London Borough of Bexley

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

Evidence on Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Sports, Biodiversity and Metropolitan Open Land

Part 3: Chapter 9 onwards

London Borough of Bexley

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Evidence on Green Infrastructure, Open Space and Sports, Biodiversity and Metropolitan Open Land

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9 Urban Greening Evidence Base

Chapter 9
Urban Greening Evidence Base

This chapter sets out evidence on existing urban greening features in Bexley.

9.1 Greening of Bexley's streets, buildings and other public spaces does more than change the look of these places. Roofs and walls covered in plants, street trees and small pocket parks in between buildings make the city a better place to live, work and invest. These urban greening features act as an important part of Bexley's green infrastructure network; cleaning the air, reducing the risk of flooding and helping to cool the borough. These features also provide important habitats for species in densely urban areas.

Green roofs and walls

9.2 As part of the public consultation undertaken for this study, there was an opportunity to map locations of existing urban greening features such as green roofs, green walls, rain gardens, SuDS and swales onto an online map. Only one existing green roof was identified in this way; the green roof on the Bexley Civic Offices roof.

9.3 Further details of green roofs in the London area has since been published via the www.livingroofs.org website which is supported by the mayor of London and provides a map of green roofs in the Greater London area. The total coverage of green roofs in the borough increased from 8,721 m^2 in 2016 to 9,036m^2 in 2017[119]. This represented an increase of 3.92%. However, this represents only 0.5% of the overall green roof area identified across Greater London (1,507,934m^2 in 2017) in the London Green Roof Map for Greater London[120]. Of the outer London boroughs, Bexley ranks third lowest in terms of m^2 of green roof per person at 0.03m^2 per person. The London average is 0.17m^2 per person in 2017. Barking and Dagenham has the highest per person provision of the outer London boroughs at 0.24m^2 per person.

9.4 The vast majority (78.08%) of green roofs in Bexley are categorised as extensive and have low management requirements, with a relatively small portion of categorised as intensive or biosolar. Of the planning applications made in the

[119] Green Roofs London Borough of Bexley Online at: https://livingroofs.org/london-map-green-roof-boroughs/london-borough-bexley/?utm_source=&utm_medium=&utm_campaign

[120] https://livingroofs.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/Greater-London-Infographic-Hotspot.pdf

last three years, only the residential-led mixed use scheme at Erith Quarry, Fraser Road in Erith[121] is expected to result in a change to the number of green walls in the borough.

9.5 Greenspace Information for Greater London (GiGL) identified two additional 'jetty roosts' which provide space for birds to congregate; one at Erith Yacht Club and the other at Crossness River Wall.

9.6 Green roofs and walls can provide habitat space for a range of insects and ground nesting birds can take up residence depending on the size and character of the space provided. Green roofs typically require low levels of maintenance and can respond positively to the urban environment by making use of space which otherwise would have limited functionality. They can provide space for wildlife which might otherwise be 'squeezed' out of urban environments in the borough. The vegetation and filtering-drainage layer typically incorporated into a green roof will support their ability to retain and allow for the filtration of water. These properties will help to address the risk of flooding in light of climate change in the borough. However, the ability of green roofs to respond positively to flood risk and water pollution will vary across sites due to climate and vegetation type.

Street trees and tree canopy

9.7 Location data was made available by the Parks and Open Spaces Team for 13,185 street trees in Bexley as shown in **Figure 9.1.** There are over 150 different species of street tree; the most prevalent of which is cherries as shown in **Table 9.1** and **Figure 9.2**.

Table 9.1: Breakdown of top 10 street tree (broad) species in Bexley

Broad category	Number in Bexley
Cherries	3,063
Maples	2,183
Whitebeam/Rowans	1,038
Limes	1,009
Birches	909
Ashes	785
Apples	632
Hawthorns	490
Hornbeams	395
Oaks	333

9.8 There is an uneven spread of street trees between the six Geographic Regions. As shown in **Table 9.2**, 46% of these are found in Sidcup. Crayford and Old Bexley has the lowest number of street trees at 842 (6%).

[121] (14/02155/OUTM, details of conditions approved November 2017, including discharging of conditions relating to green roofs/brown walls)

Table 9.2: Street trees by Geographic Region

Geographic Region	Number of street trees	Percentage of total %
Belvedere	1,694	13
Bexleyheath	1,532	12
Crayford and Old Bexley	842	6
Erith	1,447	11
Sidcup	6,087	46
Welling	1,583	12
Bexley	**13,185**	**100**

9.9 **Table 9.3** shows the top ten broad species found in each Geographic Region. Cherries dominate in all but one Geographic Region; Belvedere.

Table 9.3: Top ten broad species by Geographic Region

Highest populations	Belvedere	Bexleyheath	Crayford and Old Bexley	Erith	Sidcup	Welling
1	Maples	Cherries	Cherries	Cherries	Cherries	Cherries
2	Limes	Birches	Maples	Limes	Maples	Maples
3	Ashes	Whitebeams/Rowans	Ashes	Maples	Whitebeams/Rowans	Birches
4	Cherries	Maples	Birches	Whitebeams/Rowans	Ashes	Whitebeams/Rowans
5	Alders	Apples	Whitebeams/Rowans	Plane	Birches	Apples
6	Whitebeams/Rowans	Limes	Limes	Apples	Limes	Hornbeams
7	Poplar	Oaks	Oaks	Birches	Hawthorns	Hawthorns
8	Willows	Plane	Apples	Hawthorns	Apples	Pears
9	Hazels	Hawthorns	Rose	Pears	Hornbeams	Rose
10	Chestnuts	Hornbeams	Chestnuts	Rose	Oaks	Ashes

9.10 It is possible to look at the relative ages of street trees. **Table 9.4** shows the proportion of street trees by age category.

