity.

Analysis of the overall perception of quality suggests that resident think that play facilities are average.

play areas is insufficient (55%). 35% of residents consider provision to be sufficient. This highlights a level of dissatisfaction with the current provision of play areas. The findings are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| More than Enough | 2.7 |
| About Right | 31.8 |
| Nearly Enough | 9.3 |
| Not Enough | 45.5 |
| No Opinion | 10.7 |

Comments provided relating to play areas indicate that there are numerous reasons behind the perception that provision is insufficient. While many residents simply stated that there are not enough facilities and that facilities are not in sufficiently close proximity to their home, the issue of the quality of facilities was also clear. To an extent, like in Shrewsbury, the perceived quality of facilities impacts on resident's views of the adequacy of the quantity of provision.

areas to be insufficient. 35% of residents indicate that provision is insufficient. The findings are as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| More than Enough | 4.3 |
| About Right | 54 |
| Nearly Enough | 14.6 |
| Not Enough | 22.4 |
| No Opinion | 4.8 |

Most residents who were dissatisfied with the quantity of provision indicated that there were no facilities in their village and that they were required to travel. Parks and other amenity areas were highlighted as important substitutes for play areas within the village environment.

QUANTITY STANDARDS

| | | | |
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| | | The majority of those residents who felt quantity was sufficient indicated that they had a play facility near to their home. Some residents suggested that the provision of additional facilities would encourage vandalism. | |
| Other comments | Many residents also commented on the need to ensure that residents have access to facilities in close proximity from their home, and without having to cross large roads or other physical barriers. | | |
| PMP recommendation | Increase | Increase | Increase |
| Justification | <p>The overall quantity of provision was perceived to be insufficient across all three settlement hierarchies. It must however be noted that reasons provided for this perception relate to the quality of facilities as well as the quantity and it will therefore be essential to ensure that there is an appropriate balance between quality and quantity.</p> <p>Access to facilities for children will be a key component of quantity, as it will be important to determine whether facilities should be expected in settlements of all sizes.</p> | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

| PROVISION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Definition | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving young people aged 12 and above. While it is recognised that a wide variety of opportunities for young people exist (including youth clubs and open spaces not specifically designed for this purpose, as per PPG17, this typology considers only those spaces specifically designed for use by young people eg youth shelters, skate parks, BMX tracks and multi use games areas. | | |
| National and local standards | <p>Fields in Trust (NPFA) - six acre standard (2.43 hectares) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 hectares per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas.</p> <p>Fields in Trust (NPFA) - in the past some local authorities have added 1 acre (0.4 hectares) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments.</p> <p>LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace.</p> <p>LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line).</p> | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 65% not enough | Wyre Forest – 65% not enough | Bromsgrove – 65% not enough |
| | Ryedale – 51% not enough | Wychavon – 62% not enough | York – 59% not enough |
| Existing Provision | 2.76ha (40 facilities, 0.04 per 1000) | 4.76ha (12 facilities, 0.04 per 1000) | 4.96ha (33 facilities) (0.05 per 1000) |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Analysis of responses to the household survey demonstrates that there are overriding levels of dissatisfaction with the current quantity of facilities for young</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Only a minority of respondents regard the provision of facilities for young people to be sufficient (13%). 71% of residents indicate</p> | <p>Smaller settlements</p> <p>The significant majority of respondents to the household survey regard the provision of facilities for young people to be</p> |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

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|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|--|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|----------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|--|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | <p>people. Only 16% of residents suggest that there are enough facilities (about right or more than enough) while 62% indicate that there are not enough. This dissatisfaction is the most conclusive of all typologies. The full results are highlighted below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="546 427 936 660"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>4.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>11.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>8.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>54.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>21.6</td> </tr> </table> <p>Almost all comments made relate to a lack of facilities, and the impact that this has both on other open spaces and also on teenagers hanging around on street corners. Overall, it is indicated that there are insufficient activities for young people provided and there is insufficient variety. The few positive comments made relate to recent improvements made.</p> | More than Enough | 4.1 | About Right | 11.9 | Nearly Enough | 8.1 | Not Enough | 54.3 | No Opinion | 21.6 | <p>that provision is insufficient. This is the most conclusive dissatisfaction of all typologies. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1151 360 1541 673"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>11.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>10.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>60.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>16.6</td> </tr> </table> <p>Almost all comments relating to provision for teenagers related directly to the quantity of facilities and lack of opportunities provided. Residents indicated that new facilities were required and provided ideas including shelters, skateparks, football pitches and youth clubs.</p> | More than Enough | 1.1 | About Right | 11.6 | Nearly Enough | 10.2 | Not Enough | 60.5 | No Opinion | 16.6 | <p>insufficient (67%). Only 11% of residents consider provision to be sufficient. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1610 360 2000 673"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>2.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>8.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>7.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>59.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>21.8</td> </tr> </table> <p>Residents in rural settlements also indicated that there were insufficient opportunities for children and young people and the majority of residents indicated that there was nothing within their village.</p> <p>Those who felt that provision was sufficient indicated that they lived in small villages and that they would not necessarily expect specific facilities.</p> | More than Enough | 2.8 | About Right | 8.5 | Nearly Enough | 7.2 | Not Enough | 59.7 | No Opinion | 21.8 |
| More than Enough | 4.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 11.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 8.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 54.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 21.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 1.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 11.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 10.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 60.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 16.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 2.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 8.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 7.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 59.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 21.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other comments | The lack of facilities for young people was a key theme across all consultations. The quality of facilities was perceived to inhibit participation as well as a lack of facilities. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

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| PMP recommendation | Increase | Increase | Increase |
| Justification | The lack of facilities was highlighted across all consultations and almost all comments made relate directly to a perceived lack of facilities. Consideration should be given to the appropriateness of the application of the standard in all areas. The quantity standard should provide an indication as to the minimum size settlement that would be expected to contain a facility. | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

| OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Definition | <p>Natural or artificial surfaces either publicly or privately owned used for sport and recreation. Includes school playing fields. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outdoor sports pitches • tennis and bowls • golf courses • athletics • playing fields (including school playing fields) • water sports. | | |
| National and local standards | <p>Fields in Trust (NPFA) - six acre standard (2.43 hectares) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 4 acres (i.e. 1.62 hectares per 1,000 population) for outdoor sport - includes pitches, athletics tracks, bowling greens, tennis courts, training areas and croquet lawns.</p> | | |
| Existing provision | 155.42 ha, 2.25 ha per 1000 | 114.077ha 0.95 ha per 1000 | 707.65 ha/ 6.95ha per 1000 |
| Consultation | Shrewsbury | Market Towns | Smaller settlements |