Table 9.4: Street trees by age class

Age class	Number of street trees	Proportion of total %
Over Mature	103	1
Mature	5,608	43
Semi-Mature	3,973	30
Young	3,165	24
Newly Planted	314	2
No data/not applicable	22	0
All	**13,185**	**100**

9.11 Street trees only represent a portion of the borough's overall tree stock and tree canopy. A high resolution map of tree canopy cover for Greater London was produced from aerial imagery using machine learning techniques. The map was produced by Breadboard Labs in collaboration with the Greater London Authority in 2018 as part of the Curio Canopy project. At a borough level, the canopy cover estimate for Bexley is 14.33% or 6,405ha[122]. This is the fourth lowest canopy coverage out of the London Boroughs as shown in **Table 9.5**. Canopy data for Bexley is shown in **Figure 9.3**.

9.12 It is important to note that this figure and rank should be used with caution. The mapping has a stated accuracy of approximately 94%. As it was generated by machine learning, there are some known issues with the identification of scrub, football pitch markings and reedbeds as tree canopy. In addition, scrutiny of the data for Bexley has highlighted further concerns about the mapping not picking up the full extent of the canopy.

Table 9.5: Tree canopy cover by London Borough

Borough	Estimated Canopy Cover %	Area (Hectare)
Barking and Dagenham	17.99	3,765.71
Barnet	27.63	8,646.15
Bexley	***14.33***	***6,405.38***
Brent	18.18	4,309.97
Bromley	23.58	14,966.65
Camden	28.19	2,172.15
City of London	2.37	314.24
Croydon	23.24	8,624.53
Ealing	19.34	5,535.25
Enfield	19.27	8,193.29
Greenwich	17.35	5,022.96
Hackney	22.60	1,900.30
Hammersmith and Fulham	12.11	1,710.71
Haringey	25.45	2,949.33
Harrow	27.52	5,031.21
Havering	24.87	11,408.27
Hillingdon	21.72	11,534.03
Hounslow	16.59	5,641.88
Islington	22.28	1,481.22
Kensington and Chelsea	16.86	1,235.05
Kingston upon Thames	19.12	3,714.30
Lambeth	15.88	2,716.77
Lewisham	17.33	3,520.10
Merton	23.19	3,750.00
Newham	15.58	3,851.98
Redbridge	22.78	5,626.05
Richmond upon Thames	23.77	5,857.60
Southwark	17.95	2,980.17
Sutton	16.77	4,370.12
Tower Hamlets	12.88	2,149.67
Waltham Forest	26.28	3,868.87

[122] https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/curio-canopy

Borough	Estimated Canopy Cover %	Area (Hectare)
Wandsworth	18.19	3,510.11
Westminster	16.17	2,196.42

Source: Breadboard Labs for the GLA (2018) Measurement & spatial analysis of London's tree canopy. Available online at: *https://data.london.gov.uk/dataset/curio-canopy*

9.13 The borough's network of trees provides wildlife value and is the major habitat feature in several of the more built up areas. Street trees and more significant areas which benefit from tree canopy also act as a carbon sink in the borough while having further benefits in relation to limiting the potential for soil erosion, mitigating flood risk and reducing pollutants in the air. Street trees can help to mitigate the heat island effect by intercepting solar energy, and providing shade to limit increases in temperature of surfaces below. The real and perceived benefits of street trees and areas of vegetation which line routes in Bexley relating to reduced impact of noise pollution are particularly relevant where planting has occurred along the busier roads in the borough.

9.14 An increasing number of tree pests and diseases have been identified in the UK in recent years and Oak Processionary Moth (a threat to the various tree species including oak, birch and beech) has been identified in Bexley[123]. A strategic approach to tree planting will be required across the borough to mitigate any potential tree losses driven by climate change and tree pathogens; extending to species diversity and selection. Ensuring GI is considered within areas of growth will ensure the configuration and design of transport links, public realm and residential development can accommodate the healthy growth and development of trees for the future benefit of the borough's wildlife.

Private gardens

9.15 Whilst not publicly accessible, a considerable GI resource is comprised of domestic gardens. The extent of gardens is shown in **Figure 9.4**. From this figure, it is clear that there are spatial variations in the number of domestic gardens across the borough. Flats typically have fewer associated private gardens compared to detached, semi-detached and terraced housing.

9.16 Collectively, front and back gardens in Bexley total 1,695 ha[124]. Research by the Royal Horticultural Society (RHS) estimates that London has had the highest rate of paving over front gardens in the last ten years with over half of all front gardens paved over[125].

9.17 Hard surfaces increase the risk of flooding and contamination from spillages directly entering drains and polluting local watercourses. Additional detrimental impacts relating to the loss of private green spaces include reduced potential for wildlife to travel between the more substantial green spaces in the locality.