| | <p>Grass Pitches</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="539 256 929 427"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>46.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>18.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>25.7</td> </tr> </table> <p>As highlighted above, analysis of responses to the household survey indicate that there are sufficient grass pitches in Shrewsbury.</p> <p>Consultation and pitch bookings noted that the demand for outdoor pitches is high with pressures particularly on junior football pitch provision. The recent development of 16 high quality football pitches at the Sports Village Site has reduced shortfalls to an extent.</p> | More than Enough | 9 | About Right | 46.9 | Not Enough | 18.4 | No Opinion | 25.7 | <p>Grass pitches</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1149 256 1538 427"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>4.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>47.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>18.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>29.5</td> </tr> </table> <p>Over half the respondents to the household survey regard the provision of grass pitches to be sufficient (56%). 19% of residents consider provision to be sufficient.</p> | More than Enough | 4.8 | About Right | 47.2 | Not Enough | 18.5 | No Opinion | 29.5 | <p>Grass pitches</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1608 256 1998 427"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>46.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>17.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>30.8</td> </tr> </table> <p>The considerable majority of residents regard the provision of grass pitches to be sufficient (52%). 17% of respondents indicate that provision is insufficient.</p> | More than Enough | 5.7 | About Right | 46.3 | Not Enough | 17.2 | No Opinion | 30.8 |
|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|--|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|---|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| More than Enough | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 46.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 18.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 25.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 4.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 47.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 18.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 29.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 5.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 46.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 17.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 30.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|--|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|--|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|----|
| | <p>Synthetic Turf Pitches</p> <p>The household survey suggests that residents are more dissatisfied with the quantity of synthetic pitches than they are with any other type of outdoor sports facility. As exhibited below, only 35% are satisfied with the quantity of provision. Despite this, a higher proportion of residents have no opinion than with other types of open space.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="539 560 927 730"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>5.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>28.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>20.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>44.6</td> </tr> </table> <p>It is perceived that access to synthetic pitches at peak times is limited.</p> | More than Enough | 5.7 | About Right | 28.9 | Not Enough | 20.8 | No Opinion | 44.6 | <p>Synthetic Turf Pitches</p> <p>Findings from the household survey indicate that the provision of synthetic turf pitches is insufficient (34%). Dissatisfaction with the provision of this type of outdoor sports facility is the greatest of all five sports facilities. 21% of residents feel that provision is adequate. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1144 628 1532 799"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>2.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>19.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>33.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>44.5</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 2.2 | About Right | 19.8 | Not Enough | 33.5 | No Opinion | 44.5 | <p>Synthetic Turf Pitches</p> <p>Consistent with the findings of the other areas, the greatest dissatisfaction of all types of sports facilities is shown with the provision of synthetic turf pitches (27%). However, 21% of respondents indicate that provision is inadequate. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1601 592 1989 762"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>1.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>19.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>26.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>52</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 1.7 | About Right | 19.5 | Not Enough | 26.8 | No Opinion | 52 |
| More than Enough | 5.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 28.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 20.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 44.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 2.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 19.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 33.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 44.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 1.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 19.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 26.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 52 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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|-------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|--|-------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|---|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|----|-------------------|------|-------------------|------|
| | <p>Tennis Courts</p> <p>42% of residents are satisfied with the provision of tennis courts compared to 22% who feel that more are required.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>7.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>35</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>35</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 7.9 | About Right | 35 | Not Enough | 22 | No Opinion | 35 | <p>Tennis Courts</p> <p>Respondents to the household survey perceive the provision of tennis courts to be adequate (46%). 22% of residents feel that provision is insufficient. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>5.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>40.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>22.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>30</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 5.4 | About Right | 40.3 | Not Enough | 22.3 | No Opinion | 30 | <p>Tennis Courts</p> <p>40% of residents indicate that the provision of tennis courts is insufficient. 25% of respondents feel that provision is inadequate. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>3.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>36</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>24.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>35.5</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 3.8 | About Right | 36 | Not Enough | 24.7 | No Opinion | 35.5 |
| More than Enough | 7.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 22 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 35 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 5.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 40.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 22.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 3.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 36 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 24.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 35.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | <p>Bowling Greens</p> <p>Like other types of outdoor sports facility, overall the supply of bowling greens is sufficient to meet needs with over 40% of residents perceiving there to be sufficient provision. Only 11% of residents suggested that more bowling greens are required.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>7.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>39.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>11.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>42.5</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 7.1 | About Right | 39.2 | Not Enough | 11.2 | No Opinion | 42.5 | <p>Bowling Greens</p> <p>60% of respondents to the household survey indicate that the provision of bowling greens is sufficient. This level of satisfaction is the greatest of all type of outdoor sports facilities. Only a minority of residents feel that provision is inadequate (7%). The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>10.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>48.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>33.7</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 10.4 | About Right | 48.9 | Not Enough | 7 | No Opinion | 33.7 | <p>Bowling Greens</p> <p>Over half the respondents to the household survey indicate that the provision of bowling greens is sufficient (51%). Only 10% of residents feel that provision is inadequate. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>6.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>9.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>39.3</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 6.8 | About Right | 44 | Not Enough | 9.9 | No Opinion | 39.3 |
| More than Enough | 7.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 39.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 11.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 42.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 10.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 48.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 33.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 6.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 44 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 9.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 39.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

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|-------------------------|---|---|---|--------------------|------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|------|---|-------------------------|----|--------------------|------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|------|---|-------------------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------------|-----|-------------------|------|
| | <p>Golf Courses</p> <p>55% of residents suggested that the quantity of golf courses in Shrewsbury is sufficient.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>9.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>44.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>5.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>39.6</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 9.8 | About Right | 44.7 | Not Enough | 5.9 | No Opinion | 39.6 | <p>Golf Courses</p> <p>The majority of residents are satisfied with the provision of golf courses (54%).</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>40.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>7.9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>37.9</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 14 | About Right | 40.2 | Not Enough | 7.9 | No Opinion | 37.9 | <p>Golf Courses</p> <p>48% of residents indicate that the provision of golf courses is sufficient.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>14.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>33.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>9.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>42.8</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 14.1 | About Right | 33.7 | Not Enough | 9.4 | No Opinion | 42.8 |
| More than Enough | 9.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 44.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 5.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 39.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 40.2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 7.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 37.9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 14.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 33.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 9.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 42.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PMP recommendation | Maintain existing level / Slight increase | Maintain existing level / Slight increase | Maintain existing level / Slight increase | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Justification | <p>For the majority of types of outdoor sports facility it is perceived that quantity is sufficient to meet demand. For pitches and synthetic turf pitches, there are thought to be some shortfalls in provision. In order to identify full requirements, a playing pitch strategy would be required. A slight increase in the overall standard would enable additional facilities to be provided to meet increasing demand. This must however be balanced with qualitative improvements as well as improved access to school facilities.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

| ALLOTMENTS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|------|---------------|------|------------|------|------------|------|---|------------------|-----|-------------|----|--------|-----|---|------------------|-----|
| Definition | Opportunities for people to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. May also include urban farms. This typology does not include private gardens. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National and local standards | <p>National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners - 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households (ie 20 allotments plots per 2,200 people (2.2 people per house) or 1 allotment plot per 200 people. With an average allotment plot of 250 sq/m this equates to 0.125 ha per 1,000 population</p> <p>1970 Thorpe Report suggested 0.2 ha per 1,000 population</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 35% not enough | Wyre Forest – 66% not enough | Bromsgrove – 36% not enough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ryedale – 28% about right | Wychavon – 31% about right | York – 36% about right | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Existing levels of provision | 14.34 ha (0.21 ha per 1000 population) | 4.71ha (0.04 ha per 1000 population) | 6.06ha (0.06ha per 1000 population) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>The household survey highlights a split in opinion between residents that believe the current quantity of allotments to be sufficient (31.7%) and those who think that more are required (31.2%). The remainder of respondents have no opinion, as highlighted below:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>2.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>29.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>11.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td>19.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td>37.1</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 2.3 | About Right | 29.4 | Nearly Enough | 11.8 | Not Enough | 19.4 | No Opinion | 37.1 | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>34% of respondents to the household survey regard the provision of allotments to be insufficient. However, 28% of respondents feel that provision is adequate. This suggests that there is a difference in opinion regarding the provision of this type of open space. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly</td> <td>5.6</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 2.1 | About Right | 26 | Nearly | 5.6 | <p>Other settlements.</p> <p>32% of respondents to the household survey consider the provision of allotments to be insufficient. 21% of residents indicate that provision is adequate. A large proportion of respondents had no opinion regarding the quantity of allotments suggesting a lack of awareness of this type of open space. The findings are as follows:</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>More than Enough</td> <td>2.1</td> </tr> </table> | More than Enough | 2.1 |
| More than Enough | 2.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 29.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 11.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | 19.4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | 37.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 26 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly | 5.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| More than Enough | 2.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

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|----------------------|--|---|---------------|--|--|------|-------------------|--|--|------|-------------------|--|---|--------------------|------|----------------------|-----|--|------|-------------------|--|--|------|-------------------|--|
| | <p>The majority of residents indicating that there are insufficient allotments highlight the long waiting lists which are evident at some sites. Many residents also indicate that there are none in their locality, or that they are not aware of any. It is evident that awareness of allotments is a particular issue. Many of those residents who feel that there are enough allotments have gardens and therefore do not feel that they also require an allotment.</p> | <table border="1" data-bbox="1144 201 1532 360"> <tr> <td>Enough</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>28.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>37.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>While some residents indicate that there are waiting lists at sites, a lack of awareness is clearly a particular issue, with many residents indicating that they do not know where allotments are.</p> | Enough | | | 28.7 | Not Enough | | | 37.6 | No Opinion | | <table border="1" data-bbox="1603 201 1991 448"> <tr> <td>About Right</td> <td>18.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nearly Enough</td> <td>4.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>27.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not Enough</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>47.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No Opinion</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>Many residents suggest that while they recognise the value of allotments in areas of high density housing, areas with gardens have a lower need for allotment provision. Some residents do however suggest that the provision of allotments in close proximity to the home would encourage self sufficiency. Many residents of villages suggest that they are not sure of the location of allotments.</p> | About Right | 18.5 | Nearly Enough | 4.3 | | 27.6 | Not Enough | | | 47.5 | No Opinion | |
| Enough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 28.7 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 37.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| About Right | 18.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nearly Enough | 4.3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 27.6 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Not Enough | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 47.5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| No Opinion | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other comments | <p>The Council undertook an allotment survey in March 2003, as part of the consultation prior to drafting the allotment strategy. In total 240 responses were received from allotments users (roughly 50% response rate). The findings of the survey were that the main problems for current allotment users are site security and fencing, lack of provision of toilets and waste disposal.</p> <p>Of all residents responding in Shrewsbury Town, 13% who do not currently have an</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

QUANTITY STANDARDS

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| | allotment suggesting that they would be interesting in getting a plot. 4% of all respondents are currently tenants on allotment sites. | | |
| PMP recommendation | Slight increase (waiting lists) | Slight increase | Slight increase |
| Justification | While consultation demonstrates that overall, there is demand for additional allotments (particularly justified by waiting lists at several sites) it is clear that there are other issues surrounding the provision of allotments including awareness and the requirement for allotments in areas of lower density housing. In light of the demand led nature of allotments, the inclusion of a standard for allotments should be treated as an indication of potential demand only. | | |

Shropshire Unitary Authority - Setting Quantity Standards

| Category | Populations | Parks | Nat & Semi Nat Open Space (hectares) | Amenity Green Space | Provision for Children (hectares) | Provision for Young People (hectares) | Allotments (in hectares) | Outdoor Sports Facilities (in hectares) |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| Total Provision - Existing Open Space (ha) | | | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury | 68,988 | 12.05 | 48.02 | 42.32 | 2.09 | 2.76 | 14.34 | 155.42 |
| Market Towns | 120,097 | 17.11 | 24.12 | 37.77 | 8.08 | 4.76 | 4.71 | 114.077 |
| Smaller Settlements | 101,815 | 436.74 | 290.38 | 47.27 | 11.83 | 4.96 | 6.06 | 707.65 |
| OVERALL | 290,900 | 465.90 | 362.52 | 127.36 | 22.00 | 12.48 | 25.11 | 977.15 |
| Existing Open Space (ha per 1000 Population) | | | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury | 68,988 | 0.1747 | 0.6961 | 0.6134 | 0.0303 | 0.0400 | 0.21 | 2.25 |
| Market Towns | 120,097 | 0.1425 | 0.2008 | 0.3145 | 0.0673 | 0.0396 | 0.04 | 0.95 |
| Smaller Settlements | 101,815 | 4.2895 | 2.8520 | 0.4643 | 0.1162 | 0.0487 | 0.06 | 6.95 |
| OVERALL | 290,900 | 1.6016 | 1.2462 | 0.4378 | 0.0756 | 0.0429 | 0.09 | 3.36 |
| Future Open Space (ha per 1000 Population) 2021 | | | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury | 78,395 | 0.1537 | 0.6125 | 0.5398 | 0.03 | 0.0352 | 0.18 | 1.98 |
| Market Towns | 136,474 | 0.1254 | 0.1767 | 0.2768 | 0.06 | 0.0349 | 0.03 | 0.84 |
| Smaller Settlements | 115,699 | 3.7748 | 2.5098 | 0.4086 | 0.10 | 0.0429 | 0.05 | 6.12 |
| OVERALL | 330,568 | 1.4094 | 1.0967 | 0.3853 | 0.07 | 0.0378 | 0.08 | 2.96 |
| Recommended provision standards | | | | | | | | |
| RECOMMENDED PROVISION STANDARD - SHREWSBURY | | | | | | | | |
| RECOMMENDED PROVISION STANDARD - MARKET TOWNS | | | | | | | | |
| RECOMMENDED PROVISION STANDARD - SMALLER SETTLEMENTS | | | | | | | | |
| Balance | | | | | | | | |
| Shrewsbury | 68,988 | 12.05 | 48.02 | 42.32 | 2.09 | 2.76 | 14.34 | 155.42 |
| Market Towns | 120,097 | 17.11 | 24.12 | 37.77 | 8.08 | 4.76 | 4.71 | 114.08 |
| Smaller Settlements | 101,815 | 436.74 | 290.38 | 47.27 | 11.83 | 4.96 | 6.06 | 707.65 |
| | | 465.90 | 362.52 | 127.36 | 22.00 | 12.48 | 25.11 | 977.15 |
| Shrewsbury | 78,395 | 12.05 | 48.02 | 42.32 | 2.09 | 2.76 | 14.34 | 155.42 |
| Market Towns | 136,474 | 17.11 | 24.12 | 37.77 | 8.08 | 4.76 | 4.71 | 114.08 |
| Smaller Settlements | 115,699 | 436.74 | 290.38 | 47.27 | 11.83 | 4.96 | 6.06 | 707.65 |
| OVERALL | 330,568 | 465.90 | 362.52 | 127.36 | 22.00 | 12.48 | 25.11 | 977.15 |

Quantity Calculations

Existing Local Standards Summary – Shropshire PPG17 Assessment

| Open Space Type | Standard | Shrewsbury * Standards calculated on 2021 housing population figures | Oswestry | North Shropshire | South Shropshire | Bridgnorth |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|------------------|------------|
| Parks | Accessibility | 15 minute walk time | 15 minute walk time | 15 minute walk time | None | None |
| | Quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.13 hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 0.18 hectares per 1000 population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.25 hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 0.35 hectares per 1000 population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.4 ha (market town standard) Recommended = 0.4 ha (market town standard) | None | None |
| Natural and Semi Natural Open Space | Accessibility | 15 minute walk time (urban only) | 10 – 15 minute walk time | 15 minute walk time | None | None |
| | Quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.87 hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 0.87 hectares per 1000 population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.88 hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 0.9 hectares per 1000 population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.29 ha (urban), 10.47 ha (rural) Recommended = 0.29 (urban), 10.47ha (rural) | None | None |
| Amenity Green Space | Accessibility | 10 minute walk time | 10 minute walk time | 10 minute walk time | None | None |
| | Quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.5hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 0.05 hectares per | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.97hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 1.2 hectares per 1000 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.27ha per 1,000 population Recommended = 0.33ha per 1,000 | None None | None |

Shropshire Unitary Authority

Setting accessibility standards

| Field | Comment |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Definition | Open space definition. |
| National standards | Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. 'Fields for Trust' (formally NPFA) for playing pitches. |
| Local standards | There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a benchmark when setting new local standards. |
| Benchmarking | These are figures detailing actual provision and local standards set by PMP within other green space and open space projects and provide another comparison benchmark when setting local standards for other Local Authorities. |
| Consultation (household survey) | Statistical information |
| Consultation (other) | Any other qualitative consultation / information that has been extracted on local needs in terms of accessibility to provision e.g. from neighbourhood drop-in sessions and local strategic documents. |
| PMP recommendation | PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion and approval by the client - standard should be in time and/or distance. |
| Justification | PMP reasoning and justification for the local standard that has been recommended. |

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

Accessibility standards assumptions

Walking (average of 3mph)

| Time (minutes) | Miles | Metres | Factor reduction | Metres (straight line to be mapped) |
|----------------|-------|--------|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 5 | 0.25 | 400 | 40% | 240 |
| 10 | 0.5 | 800 | 40% | 480 |
| 15 | 0.75 | 1200 | 40% | 720 |
| 20 | 1 | 1600 | 40% | 960 |
| 25 | 1.25 | 2000 | 40% | 1200 |
| 30 | 1.5 | 2400 | 40% | 1440 |

Assumption - National Guidelines reduce actual distances into straight line distances by a 40% reduction. This is to allow for the fact that routes to open spaces are not straight-line distances but more complex. The 40% reduction is based on robust research by the NPFA in numerous areas using a representative sample of pedestrian routes.

indicated that they would expect to walk. Below 15% of users would cycle or use public transport.

The key statistics arising from the household survey with regards access to parks are:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 20 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 16 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 2 | 5 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |

The above table reveals that the average time (mean) residents expect to travel to a formal park on foot is 12 minutes, with the most common response (mode) being 10 minutes. The range of responses, represented by the quartiles was 2 – 60 minutes for those who walk and 5 – 60

expectation from residents in the market towns that facilities will be provided local to their home.

The household survey reveals the following key statistics:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car | Walk (Local) | Car (Local) |
|----------------------|------|-----|--------------|-------------|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 30 | 15 | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 120 | 60 | 40 | 40 |
| Mean (minutes) | 13 | 22 | 11 | 13 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 120 | 60 | 40 | 40 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 |

As highlighted, the majority of residents expect to travel by foot and the modal response was 10 minutes for both types of park. The mean response was 12 minutes and the range of responses varies from 5 – 120 minutes. Local parks are expected to be in closed proximity to the home, with a mean of 10 minutes.

For those who expect to travel by car, responses varied from 2 minutes to 60

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|-----|----|----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 20 | 10 | 15 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 30 | 30 | 15 | 20 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 120 | 120 | 60 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 24 | 21 | 12 | 15 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 3 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 120 | 120 | 60 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 |

Residents who expect to reach a local park on foot are willing to travel between 1 and 60 minutes. The mean is 12 minutes while the modal response is 10 minutes.