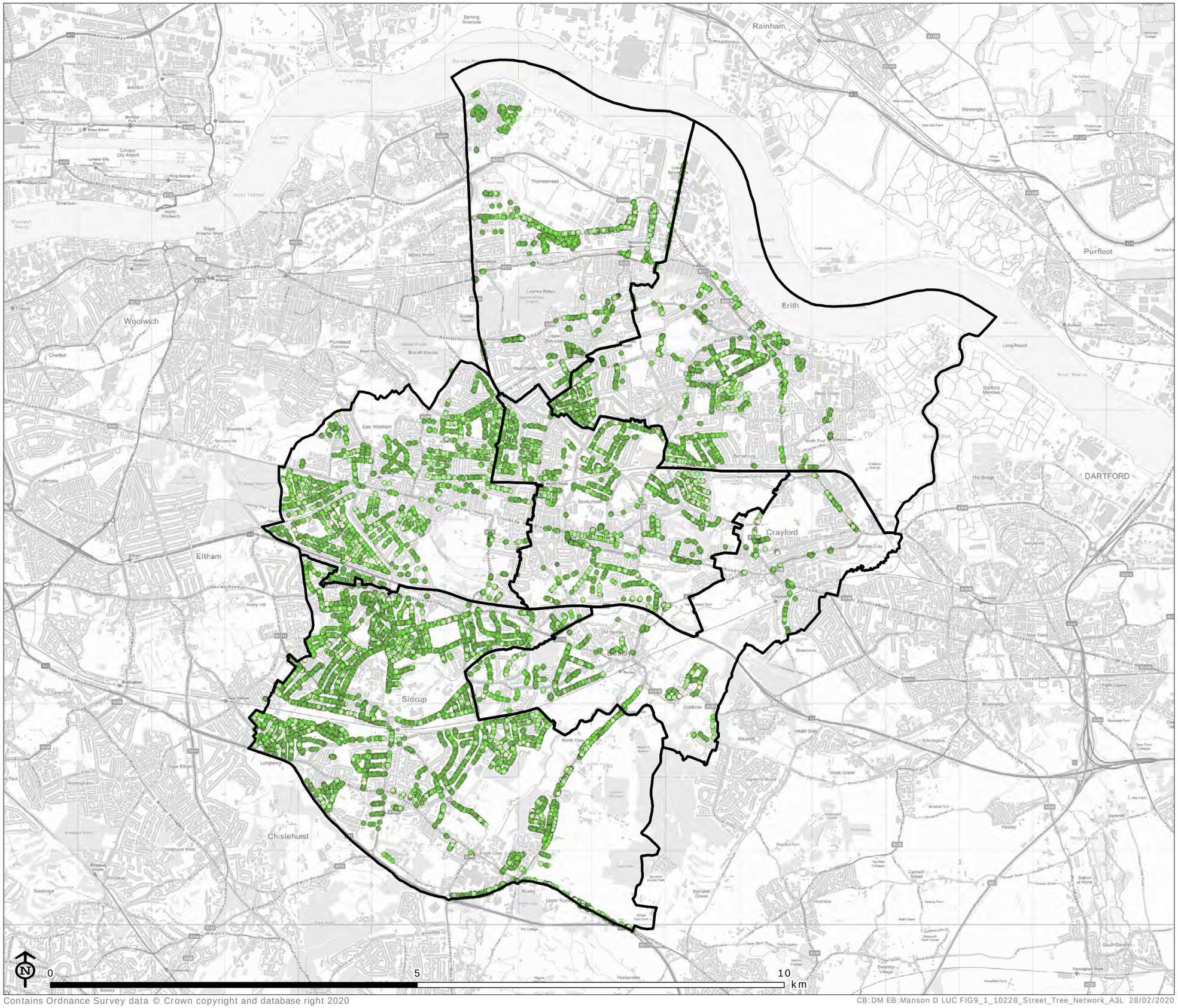
[123] https://www.bexley.gov.uk/services/parks-leisure-and-libraries/trees-borough/oak-processionary-moth

[124] Based on Ordnance Survey MasterMap data

[125] https://www.rhs.org.uk/communities/pdf/Greener-Streets/greening-grey-britain-report.pdf

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Figure 9.1: Street tree network



Geographic Regions

Age class

- Over Mature
- Mature
- Semi-Mature
- Young
- Newly Planted
- Not Applicable

Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

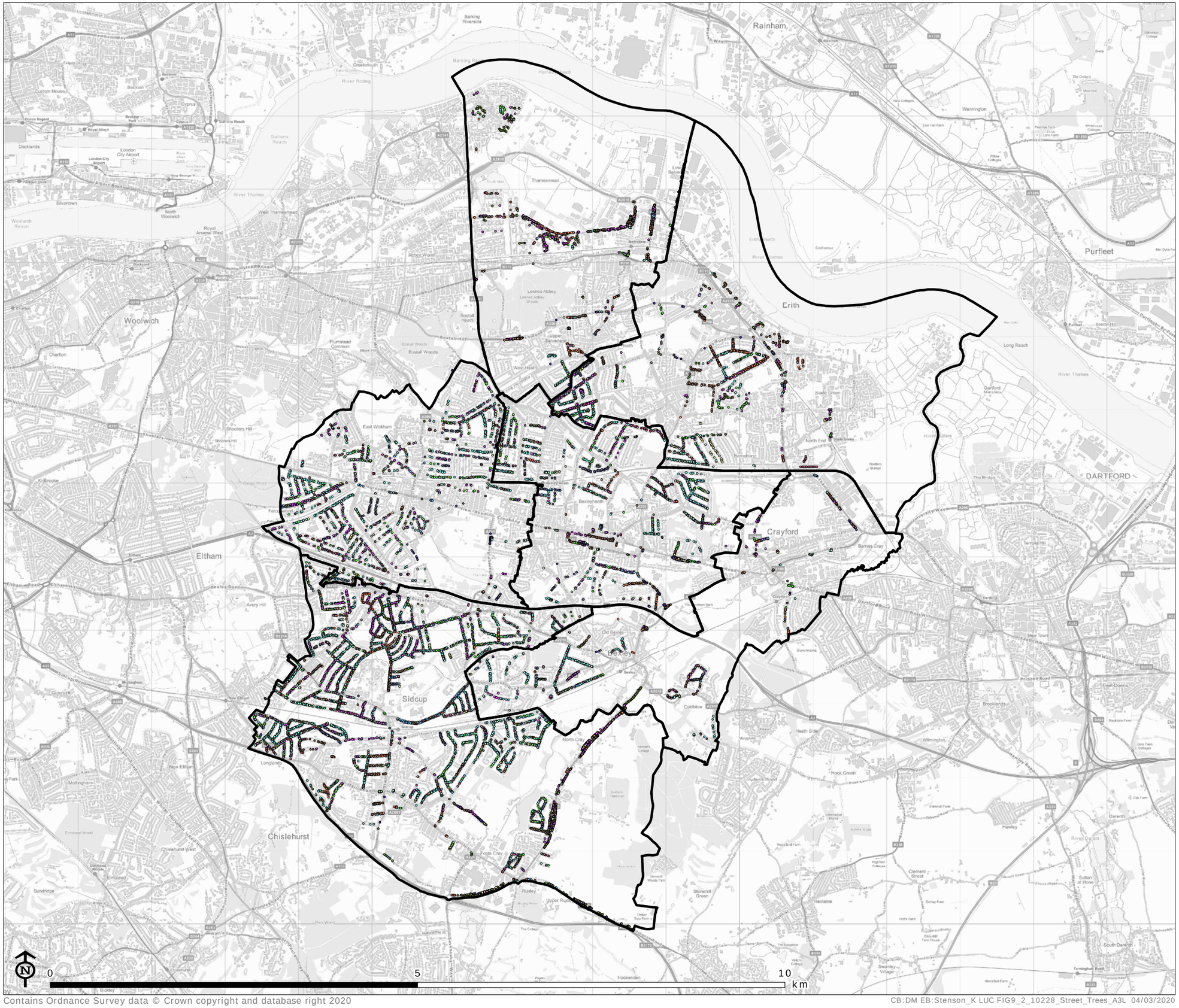
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CB:DM EB:Manson D LUC FIG9_1_10228_Street_Tree_Network_A3L 28/02/2020