The modal response for residents who would expect to reach a country park on foot is 10 minutes. As highlighted, a greater proportion of residents would travel by car to country parks. For these residents, the mean expected travel time was 21 minutes and the mode was 20 minutes. The first quartile figure was 15 minutes.

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

| PARKS AND GARDENS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|---|------------------|-------------------|-----|--------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Definition | Includes urban parks and formal gardens. Parks usually contain a variety of facilities, and may have one of more of the other types of open space within them. Their primary purpose is informal recreation. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| National and local standards | None | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 15 minute walk time (Urban), 20 minute drive time (Rural) | Wyre Forest – 15 minute walk time (Town), 10 minute walk time (Local) | Bromsgrove – 15 minute walk time | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ryedale – 30 minute drive time (Town), 15 minute walk time (Local) | Wychavon – 15 minute walk time | York – 20 minute walk time (City), 15 minute walk time (Local) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Of those residents that currently use formal parks, 57% walk and 23% drive. 13% of current users travel below 5 minutes, with 28% travelling 5 – 10 minutes and 21% travelling up to 15 minutes.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Consistent with the patterns portrayed by current users, 71% of respondents to the household survey expect to walk to access a formal park and 16% prefer to drive. Even to larger country parks, 52% of residents</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Of those residents that currently use formal parks, 21% drive while the majority of the remainder walk. It appears that the majority use parks within close proximity to their home. Only 13% of those who currently walk travel greater than 15 minutes.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Like those who use parks and gardens frequently, 87% of residents expect to travel on to local parks and 70% would walk to town or country parks. 24% would travel by car to town or country parks, but only 2% would expect to drive to local parks. Just over 5% would either cycle or take the bus. This suggests that there is an overwhelming</p> | <p>Smaller settlements</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Almost all of those who walk to parks travel 15 minutes or less. Over half of those residents who drive travel less than 15 minutes.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Analysis demonstrates that 46% of residents would expect to travel to local parks by car. 47% would expect to walk. Residents expect to travel by car to country parks (67%) and only 22% would walk.</p> <p>A summary of responses to the household survey is set out below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Country Park Walk</th> <th>Car</th> <th>Walk (Local)</th> <th>Car (Local)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Country Park Walk | Car | Walk (Local) | Car (Local) | | | | | |
| Method of travel | Country Park Walk | Car | Walk (Local) | Car (Local) | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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| | minutes for those residents who would anticipate driving. | minutes and the modal response was 20 minutes, while the mean was just above this at 22 minutes. Local parks were expected to be within 13 minutes of the home when travelling by car. | |
| Other comments | <p>The Public Needs Survey undertaken as part of the Synectic Study indicated that approximately 18% of residents mentioned distance they are required to travel as a barrier to the use of parks.</p> <p>When asked the maximum distance they would travel to use parks and gardens such as The Quarry, the majority (62%) of those who gave a response said over 3 km.</p> <p>Analysis of opinions relating to the quantity of parks in Shrewsbury demonstrates that the primary reason given by those who are dissatisfied is that parks are located too far from their home.</p> | <p>Access for children and young people needs to be a key consideration given that there are limited methods of transport that can be used by this age group. Parks provide a number of facilities and activities that encourage young people to use this type of open space as supported by the IT for young people survey undertaken in North Shropshire. This is particularly important consideration for both the market towns and smaller settlements.</p> | <p>Access for children and young people needs to be a key consideration given that there are limited methods of transport that can be used by this age group. Parks provide a number of facilities and activities that encourage young people to use this type of open space as supported by the IT for young people survey undertaken in North Shropshire. This is particularly important consideration for both the market towns and smaller settlements.</p> |
| PMP recommendation | 5 – 15 minutes walk time (local) | <p>5 – 15 minutes (local)</p> <p>10 – 20 minutes drivetime (country parks)</p> | <p>5 – 15 minutes (local) or 10 minutes drive time (local)</p> <p>15 – 20 minutes drive time – Country parks</p> |

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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| Justification | <p>It is suggested that two standards are set – one for country parks and one for local parks.</p> <p>If a drivetime standard is set for country parks, this could be applicable for all settlement hierarchies (15 minutes)</p> <p>It may be necessary to set two standards for local parks – expectations in the rural settlements are split and a drive time standard may be more appropriate.</p> |
|---------------|---|

| NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL OPEN SPACE | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| Definition | Includes publicly accessible woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands (eg downlands, commons, meadows), wetlands and wastelands. | | |
| National and local standards | <p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20 ha / 5km from a site of 100 ha / 10km from a site of 500 ha. Woodland Trust Access Standards recommend that no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2 ha in size and that there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20 ha within 4km (8km round-trip) of people's homes</p> <p>Natural England have a commitment to champion preventative health solutions in the natural environment and have adopted an objective of providing accessible natural space within 300 metres (or 5 minutes walk) of every home in England for exercise, relaxation and wellbeing.</p> | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 10 minute walk time | Wyre Forest - 10 minute walk time | Bromsgrove – 15 minute walk time |
| | Ryedale – 30 minutes drive time (Sites over 5 ha), 15 minute walk time (Local) | Wychavon –15 minute walk time | York – 15 minute walk time |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Of those residents that currently visit natural and semi natural open spaces, 49% walk while 43% drive. 26% of current users travel below 5 minutes, with 28% travelling 5 – 10 minutes and 19% travelling up to 15 minutes. 25% of users currently travel over 15 minutes to reach</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>66% of residents currently using natural open space travel on foot while the remainder travel by car.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>63% of respondents would expect to travel to natural and semi natural open spaces on foot. 30% would travel by car.</p> | <p>Smaller Settlements</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>53% of those who currently use natural and semi natural open spaces travel on foot. 91% travel for 15 minutes or less.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Perhaps in light of the nature of the rural settlements, 62% of respondents</p> |

a natural open space.

Preferred travel patterns

57% of respondents to the household survey expect to walk to access natural open space while 32% would expect to drive. This suggests that residents expect to have less reliance on the car to reach these spaces than analysis of current user patterns demonstrates is the case.

The key statistics arising from the household survey with regards access to natural open spaces are:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 15 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 20 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 30 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 120 | 180 |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 22 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 5 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 120 | 180 |

This demonstrates that like parks, there is an expectation that natural and semi sites will be available locally. The following key statistics were derived from the household survey:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 20 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 16 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 2 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |

It is clear that there is significant variation in the expectations of residents, with responses ranging from 1 minute up to 60 minutes. When considering access on foot, the modal response was 10 minutes and the mean response is slightly higher at 12 minutes.

Those residents who travel by car are willing to travel further, with the mean

expect to reach natural areas on foot. 29% would travel by car while 6% indicated that they would cycle.

The statistics derived from an analysis of the findings of the household survey include:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 20 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 120 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 10 | 17 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 120 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |

The mean and modal responses are both 10 minutes, indicating that natural and semi natural spaces are expected locally. The first quartile is 5 minutes, while the third quartile is 15 minutes. Overall, opinions and expectations range from 1 – 120 minutes.

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|--|-----------------------|---|----|---|--|
| | <table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="517 193 696 264">Mode (minutes)</td> <td data-bbox="696 193 822 264">5</td> <td data-bbox="822 193 969 264">15</td> </tr> </table> | Mode (minutes) | 5 | 15 | <p>expectation being 16 minutes although the modal response was 10 minutes.</p> | <p>For those who travel by car, the modal response is also 10 minutes, although the mean figure is higher at 15 minutes and analysis of the quartile figures suggests that more residents are willing to travel greater distances.</p> |
| Mode (minutes) | 5 | 15 | | | | |
| <p>Other comments</p> | <p>In terms of reasons that prevent residents from visiting these facilities more often, the most commonly cited reason was that they are too far away. This was mentioned by approximately 9% of respondents, suggesting it is less of a constraint compared to parks and gardens. When asked the maximum distance they would travel to use natural and semi natural green spaces the majority of those who gave a response said over 3 km. However, it is important to note that the surrounding area contains a network of SSSIs (28 in total), 55 Wildlife Sites and the southern part of the Borough forms part of the nationally</p> | | <p>Many residents highlight the importance of the countryside and the close proximity of such a resource to their home. Access to natural open spaces is perceived to be on of the key benefits of living in rural settlements.</p> | | | |

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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| | designated Shropshire Hills Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB). These sites supplement the urban natural and semi natural open spaces. | | |
| PMP recommendation | 5 – 15 minutes | 5 – 15 minutes | 5 – 15 minutes |
| Justification | It may be possible to set the same standard for all three areas based on a walk time. The modal response is 10 minutes in both market towns and smaller settlements, although expectations are higher in Shrewsbury (5 minutes). The deliverability of a lower standard in Shrewsbury would be questioned. | | |

| AMENITY GREEN SPACE | | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|---|
| Definition | Most commonly but not exclusively found in housing areas. Includes informal recreation green spaces and village greens. | | |
| National and local standards | None | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 10 minute walk time | Wyre Forest - 10 minute walk time | Bromsgrove – 10 minute walk time |
| | Ryedale – 10 minute walk | Wychavon – 10 minute walk time | York – 5 minute walk time |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Of those residents that currently visit amenity spaces, 92% walk highlighting that people use local sites. This is further reflected in the analysis of current travel patterns, which demonstrates that all users travel below 15 minutes. It should be noted that the above statistics are based on a low number of users.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Reflecting the emphasis on walking exhibited in the analysis of current user patterns, 84% of respondents to the household survey expect to walk to access amenity spaces. Of the</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>With the exception of two residents, all of those who describe amenity space as their most frequently visited type of open space travel on foot. Only two residents travel for more than 10 minutes. It should be noted that the above statistics are based on low numbers.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>It is clear that there is an emphasis on the provision of local amenity spaces, with 88% of residents expecting to walk to these sites. 7% of residents would travel on the bus.</p> <p>The key statistics arising from the household survey include:</p> | <p>Smaller Settlements</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>62% of frequent users of amenity spaces travel on foot. Most users travel for 15 minutes or less and almost all of those that travel further travel by car.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Residents living in smaller settlements have lower expectations with regards the proximity of amenity spaces than other areas, with 70% expecting to walk to amenity spaces while 25% feel that they should drive. 3% would cycle.</p> <p>The expectations of residents in this area are summarised in the table below:</p> |

remainder, 11% would travel by car, and 5% by public transport or bike. The key statistics arising from the household survey with regards access to amenity spaces are:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 5 | 15 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 | 20 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 30 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 8 | 16 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 5 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 30 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 5 | 15 |

The above table reveals that the average time (mean) residents expect to travel to amenity space is 8 minutes on foot. The most common response was 5 minutes, although analysis of the range of responses suggests that some residents are willing to travel up to 30 minutes.

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 30 | 45 |
| Mean (minutes) | 8 | 13 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 30 | 45 |
| Mode (minutes) | 5 | 5 |

As highlighted in both the current travel patterns and by the expectations that sites will accessible on foot, the above statistics demonstrate that amenity spaces are expected to be one of the most local types of open space. The modal response is 5 minutes and the mean response is 8 minutes. The maximum residents are willing to travel is 30 minutes.

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 | 20 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 8 | 14 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 2 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 5 | 10 |

For those that would expect to walk, amenity spaces are expected to be available locally. The modal response is 5 minutes and the mean is 8 minutes. The third quartile is 10 minutes.

Those who feel that amenity spaces should be within a driving distance are willing to travel further. The mode is 10 minutes and the mean response is higher, at 14 minutes. Responses ranged from 2 – 60 minutes.

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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| | | | |
| Other comments | | Findings from the IT young people survey undertaken in North Shropshire indicate that amenity green space is a popular type of open space for young people. It was found that young people using amenity greenspaces walk between 5 and 10 minutes. | |
| PMP recommendation | 5 – 10 minutes | 5 – 10 minutes | 5 – 10 minutes |
| Justification | There is scope to set the same standard in all three areas. In general, expectations range between 5 and 10 minutes and there is an emphasis on local availability of space in all settlement sizes. Consideration could be given to the agreement of a drivetime standard for smaller settlements. However, this is likely to be unrealistic. The application of the quantity standard will enable the determination of the minimum size of a settlement in which amenity space would be expected. | | |

| PROVISION FOR CHILDREN | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Definition | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children aged 11 and below. While it is recognised that a wide variety of opportunities for children exist (including play school, other activities and open spaces not specifically designed for this purpose, as per PPG17, this typology considers equipped spaces specifically designed for use by children, for example play areas. | | |
| National and local standards | <p>Fields in Trust (formally NPFA)</p> <p>LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace.</p> <p>LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line).</p> <p>NEAPs aged min 8; min area size 1000msq; should be located 1,000 metres or 15 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (600 metres in a straight line).</p> | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 10 minute walk time | Wyre Forest – 10 minute walk time | Bromsgrove – 10 minute walk time |
| | Ryedale – 10 minute walk time | Wychavon – 10 minute walk time | York – 10 minute walk time |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Perhaps unsurprisingly, of those residents who regularly visit play areas, 82% walk. It is clear that residents predominantly use their local play area, with 36% travelling below 5 minutes and a further 33% travelling between 5 and 10 minutes. It should be noted that the above statistics</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>87% of current users travel on foot. 67% travel for 10 minutes or less indicating that like in Shrewsbury, residents use play areas that are in close proximity to their home.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>92.5% of residents would expect to travel on foot to a play area for children. Only</p> | <p>Smaller Settlements</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>56% of those using facilities for children frequently travel on foot. Some residents travel up to 25 minutes to reach facilities for children. Both the higher distance travelled and the lower level of access to facilities on foot suggests that residents of the rural settlements travel to reach their</p> |

are based on a low number of users.

Preferred travel patterns

Reflecting the emphasis on walking exhibited in the analysis of current user patterns, 93% of respondents to the household survey expect to walk to a play area. The key statistics arising from the household survey with regards play areas are:

| Method of travel | Walk |
|----------------------|------|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 7 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 9 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 5 |

The above table reveals a variation in expectations, with

3% would cycle and 1% would take the bus. Again, this demonstrates that play areas are expected to be local to the home.

This is reflected in the statistics from the household survey which are summarised overleaf:

| Method of travel | Walk |
|----------------------|------|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 35 |
| Mean (minutes) | 8 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 35 |
| Mode (minutes) | 5 |

Residents expect to travel up to 35 minutes to reach a play area. The majority would suggest travelling 10 minutes or lower, with the mean being 8 minutes and the modal response 5 minutes.

nearest facility for children.

Preferred travel patterns

68% expect to walk to play facilities for children, while 25% feel that provision should be within a driving distance. Again, this demonstrates a lower expectation for local facilities than in other areas of the county.

| Method of travel | Walk |
|----------------------|------|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 5 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 8 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 5 |

Despite a willingness to drive to facilities, those residents who expect to be within walking distance suggest that facilities should be local to the home. The modal response for play

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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|--------------------|--|---|---|
| | <p>some residents willing to travel up to 60 minutes to a play area. The modal response was 5 minutes and the mean response is 9 minutes.</p> | | <p>areas is the same for that in other areas of the county. The mean is also 8 minutes.</p> |
| Other comments | <p>The public survey undertaken by residents as part of the Synectic report asked what is the maximum distance people would travel to use children's play facilities within Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough. Of those that responded (259 residents), there was a significant variation in terms of expectations (with some people being willing to travel over 3 km and others only willing to travel up to 250m).</p> <p>Many residents also commented on the need to ensure that residents have access to facilities in close proximity from their home, and without having to cross large roads or other physical barriers. This reinforces the importance of accessibility when planning the strategic distribution of play facilities.</p> | <p>According to a survey undertaken in North Shropshire, 20% of children use play areas. Walking is their current method of transport, however a number of respondents stated that they would like to access play areas by walking, cycling, skating or car. The top reason for using this facility is to meet friends and it is close to home.</p> | |
| PMP recommendation | 5 -10 minute walk time | 5 -10 minute walk time | 5 -10 minute walk time |

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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| Justification | <p>While consultation points strongly towards the expectation that facilities will be provided locally, consideration should be given to the balance between quality and quantity, and whether a five minute walk time standard is achievable. The same expectations are evident in the smaller rural settlements, although more residents are willing to accept that they must travel to reach facilities. Either a drive time standard could therefore be considered, or the quantity standard could be used to determine the minimum population that would be required for a play area to be provided.</p> |
|---------------|---|

| PROVISION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Definition | Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving young people aged 12 and above. While it is recognised that a wide variety of opportunities for young people exist (including youth clubs and open spaces not specifically designed for this purpose, as per PPG17, this typology considers only those spaces specifically designed for use by young people eg youth shelters, skate parks, BMX tracks and multi use games areas. | | |
| National and local standards | <p>Fields in Trust (formally NPFA)</p> <p>LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace.</p> <p>LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line).</p> <p>NEAPs aged min 8; min area size 1000msq; should be located 1,000 metres or 15 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (600 metres in a straight line).</p> | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 15 minute walk time | Wyre Forest - 15 minute walk time | Bromsgrove – 15 minute walk time |
| | Ryedale – 15 minute walk time (Urban), 20 minute drive time (Rural) | Wychavon – 15 minute walk time | York – 15 minute walk time |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>The number of responses from residents using teenage facilities is insufficient to draw conclusions on current travel patterns. All of those who did respond indicated that they walk to facilities.</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>The number of responses from residents using teenage facilities is insufficient to draw conclusions on current travel patterns.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>79% of respondents suggested that they</p> | <p>Smaller Settlements</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>The number of responses from residents using teenage facilities is insufficient to draw conclusions on current travel patterns.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Like provision for children, residents</p> |

Preferred travel patterns

Analysis of the expectations of respondents to the household survey suggests that 68% of residents would expect to walk, while 14% would travel by car. It is also clear that a higher number of residents would expect these facilities to be accessible by public transport (11%) and by bike (7%) than other typologies. The key statistics arising from analysis of the household survey are:

| Method of travel | Walk |
|----------------------|------|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 120 |
| Mean (minutes) | 13 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 120 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 |

would walk to facilities for teenagers. Unsurprisingly, there was a greater reliance on cycling than for other open spaces, with 7% suggesting that they would expect to access these facilities by bike. 10% of residents would travel by car.