Source: OS, LBB

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Figure 9.2: Street trees



Geographic Regions

Tree species (broad category)

- Cherries
- Maples
- Whitebeams/Rowans
- Limes
- Birches
- Ashes
- Apples
- Hawthorns
- Hornbeams
- Oaks
- Other

Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

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CB:DM EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG9_2_10228_Street_Trees_A3L 04/03/2020

Source: OS, LBB

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Figure 9.**3**: Canopy cover

Geographic Regions

Tree canopy cover

Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

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0 5 10 km

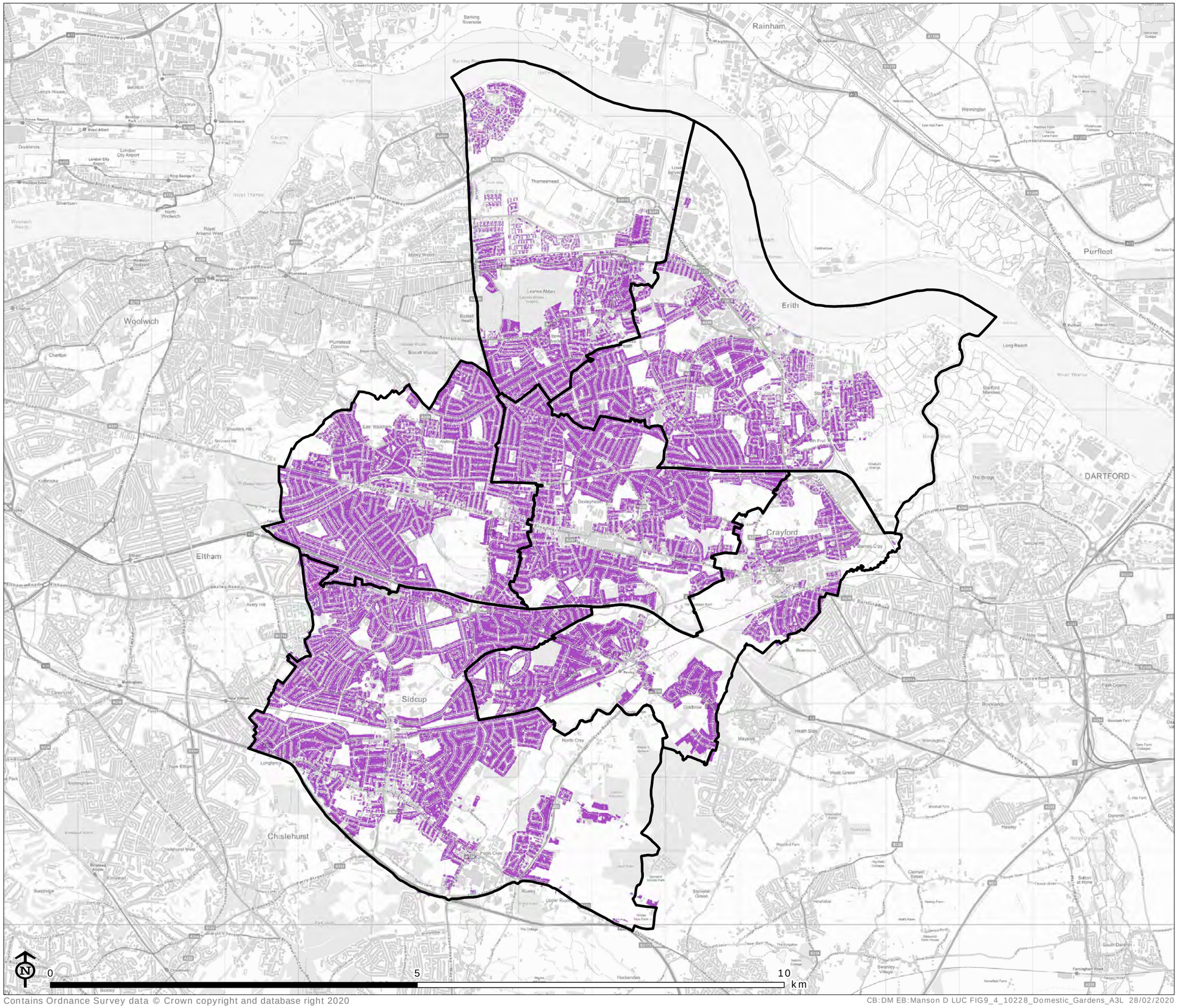
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Source: OS, LBB, GLA

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Figure 9.4: Domestic gardens



Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

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CB:DM EB:Manson D LUC FIG9_4_10228_Domestic_Gardens_A3L 28/02/2020

Source: OS, LBB

Summary of urban greening findings

9.18 The total coverage of green roofs in the borough increased from 8,721 m^2 in 2016 to 9,036m^2 in 2017. This represented an increase of 3.92%. The vast majority (78.08%) of green roofs in Bexley are categorised as extensive and have low management requirements, with a relatively small portion of categorised as intensive or biosolar.

9.19 Location data was made available for 13,185 street trees in Bexley. There are over 150 different species, the most prevalent of which is cherries.

9.20 There is an uneven spread of street trees between the six Geographic Regions. 46% of all mapped street trees are found in Sidcup. Crayford and Old Bexley has the lowest number of street trees at 842 (6%). The majority of mapped street trees are 'mature'.

9.21 Street trees only represent a portion of the boroughs overall tree stock and tree canopy. At a borough level, the canopy cover estimate for Bexley is 14.33% or 6,405ha. This is the fourth lowest canopy coverage out of the London Boroughs; although this figure needs to be used with caution as the mapping methodology has a stated accuracy of approximately 94%.