The issues emerging from the household survey are summarised below:

| Method of travel | Walk |
|----------------------|------|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 40 |
| Mean (minutes) | 10 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 40 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 |

It is clear that residents expect to travel further to facilities for young people than they do for facilities for children. The modal response is 10 minutes and this is also supported by the mean which is 10

in the smaller settlements have lower expectations with regards the proximity of facilities for young people. While 44% would expect to find facilities for teenagers in walking distance, 43% would expect to drive and 9% suggest that such facilities should be within cycling distance. Expectations are highlighted in more detail below:

| Method of travel | Walk |
|----------------------|------|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 11 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 |

While the first quartile figure is 5 minutes, the mode is 10 minutes and the mean is 11 minutes. Responses range from 1 – 60 minutes.

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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|--------------------|---|---|---------------|
| | The above table suggests a degree of consistency in expectations, with the modal response being 10 minutes and the mean being 13 minutes. A small minority of residents are willing to travel particularly long distances to reach facilities for young people. | minutes. Expectations range from five minutes (first quartile) to 15 minutes (third quartile). The maximum residents are willing to travel is 40 minutes. | |
| Other comments | The public survey undertaken by residents as part of the Synectic report asked what is the maximum distance people would travel to use children's play facilities within Shrewsbury and Atcham Borough. Of those that responded (259 residents), there was a significant variation in terms of expectations (with some people being willing to travel over 3 km and others only willing to travel up to 250m). | | |
| PMP recommendation | 10 – 15 minutes. | 5 – 15 minutes | 5 –15 minutes |
| Justification | Like other standards, there is similarity between expectations in different areas of the county. Residents in Shrewsbury perhaps have the lowest expectation. This similarity would suggest that the same standard should be set in all areas, however the deliverability of this should be questioned, particularly in the rural areas. The higher reliance on access by bike and bus than for other typologies should also be incorporated into the standard if possible. | | |

OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Definition | <p>Natural or artificial surfaces either publicly or privately owned used for sport and recreation. Includes school playing fields. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outdoor sports pitches • tennis and bowls • golf courses • athletics • playing fields (including school playing fields) • water sports. | | |
| National and local standards | No national standards, although the Comprehensive Performance Assessment highlights “% of the population within 20 minutes of a range of 3 different sports facility types, one of which must be quality assured” as one of their key performance indicators. | | |
| Local standards | None | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 15 minute walk time (grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens), 20 minute drive time (synthetic turf pitches, golf course and athletics track) | Wyre Forest – 10 minute walk time (grass pitches) , 15 minute drive time (tennis courts, bowling greens, synthetic turf pitches, golf courses and athletics tracks) | Bromsgrove – 10 minute walk time (grass pitches), 15 minute drive time (tennis courts and bowling greens), 20 minute drive time (synthetic turf pitches, golf course and athletics track) |
| | Ryedale –15 minute drive time (Urban), 20 minute drive time (Rural) | Wychavon –15 minute walk time (grass pitches and tennis courts), 15 minute drive time (synthetic turf pitches, golf courses and bowling greens) | York – 15 minute walk time (grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens), 20 minute drive time (synthetic turf pitches, golf course and athletics track) |

| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Grass Pitches</p> <p>68% of residents expect to walk to grass pitches while 24% will travel by car.</p> <p>The key statistics arising from the household survey are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>45</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>45</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 5 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 45 | 30 | Mean (minutes) | 11 | 12 | Minimum (minutes) | 2 | 5 | Maximum (minutes) | 45 | 30 | Mode (minutes) | 5 | 5 | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Grass Pitches</p> <p>63% of residents expect to walk to grass pitches while 20.3 will drive.</p> <p>The findings of the household survey are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>45</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>45</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 5 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 10 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 45 | 30 | Mean (minutes) | 11 | 12 | Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 3 | Maximum (minutes) | 45 | 30 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | <p>Smaller Settlements</p> <p>Grass Pitches</p> <p>There is a split in opinion with regards the provision of grass pitches in smaller settlements. While 40% of residents would expect to walk, 47% would travel by car. 7.5% would cycle while 4.5% would use the bus.</p> <p>The household survey suggests that:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>5</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>14</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>150</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>12</td> <td>17</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>2</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>150</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 15 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 14 | 20 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 150 | 20 | Mean (minutes) | 12 | 17 | Minimum (minutes) | 2 | 15 | Maximum (minutes) | 150 | 20 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 15 |
|----------------------|---|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|---|---|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|----|----------------|---|---|--|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|---|---|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|--|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|---|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|-----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|----|-------------------|-----|----|----------------|----|----|
| | Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 45 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 45 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 45 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 45 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 14 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 150 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 2 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 150 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Synthetic Turf Pitches

Analysis highlights a split opinion with regards travelling to synthetic pitches, with 44% indicating that they will travel on foot to a pitch and 42% travelling by car.

The key statistics arising from the household survey are:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 15 | 14 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 3 | 5 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |

Synthetic Turf Pitches

It can be seen that while 44% would expect to walk to a synthetic pitch, 30% would travel by car. There are also high numbers of residents who would travel by bike (14) and bus (11%).

The main issues with relation to Synthetic Pitches are:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 20 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 30 | 30 |
| Mean (minutes) | 11 | 14 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 3 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 30 | 30 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |

Synthetic Turf Pitches

The majority of residents expect to travel by car to use synthetic turf pitches. Only 24% indicate that they would walk to such facilities, although 10% would cycle and 9% would travel by bus.

Analysis relating to synthetic pitches in the smaller settlements indicates that:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 35 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 14 | 15 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 3 | 5 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 35 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |

Tennis Courts

50% of residents expect to walk to tennis courts while 36% will travel by car. 9% will cycle.

The key statistics arising from the household survey are:

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 30 | 30 |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 14 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 2 | 5 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 30 | 30 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 15 |

Tennis Courts

There is an expectation that tennis courts will be provided locally, with 63% of residents suggesting that they would walk. Surprisingly, 10.5% would cycle and 6.8% would go by bus. 19.7% would rely on the car, meaning that less people would travel by car to tennis courts than any other sports facility.

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 30 | 30 |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 12 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 3 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 30 | 30 |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |

Tennis Courts

50% of residents living in the rural settlements would expect to use a car to access tennis courts. 31% would expect these facilities to be provided more locally, in sufficient proximity to the home to travel on foot.