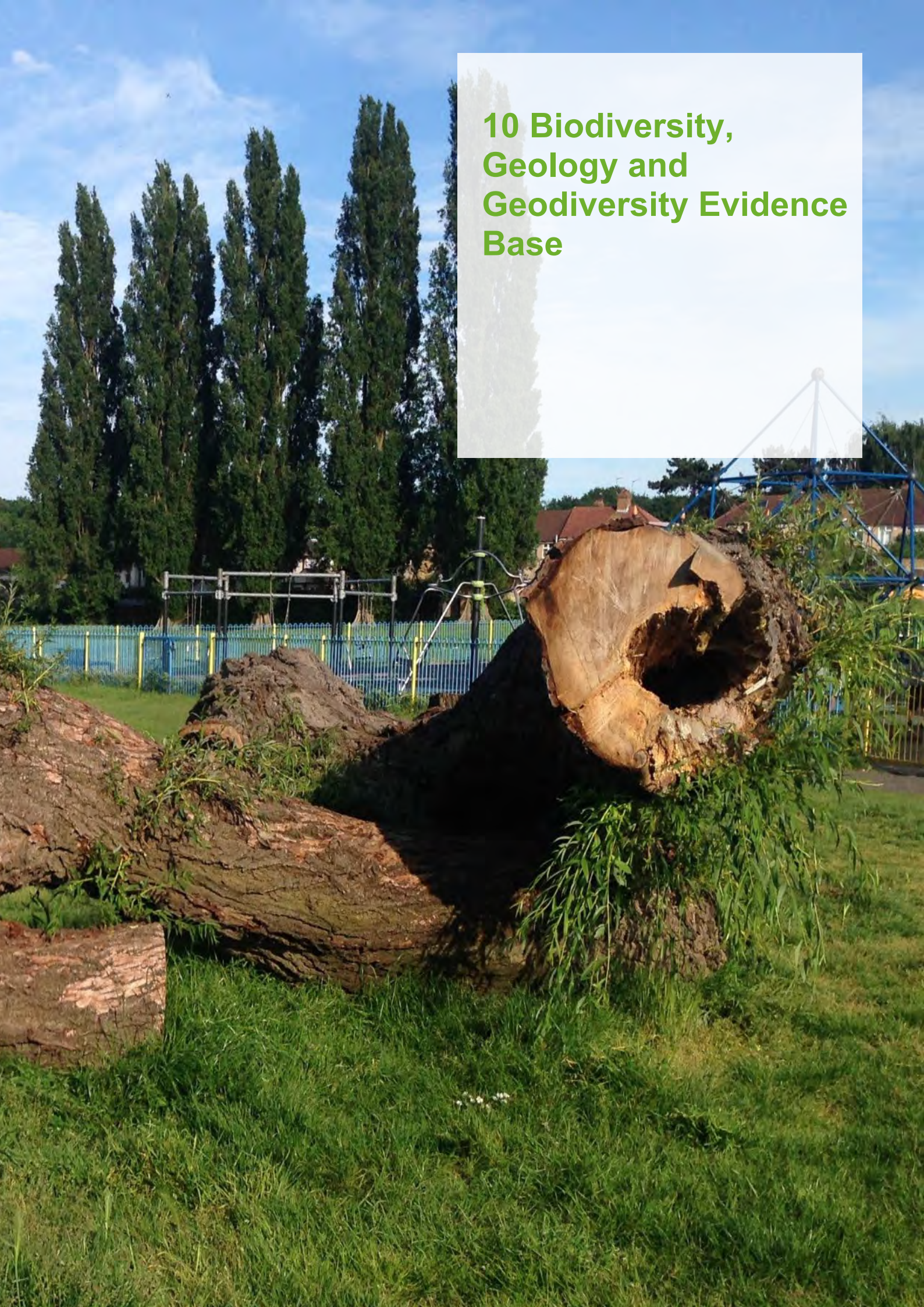
9.22 An increasing number of tree pests and diseases have been identified in the UK in recent years and Oak Processionary Moth (a threat to the various tree species including oak, birch and beech) has been identified in Bexley. A strategic approach to tree planting will be required across the borough to mitigate any potential tree losses driven by climate change and tree pathogens; extending to species diversity and selection. Ensuring GI is considered within areas of growth will ensure the configuration and design of transport links, public realm and residential development can accommodate the healthy growth and development of trees for the future benefit of the borough's wildlife.

9.23 Whilst not publicly accessible, a considerable GI resource is comprised of domestic gardens. There are spatial variations in the number of domestic gardens across the borough. Often, this pattern is related to property type.

9.24 Collectively, front and back gardens in Bexley total 1,695 ha. London has a very high rate of paving over of front gardens. These hard surfaces increase the risk of flooding and contamination from spillages directly entering drains and polluting local watercourses.

9.25 Urban greening has the potential to address a number of the issues highlighted in Chapter 5 of this study

10 Biodiversity, Geology and Geodiversity Evidence Base



Chapter 10
Biodiversity, Geology and Geodiversity Evidence Base

This chapter presents an overview of the ecological networks in Bexley comprising biodiversity and geodiversity assets.

10.1 This chapter presents an overview of the ecological networks in Bexley comprising biodiversity and geodiversity assets. Consideration has been made for both designated and undesignated sites. Where information about conservation management practices in the borough, access to nature and ecological resilience is available this has been included to allow for presentation of the strengths and weaknesses of Bexley in relation to biodiversity and geodiversity. From this it is possible to draw out recommendations to build on the existing local conditions.

Geology and geodiversity

10.2 The underlying geology, and the man-made substrates of former buildings and demolition rubble that overlays much of Bexley's underlying geology can have a profound effect on matters such as sub-surface hydrology and the types of landscapes that can be created, managed and maintained in the urban environment. The borough has a range of distinctive natural landscapes shaped by geological processes, such as undulating chalk downlands[126].

10.3 London's Geological sites are protected through their designation as Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSIs), Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) or Locally Important Geological Sites (LIGS).

Sites of Special Scientific Interest

10.4 Sites protected at a national level, under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 are called SSSIs. Natural England are the statutory body responsible for their safeguarding, monitoring and improvement. London has SSSIs designated for their geological interest.