| Method of travel | Walk | Car |
|----------------------|------|-----|
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 5 |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 10 |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 10 |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 40 | 60 |
| Mean (minutes) | 17 | 11 |
| Minimum (minutes) | 5 | 1 |
| Maximum (minutes) | 40 | 60 |
| Mode (minutes) | 15 | 10 |

| | <p>Bowling Greens</p> <p>The expected pattern of travel for bowling greens is similar to tennis courts. 50% of residents would walk to bowling greens while 39% would drive. 5% would use public transport.</p> <p>The key statistics arising from the household survey are:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>12</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 30 | 60 | Mean (minutes) | 12 | 15 | Minimum (minutes) | 2 | 5 | Maximum (minutes) | 30 | 60 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | <p>Bowling Greens</p> <p>62% of residents would walk to a bowling green while 20.6% would drive. 9.2% would cycle while 8.2% would use the bus.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>90</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>11</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>90</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 90 | 30 | Mean (minutes) | 11 | 12 | Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 5 | Maximum (minutes) | 90 | 30 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | <p>Bowling Greens</p> <p>50% of residents in smaller settlements would drive to a bowling green, while 46% would walk. 7% of residents would expect to travel by bus.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>60</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>16</td> <td>12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>60</td> <td>150</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 5 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 10 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 15 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 150 | Mean (minutes) | 16 | 12 | Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 1 | Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 150 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |
|----------------------|---|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|---|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|---|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|---|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|----|---|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|----|
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 30 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 2 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 30 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 90 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 11 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 90 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 16 | 12 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 150 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | <p>Golf Courses</p> <p>In contrast to other outdoor sports facilities, there is a clear preference from residents to drive to golf courses, with 73% suggesting they would drive. Only 21% would walk, while 4% would cycle and 2% would use public transport.</p> <p>The key statistics arising from the household survey are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="526 654 952 1276"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>20</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>60</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>18</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>5</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>60</td> <td>90</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 20 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 90 | Mean (minutes) | 18 | 18 | Minimum (minutes) | 5 | 5 | Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 90 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 15 | <p>Golf Courses</p> <p>In contrast to other types of outdoor sports facilities, there is a reliance on the car to reach golf courses, with 61% of residents indicating that they would drive. Just under 10% of residents would expect to reach golf courses by public transport or on a bike.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="974 526 1400 1149"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Mean (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Minimum (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Maximum (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 15 | <p>Golf Courses</p> <p>It is clear that residents in the smaller settlements do not expect golf courses to be local to their home, with 85% of residents suggesting that they would drive to these facilities. A further 4% would travel by bus.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1534 494 1960 1117"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>60</td> <td>210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>29</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>3</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>60</td> <td>210</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 20 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 30 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 210 | Mean (minutes) | 15 | 29 | Minimum (minutes) | 3 | 5 | Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 210 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|---|-----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|---|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|--|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|-----|----------------|----|----|
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 18 | 18 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 5 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 90 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 15 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 20 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 210 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 15 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 3 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 210 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Other comments</p> | <p>Results from the Comprehensive Performance Assessment highlighted that 4% of the population in Shrewsbury</p> | | <p>Consultation undertaken with Council officers indicated that residents within smaller settlements travel to Market</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

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|--------------------|--|--|--|
| | <p>and Atcham Borough are within 20 minutes of a range of 3 different sports facility types.</p> <p>A lack of access to school sites was perceived to be a particular issue by residents and user groups.</p> | | Towns to use outdoor sports facilities. |
| PMP recommendation | <p>Pitches – 5 - 10 minutes Walk</p> <p>STP 10 – 20 minutes walk or 10 – 15 min car</p> <p>Tennis courts – 5 – 15 minutes walk</p> <p>Bowling Greens – 10 – 15 minutes walk or car</p> <p>Golf Courses 10 – 20 minutes car</p> | <p>Pitches – 5 - 10 minutes Walk</p> <p>STP 10 – 20 minutes walk or 10 – 15 min car</p> <p>Tennis courts – 5 – 15 minutes walk</p> <p>Bowling Greens – 10 – 15 minutes walk or car</p> <p>Golf Courses 10 - 20 minutes car</p> | <p>Pitches – 10 minutes Walk or car</p> <p>STP 10 – 20 minutes walk or 10 – 15 min car</p> <p>Tennis courts – 10 – 15 minutes walk or car.</p> <p>Bowling Greens – 10 – 15 minutes walk or car</p> <p>Golf Courses 10 – 20 minutes car</p> |
| Justification | <p>There are quite high expectations with regards the proximity of outdoor sports facilities. In particular, tennis courts and bowling greens are expected locally. It may therefore be necessary to set walk time standards for pitches, tennis courts, bowling greens. There are slightly lower expectations with regards synthetic pitches and golf courses so drive times could be set for these facilities. Again, it will be important to balance quality with quantity. Provision in the smaller settlements (with the possible exception of grass pitches) may be less feasible and therefore drivetime standards may be more appropriate.</p> | | |

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

| ALLOTMENTS | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|--|---|----------------------------------|------|-----|--|--|--|---|
| Definition | Opportunities for people to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion. May also include urban farms. This typology does not include private gardens. | | | | | | | | |
| National and local standards | None | | | | | | | | |
| Benchmarking | Telford – 15 minute walk time | Wyre Forest - 10 minute walk time | Bromsgrove – 15 minute walk time | | | | | | |
| | Ryedale – 15 minute walk (Urban), 15 minute drive (Rural) | Wychavon – 15 minute walk time | York – 15 minute walk time | | | | | | |
| Consultation | <p>Shrewsbury</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Of the small number of responding residents who currently hold an allotment plot, 44% drive while 33% walk to reach the site. While 60% travel less than 10 minutes, the remainder of users travel between 15 and 25 minutes to reach their allotment.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>The household survey demonstrates similar variations in opinion, with 53% of residents expecting to walk to an allotment while 33% would drive. 11% would cycle. The key statistics arising from the household survey with regards access to</p> | <p>Market Towns</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Insufficient residents responded to comment.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Evidence suggests that there is a greater split in opinion between the mode of transport used to reach allotments and any other type of open space. 49% of residents would expect to walk to an allotment while 44% would drive. The remainder would use the bus.</p> <p>Analysis of the breakdown of responses for allotments reveals the following results:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="987 1369 1406 1431"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Method | Walk | Car | | | | <p>Smaller Settlements</p> <p>Current travel patterns</p> <p>Insufficient residents responded to comment.</p> <p>Preferred travel patterns</p> <p>Like other types of open space, fewer residents in the rural settlements expect facilities to be located in close proximity to their home. Only 33% would anticipate sites being in walking distance, while 58.5% would drive.</p> <p>The key issues arising from the analysis of the household survey can be summarised as:</p> |
| Method | Walk | Car | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

| | <p>allotments are:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="539 260 958 882"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>60</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>12</td> <td>13</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>60</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The above table reveals that the average time (mean) residents expect to travel to allotments is 12 minutes on foot or 13 minutes by car. The modal response for both types of transport was 10 minutes.</p> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 30 | Mean (minutes) | 12 | 13 | Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 5 | Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 30 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | <table border="1" data-bbox="992 196 1406 810"> <thead> <tr> <th>of travel</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>7</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>15</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>35</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>12</td> <td>14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>1</td> <td>5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>35</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>It can be seen that expectations are broadly similar whether residents travel by car or on foot. The mode for both methods of travel is 10 minutes and the mean is 12 minutes and 14 minutes respectively. For those residents that walk to an allotment, expectations range between 1 and 35 minutes. The first quartile is 7 minutes, the second 10 minutes and the third 15 minutes.</p> | of travel | | | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 7 | 10 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 35 | 60 | Mean (minutes) | 12 | 14 | Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 5 | Maximum (minutes) | 35 | 60 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | <table border="1" data-bbox="1559 196 1973 818"> <thead> <tr> <th>Method of travel</th> <th>Walk</th> <th>Car</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Quartile 1 (minutes)</td> <td>5</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 2 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 3 (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quartile 4 (minutes)</td> <td>50</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mean (minutes)</td> <td>11</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum (minutes)</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum (minutes)</td> <td>50</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mode (minutes)</td> <td>10</td> <td>10</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The modal response for those who expect to travel by car is 10 minutes. The mean response is higher, at 15 minutes. Those who expect to walk anticipate much more localised provision, with the modal response also being 10 minutes and the mean response only 11 minutes.</p> | Method of travel | Walk | Car | Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 | Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 | 20 | Quartile 4 (minutes) | 50 | 60 | Mean (minutes) | 11 | 15 | Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 3 | Maximum (minutes) | 50 | 60 | Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 |
|-----------------------|---|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|---|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|--|-----------|--|--|----------------------|---|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|---|------------------|------|-----|----------------------|---|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 60 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 13 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 60 | 30 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| of travel | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 7 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 15 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 35 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 12 | 14 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 5 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 35 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Method of travel | Walk | Car | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 1 (minutes) | 5 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 2 (minutes) | 10 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 3 (minutes) | 10 | 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Quartile 4 (minutes) | 50 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mean (minutes) | 11 | 15 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Minimum (minutes) | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maximum (minutes) | 50 | 60 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mode (minutes) | 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Other comments</p> | <p>The Allotment Strategy undertaken in 2004 noted that due to the value of land in the Borough and its competing demands for other uses it is</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|--------------------------|
| | extremely unfeasible that there will be any new allotment provision for least another 10 years. Improvements therefore should be based around enhancing the quality of existing sites and maximising the current allotment land provision available by ensuring the occupancy is high and sites are utilised effectively. | | |
| PMP recommendation | 10 – 15 minutes walk or 10 minutes car. | 5 – 15 minutes on foot or a drivetime standard of 10 minutes. | 10- 20 minute drivetime. |
| Justification | Given that expectations are balanced between travelling on foot and by car, consideration should be given to the implications of setting both types of standard. Allotments may play an important role in increasing participation and physical activity and therefore localised provision may be necessary in the larger settlements. Localised provision of allotments in all settlements may not be achievable or desirable. | | |