10.5 There are two Sites of Special Scientific Interest in the borough as shown in **Figure 10.1**. These are Wansunt Pit

[126] Capita Symonds (2012) London Geodiversity Action Plan 2014-2018

SSSI which lies to the east edge of Bexley within the Green Belt to the south of Crayford, and Lesnes Abbey Wood SSSI which lies towards the north west of the borough within Lesnes Abbey Woods:

- Lesnes Abbey Wood contains some of the most fossiliferous deposits in the Greater London area providing remains of a diverse mammal assemblage of early Eocene age. The deposits are also important for studies in the evolution of bird faunas.
- Wansunt Pit, SSSI provides exposures in the Dartford Heath Gravel deposit, with a working floor of Acheulian age discovered in loam overlying the gravel.

10.6 Wansunt Pit SSSI is currently in unfavourable condition due to lack of management, while Lesnes Abbey Wood is in favourable condition.

10.7 There are also several SSSIs located just outside of the borough including Oxleas Woodlands SSSI in the Royal Borough of Greenwich to the west and Ruxley Gravel Pits SSSI in Bromley Borough to the south. Ruxley Gravel Pits SSSI lies adjacent to Hales Field, along the course of the River Cray, which acts as part of the strategic green corridor network in Bexley.

Regionally and Locally Important Geological Sites

10.8 Regionally Important Geological Sites (RIGS) complement the SSSIs coverage and are the most important places for geology and geomorphology outside the statutory network. They are the geological equivalent to Sites of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation. RIGS represent an important educational, historical and recreational resource. Locally Important Geological Sites (LIGS) are of local geodiversity interest. They are equivalent to Sites of Borough or Local Importance for Nature Conservation and accorded equivalent protection[127].

10.9 There are three potential RIGS and one potential LIG in Bexley, shown in **Figure 10.1**. These include North End Pit in the Larner Road Estate; Chalky Dell; and the Erith Submerged Forest. In addition, Parish's Pit has been identified as a potential LIG.

- North End Pit, recommended RIGS contains a rare exposure of brickearth at the western end of a post war housing estate built on the site of the original brickworks.
- Chalky Dell, recommended RIGS is a small, partially-overgrown Chalk pit exposing the junction with the Thanet Sand Formation above including the unweathered glauconite-covered flints of the Bullhead Beds at the base.
- Erith Submerged Forest, recommended RIGS is the best place on the Thames Estuary within Greater London for viewing the Neolithic / Bronze Age submerged forest. At low tides whole tree trunks are revealed amongst the root balls and occasional nuts and seeds can also be found. At least 5 different ages of peat and trees have been dated ranging from approximately 3,000 years ago until over 5,000 years ago.
- Parish's Pit, Erith, recommended LIGS a large, half a square kilometre, former pit that mainly worked Thanet Sand between 1805 and about 1970. A considerable amount of the chalk was used for constructing New Road in 1851[128].

10.10 This geological history is in evidence in several of the borough's open spaces. The SSSI designation at Lesnes Abbey Woods is related to the site's geological significance, which is evidenced by Chalky Dell (RIGS) and the fossil bed; both of which provide educational interest and enhance the site's value as a visitor destination.

10.11 Geology has strong ties with biodiversity, in that the nature of the substrate, as usually determined by the nature of the underlying rock, is a key factor in determining the distribution of habitats and species. An obvious example of this is the distribution of chalk grassland habitats with outcrops of chalk[129].

Biodiversity

10.12 Bexley has large areas of natural and semi-natural habitats comprising woodlands, grazing marsh, pasture, heathland and rivers which support a range of species. Furthermore, the borough's location within the Thames Gateway places it within a wider network of habitats that have been shown to support a diverse range of nationally important invertebrates[130]. The richness of Bexley's natural environment also includes private gardens, parks and open spaces and green 'wildlife' corridors along waterways and railways as well as on the River Thames and its tributaries.

Local Nature Reserves

10.13 There are four Local Nature Reserves (LNR) distributed throughout the borough, covering 130.02ha (see **Figure 10.1**). These include Foots Cray Meadows in the south east, Lesnes

[127] GiGL Non-Statutory Geological Sites https://www.gigl.org.uk/designated-sites/non-statutory-geological-sites/
[128] London Geodiversity Partnership http://londongeopartnership.org.uk/londonsgeositeslist/
[129] English Nature Research Report (2004) Linking Geology and Biodiversity https://www.cbd.int/doc/pa/tools/Linking%20Geology%20and%20Biodiversity%20(part%201).pdf
[130] Natural England (2013) National Character Area profile: Greater Thames Estuary

Abbey Woods and Crossness in the north west of Bexley. The Danson Park Bog Garden is also a designated LNR towards the west of the borough. Three of these LNRs are within the borough's parks at Danson Park, Lesnes Abbey and Foots Cray Meadows. Each of the LNRs in the borough form part of larger SINCs. Furthermore, they are linked to other elements of green infrastructure by existing SINC areas and by strategic green wildlife corridors. Access to LNRs is more limited in the north east of the borough.

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

10.14 Local Wildlife Sites are known as Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in London. Bexley has a rich and diverse network of designated SINCs. The adopted SINC Report[131] provides detailed descriptions, boundaries and guidance to support current Development Plan policies and the development of future Local Plan documents.

10.1560 sites in Bexley have been designated as SINCs, comprising a variety of habitats including ancient semi-natural woodland, mudflats, salt marsh, rivers, scrub and grassland. Their geographic spread is shown in **Figure 10.1**.

10.16 In 2019 the Council commissioned a Partial Review of SINCs in Bexley. The review includes the assessment of 14 sites consisting of existing SINC, and potential new SINCs currently without SINC status. On-site surveys to inform the Partial Review of SINCs took place between August and October 2019 to determine whether sites were considered to be of SINC quality. The Council now need to consider the nature conservation value of the 14 sites alongside other relevant evidence and advice, prior to determining an appropriate land use designation within the emerging new Local Plan. Any changes will also be included within an updated SINC Report.

10.17SINCs are identified by local authorities as being the best examples of non-statutory designated sites within the geographic region. In London, SINCs are divided into three grades.

- The top grade, Sites of Metropolitan Importance, includes the best sites in London. Eight Metropolitan SINCs have been identified within London Borough of Bexley, covering approximately 927.30 hectares of land within Bexley.
- The second grade comprises the Sites of Borough Importance. These are divided into two levels based on their quality, but all are important in the borough context. There are currently 17 Borough Grade I SINCs and 23 Borough Grade II SINCs designated within Bexley, covering approximately 400.65 hectares and 323.83 hectares of land, respectively.
- The third grade comprises the Sites of Local Importance, which provide the borough's residents with access to nature close to home. There are currently 12 designated Local SINCs in the borough, covering approximately 58.51 hectares of land[132].

Nature Conservation Management, the Single Data List

10.18 The single data list is a catalogue of all the datasets that local government must submit to central government in a given year. Improved local biodiversity is one of those data sets. Of the boroughs SINC sites, 21 (35%) were observed to have positive conservation management practices in place in the three years prior to March 2019[133]. It should, however, be noted that where land is under private ownership, access to, and information on the sites are not always available to Local Authority each year, therefore, the number of sites in positive conservation management may be higher. Of the eight Metropolitan sites designated by the Mayor of London within the borough, four were in active management for this period of time.

Accessibility, including Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature

10.19 Access to nature is increasingly seen as a key component of living in an urban environment. The London Plan includes policies for addressing deficiencies in access to nature. Localities where people are more than 1km walking distance from a publicly accessible wildlife Site of Metropolitan or Borough level Importance for nature conservation (SINC) are defined as 'Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature (AoD). Local SINCs are therefore particularly important in or near areas otherwise deficient in nearby wildlife sites.

10.20 Fourteen sites (27%) which are of Borough Importance or Local Importance are not freely accessible to the public.

10.21 As shown in **Figure 10.1**, there are several areas of deficiency in access to nature in the borough. Bexley has 21 main pockets of AoD covering 11.95% of the borough.

10.22 The open space audits identified, for each site, whether the site showed particular potential for biodiversity enhancements. The sites that were identified as such have been shown alongside the AODs in **Figure 10.2**. This figure highlights those sites that are not currently designated as a

[131] London Borough of Bexley (2016) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Report
[132] London Borough of Bexley (2016) Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation Report
[133] Defra (2017) Single Data List - Proportion of local sites where positive conservation management is being or has been implemented

SINC, fall within an AOD and were identified as having potential for biodiversity enhancements.

10.23 Some areas of dense residential development are significantly lacking in access to sites designated for nature conservation, for instance to the north of the A207 between Welling and Bexley. In areas such as this, other elements of the green network such as private gardens, street trees and amenity green space may benefit from ecological enhancement in order to increase ecological connectivity and provide wildlife 'stepping stones'.

10.24 There is some existing connectivity between the borough's SINCs. This is particularly the case for those sites which are located towards the borough's eastern boundary; many of which lie within the Green Belt. The Green Chain Walk also provides connection to out of borough sites on the western boundary including part of Lesnes Abbey Woods and Bostall Woods SINC which lies partly within the Royal Borough of Greenwich. Sites of Metropolitan Importance within the borough are generally located in the east and south, closer to the borough's boundaries; with those of Borough and Local Importance scattered throughout.

Strategic green wildlife corridors

10.25 Bexley has adopted 14 'strategic green wildlife corridors' with the intention of protecting connectivity between SINCs[134]. These corridors, shown in **Figure 10.1**, largely comprising existing linear features such as river corridors, roads and railway sidings. The corridors allow for connectivity particularly from east to west as well as north to south in certain places, notably in the area around the route of the Green Chain Walk from Thamesmead to Lesnes Abbey. Sites adjoining, or close to the River Thames will generally benefit from enhanced connectivity. The length of the River Thames is a Site of Metropolitan Importance. Many of these sites towards the north join abruptly to areas of dense residential and/or industrial development which disrupts potential for connectivity between sites.

10.26 Several major roads bisect the SINC network and may reduce connectivity to out of borough sites. This is the case at Scadbury Park in the London Borough of Bromley, a Site of Metropolitan Importance and Local Nature Reserve to the south of the A20, which would be well connected to The River Cray SINC and Queen Mary's Hospital grounds SINC, if it was not for the main road resulting in fragmentation of these habitat, reducing its connectivity.

Priority habitats

10.27 Bexley contains a number of habitats of national value known as Habitats of Principal Importance and regional value, known as Priority Habitats. The different types in Bexley and their areas (ha) by Geographic Region are listed in **Table 10.1** below:

Table 10.1: Priority habitats[135]

Priority habitat	Belvedere (area ha)	Bexleyheath (area ha)	Crayford and Old Bexley (area ha)	Erith (area ha)	Sidcup (area ha)	Welling (area ha)	Area in Bexley (ha)
Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh	87.99			65.54			153.5
Coastal saltmarsh	0.67			15.40			16.07
Deciduous woodland	102.39	38.96	70.96	23.35	151.95	25.07	412.7
Good quality semi-improved grassland	11.99		7.31	7.74	17.45		44.5
Mudflats	24.06		0.19	50.47			74.7
No main habitat but additional habitats present	8.22	1.59	2.70	14.35	3.06	4.78	34.7

[134] LBB, (2016) SINC Report

[135] Natural England's Priority Habitat Inventory data, 26/07/2019, https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/e8eac9a6297f4544896b667b204ed31a_0

Priority habitat	Belvedere (area ha)	Bexleyheath (area ha)	Crayford and Old Bexley (area ha)	Erith (area ha)	Sidcup (area ha)	Welling (area ha)	Area in Bexley (ha)
Traditional orchard		0.59	0.26	0.06	0.36		1.3
Parkland*	3.10	23.15	3.72	14.43	145.47	80.86	270.7
Wooden common*			0.04				0.04
Wooded parkland			10.16		1.02		11.2

*From the separate wood pasture and parkland priority habitat data set[136]