| Typology | Comments |
|--------------------------|---|
| Green Corridors | As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation |
| Cemeteries / Churchyards | As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation |
| Civic Spaces | As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation |

| | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------|---|---|--|------|------|
| | | 1000 population (urban) and 0.5hectares per 1000 population (rural) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> population (urban) and 0.5hectares per 1000 population (rural) | population | | |
| Provision for children | Accessibility | 10 minute walk time | 10 minute walk time | 10 minute walk time | None | None |
| | Quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing - 0.4 hectares per 1000 0.5 hectares per 1000 population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing - 0.18 play spaces per 1000 0.3 play spaces per 1000 population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.07 hectares per 1000 population (area) / 1 play facility per 1300 population (based on number of sites) Recommended = 0.11 hectares per 1000 population / 1 facility per 785 population | None | None |
| Provision for young people | Accessibility | 15 minute walk time | Not split from children's facilities | 10 minute walk time | None | None |
| | Quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.058 hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 0.06 hectares of young people's provision per 1000 population equates to 11 new sites over the next | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not split from children's facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.02 hectares per 1000 population / 1 facility per 4600 population Recommended = 0.05 hectares of young people's provision per 1000 population equates to 11 new | None | None |

| | | 15 years. | | sites over the next 15 years. | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---|--|---|------|------|
| Outdoor Sports Facilities | Accessibility | 15 minute walk to local outdoor sports facilities, 20 minute drive to synthetic pitches and tennis courts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 minute drive time | 15 minute walk to local outdoor sports facilities, 20 minute drive to synthetic pitches | None | None |
| | Quantity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 2.69 hectares per 1000 population (excluding golf courses) Recommended = 2.69 hectares per 1000 population (excluding golf courses) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.71 hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 2.5 hectares per excluding golf courses and schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 2.37 hectares per 1000 population (excluding golf courses) Recommended = 2.37 hectares per 1000 population (excluding golf courses) | None | None |
| Allotments | Accessibility | | 15 minute walk time | 15 minutes walk time | None | None |
| | Quantity | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0.03 hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 0.05 hectares per excluding golf courses and schools | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing = 0.04 hectares per 1000 population Recommended = 0.04 hectares per 1000 population | None | None |

Appendix G

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Site Details

| | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Site ID | <input type="text"/> | Assessment undertaken by: | <input type="text"/> |
| Site Name: | <input type="text"/> | Date of Assessment: | <input type="text"/> |
| Street | <input type="text"/> | Address Detail | <input type="text"/> |
| Town | <input type="text"/> | Postcode | <input type="text"/> |
| County | <input type="text"/> | | |
| Grid Ref: X | <input type="text"/> | | |
| Grid Ref: Y | <input type="text"/> | | |
| Nr of pitch(es): | Football <input type="text"/> | Cricket <input type="text"/> | Rugby <input type="text"/> |
| | | Hockey <input type="text"/> | Others <input type="text"/> |
| | | | Other <input type="text"/> |

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Changing Accomodation

Site ID:
 Assessment undertaken by:

Changing Accom Name:
 Date of Assessment:

Site Name:

Capacity of changing rooms; (Number of teams that can change at any one time in the facility)

Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)

| Element | Rating | Guidance notes | Comments | Score | As % |
|--|---|--|----------|-------|------|
| About the Changing Accomodation | | | | | |
| Overall Quality | Excellent <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Average <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> No changing <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> | Perceived quality of changing accommodationDoes it look well maintained, clean, safe etc | | 0 | 0% |
| Evidence of vandalism | None <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Yes - some <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Yes - lots <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> | Damage to pavillion, graffiti, broken glass etc | | 0 | 0% |
| Showers | Yes - Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Yes - OK <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Yes -poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> No <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> | Are there showers facilities, what is their quality (if known) | | 0 | 0% |
| Toilets | Yes - Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Yes - OK <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Yes -poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> No <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> | Are there toilets - what is their condition (if known) | | 0 | 0% |
| Parking | Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> OK <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> | Is there enough for circa 20 cars, bays marked out etc | | 0 | 0% |
| Links to public transort | Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> OK <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Poor/non <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> | Is the site close to public transport links, proximity to bus stop, train station, hubs. | | 0 | 0% |
| Security | Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> OK <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> | Does the accomodation look secure - secure doors/windows, evidence of breakins (may get info from User Surveys) | | 0 | 0% |
| Segregated changing | Yes <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> No <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px;" type="checkbox"/> | Is the accomodation used by both male and female teams at same time | | 0 | 0% |
| | | | | 0 | 0% |

Scoring: out of 41

Key:

| | |
|---------------|-----------|
| over 90% | Excellent |
| 60%-89% | Good |
| 40%-59% | Average |
| 30%-39% | Poor |
| Less than 30% | Very Poor |

Total Score 0 %

Non Technical Visual Quality Assessment - Individual Pitch Assessment

Pitch Number ID:
 Site ID:

Site Name:
 Pitch Type:

Background information:

Number of games played on pitch each season

Number of games cancelled due to unfitness of pitch (excluding frozen pitches)

% of games cancelled per season

Assessment Criteria (please rank each of the following aspects for each pitch with an 'X' in the coloured box to the right of the chosen answer)

| Element | Rating | | | | | Guidance notes | Comments | |
|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| About the winter pitch/cricket field | | | | | | | | |
| Grass cover - entire pitch / cricket field | >94% <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | 85-94% <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | 70-84% <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | 60-69% <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | <60% <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Where, 90%+ grass cover should be given 'Excellent'; less than 60% should be considered 'very poor' | | |
| Length of grass | Excellent <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | Very Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | The ideal length of grass will vary between sports | | |
| Size of pitch / cricket field | Yes - fully <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | No- but adequate <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | No - not adequate <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | Does it meet the NGB standard? See pitch sizes tab for dimensions | |
| Adequate safety margins | Yes - fully <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | No- but adequate <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | No - not adequate <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | Does it meet the NGB standard? See pitch sizes tab for dimensions | |
| Slope of pitch / cricket outfield (gradient and cross fall) | Flat <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Slight <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Gentle <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Moderate <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Severe <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | Cricket wickets should be flat. |
| Evenness of pitch / cricket field | Excellent <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | Very Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | Where field is completely level = 'Excellent' |
| Problem Areas: Evidence of Dog fouling | None <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | Yes - some <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Yes - lots <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey | |
| Problem Areas: Evidence of Glass/ stones/ litter | None <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | Yes - some <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Yes - lots <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | If no evidence, assume none. May wish to refer to user survey | |
| Problem Areas: Evidence of Unofficial use | None <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | Yes - some <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Yes - lots <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | eg informal, casual use, unbooked use, kids kickabout etc. If no evidence, assume none .May wish to refer to user survey | |
| Problem Areas: Evidence of Damage to surface | None <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | Yes - some <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Yes - lots <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | eg. golf divots, car-parking on field etc. If no evidence, assume none.May wish to refer to user survey | |
| Training ; Estimated number of hours per week in season | 0 <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | 1 to 2 hrs <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | 2 to 4 hrs <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | 4+ <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | Training which takes place on the pitch area | |
| Changing Accomodation | | | | | | | | |
| Changing Accomodation | Yes <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | No <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | Is the pitch served by changing facilities | | |
| About the equipment/ wicket... | | | | | | | | |
| Winter Sports Only- Goal Posts - quality | Excellent <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | dismantled after game, or are removable goals, assume Excellent. Score only for winter pitches,if not applicable do not score. | |
| Cricket Only - Is the wicket protected when not used | Yes <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | No <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | No <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | Is the wicket protected when not in use - can be roped off or covered. Score only for Cricket, if not applicable do not score | |
| Line markings - quality | Excellent <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | Good <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | Poor <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | e.g. Have they been painted recently; are lines straight and clear etc | |
| Training area | Yes <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | No <input style="width: 20px; height: 15px; background-color: yellow;" type="checkbox"/> | | | eg nets/ goals/ grids off main body of pitch | | |

Scoring:

| | | | |
|--------------|---------|--------|-----------|
| Pitch | #DIV/0! | out of | 53 |
| Equipment | 0 | out of | 9 |
| TOTAL | #DIV/0! | | 62 |

Key:

| | |
|--------------|-----------------------|
| 90%+ | An excellent pitch |
| 64-90% | A good pitch |
| 55-64% | An average pitch |
| 30-54% | A below average pitch |
| Less than 30 | A poor pitch |

Total Score #DIV/0! %