10.28 Most priority habitats lie within SINCs as shown in **Figure 10.3** (based on data from Natural England). Priority habitats identified within the borough include:

- Several stretches of mudflats along the River Thames and banks of the river Cray and Darent within the River Thames and tidal tributaries SINC;
- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh, including some of the last grazing marshes left in London at Crayford Marshes SINC and Erith Marshes SINC;
- Good quality semi improved grassland at Footscray Meadows SINC, Crayford Rough SINC, Crayford Marshes SINC, Braeburn Park SINC, Sands Spinney SINC, Hollyhill Open Space SINC and Erith Marshes SINC; and
- Numerous small areas of deciduous woodland distributed throughout the borough including the more sizeable areas of Lesnes Abbey Woods and Bostall Woods SINC, Frank's Park SINC Chalk Wood and Joyden's Wood SINC, Braeburn Park SINC, Bursted Wood open space SINC and Bexley Park Wood SINC, as well as smaller areas of open space which are present at the roadside, railside or in-between areas of housing. The percentage of people with access to woodland over 2.0 hectares within 500 metres of where they live in Bexley is however only 4.6%. This is significantly lower than the national average 16.8%[137].

10.29 Most of the woodland areas lie within SINCs and comprise broadleaved woodland with some small pockets of coniferous woodland scattered across Bexley, including 134 acres of ancient woodland. All areas of ancient woodland within the borough are also covered by a SINC designation. Several areas of ancient woodland are of a notable size, for instance Lesnes Abbey Wood which adjoins Bostall Woods in Greenwich and Joydens Woods which crosses the boundary into Dartford. Several smaller fragmented areas of ancient woodland are distributed throughout the borough, either within residential areas or included within other open spaces.

Priority species

10.30 Bexley contains several regionally or nationally important species. Bats and great crested newts are protected under UK and European Union law having suffered relatively recent declines in population. The borough is home to at least nine of 16 bat species found within the UK. Areas of the borough provide good foraging habitat for bats as well as roosting and breeding sites. All three of the newt species which are native to the UK are also found within Bexley. Several ponds around Foots Cray Meadows and Bunkers Hill support the breeding population of this species.

10.31 Black poplar is native to the UK but is scarce and in decline across the country. Foots Cray Meadows contains a mature black poplar within the churchyard to the south and further trees have been planted within the meadows. There are two more mature black polar within Danson Park which have been at this location since the 1960s.

10.32 Lesnes Abbey Wood, Chalk Wood, Bexley Park Woods and North Cray Wood are home to bluebells in springtime. While this species is still widespread in suitable areas of habitat, there is some concern that climate change might cause them problems, especially in the south-east.

10.33 Lesnes Abbey also provides habitat for the only colony of lesser calamine remaining in London at Abbey Ponds. This species is nationally scarce and currently declining. Lesnes Abbey Wood contains what is possibly the only natural population of wild daffodils in London.

[136] Natural England's Wood Pasture and Parkland data, 21/11/2019, https://naturalengland-defra.opendata.arcgis.com/datasets/3f6b41c462a544d7b31c853052610055_0
[137] Woodland trust (2016) Woodland Indicators by local authority

10.34A variety of important habitats including marshes, rivers, ponds, meadows, heathland, light scrub and wasteland are scattered across Bexley and play important roles for other key species. Species benefiting from these types of habitat include the common lizard, kingfisher, skylark, stag beetle and water vole[138][139].

Ecological resilience

10.35 Species diversity is declining worldwide. Between 2002 and 2013 53% of UK species were shown to have declined[140], and the National Ecosystem Assessment has previously indicated that over 40% of priority habitats and 30% of priority species are declining, driven partly by the changing climate[141]. In order to maintain and enhance biodiversity in the borough in the coming years it will be necessary to ensure existing habitats are resilient to the effects of climate change and form a 'coherent ecological network'. Provision of GI in the borough should be informed by the need for habitats to become bigger, better and more joined up; whilst also providing more habitats[142]. This can be achieved by ensuring appropriate management of existing nature conservation sites; working towards the incorporation of habitat features within all areas of existing open space and new GI provision; and seeking opportunities to create ecological links where there are gaps in the network. The multifunctional nature of GI means that other aims such as providing strategic flood storage and areas for recreation can be achieved alongside biodiversity net gains and Bexley's statutory duty under the NERC Act (2006) to *'have regard… to the purpose of conserving biodiversity.'* [143]

10.36 Where new development is coming forward, the potential for ecological enhancement can be considered at multiple scales and incorporated into the master planning process in order to ensure all opportunities are identified. Where development is most dense, requirements for green or brown roofs and multifunctional surface water storage with marginal planting provides a viable solution to develop better ecological resilience where space is at a premium. As the climate changes, habitat connectivity will also be key to ensure that the urban environment is more permeable and will allow species to easily move as conditions change. Identifying existing local connections within the borough and larger corridors which link to the surrounding landscape will help to ascertain which areas have the greatest potential to provide ecological benefit, whether publicly accessible or not. It will be important to set out opportunities for supporting the maintenance of existing, and creation of new, connections and links of these types in the borough. In this regard, appropriate design and incorporation of Bexley's greenways, rivers, railways and roads into new development will be an important consideration as growth proceeds in the borough.

[138] LBB (2011) Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan 2010 – 2015 Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan

[139] LBB. Key species in Bexley. Online at: https://www.bexley.gov.uk/sites/default/files/2020-05/Key-species-in-Bexley.pdf

[140] RSPB (2016) State of Nature

[141] UK National Ecosystem Assessment, https://resources.unep-wcmc.org/products/WCMC_RT053

[142]As set out in Lawton, J. (2010) 'Making Space for Nature: A review of England's Wildlife Sites and Ecological Network.' Submitted to Defra

[143] Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act (2006)

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

Figure 10.1: Biodiversity and geodiversity assets

- Geographic Regions
- Site of Special Scientific Interest
- Local Nature Reserve
- Strategic green corridor

Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation

- Local
- Borough Grade 1
- Borough Grade 2
- Metropolitan
- Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature (AoD)

Geological sites

- Adopted LIGS
- Recommended LIGS
- Recommended RIGS

Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

0 5 10 km

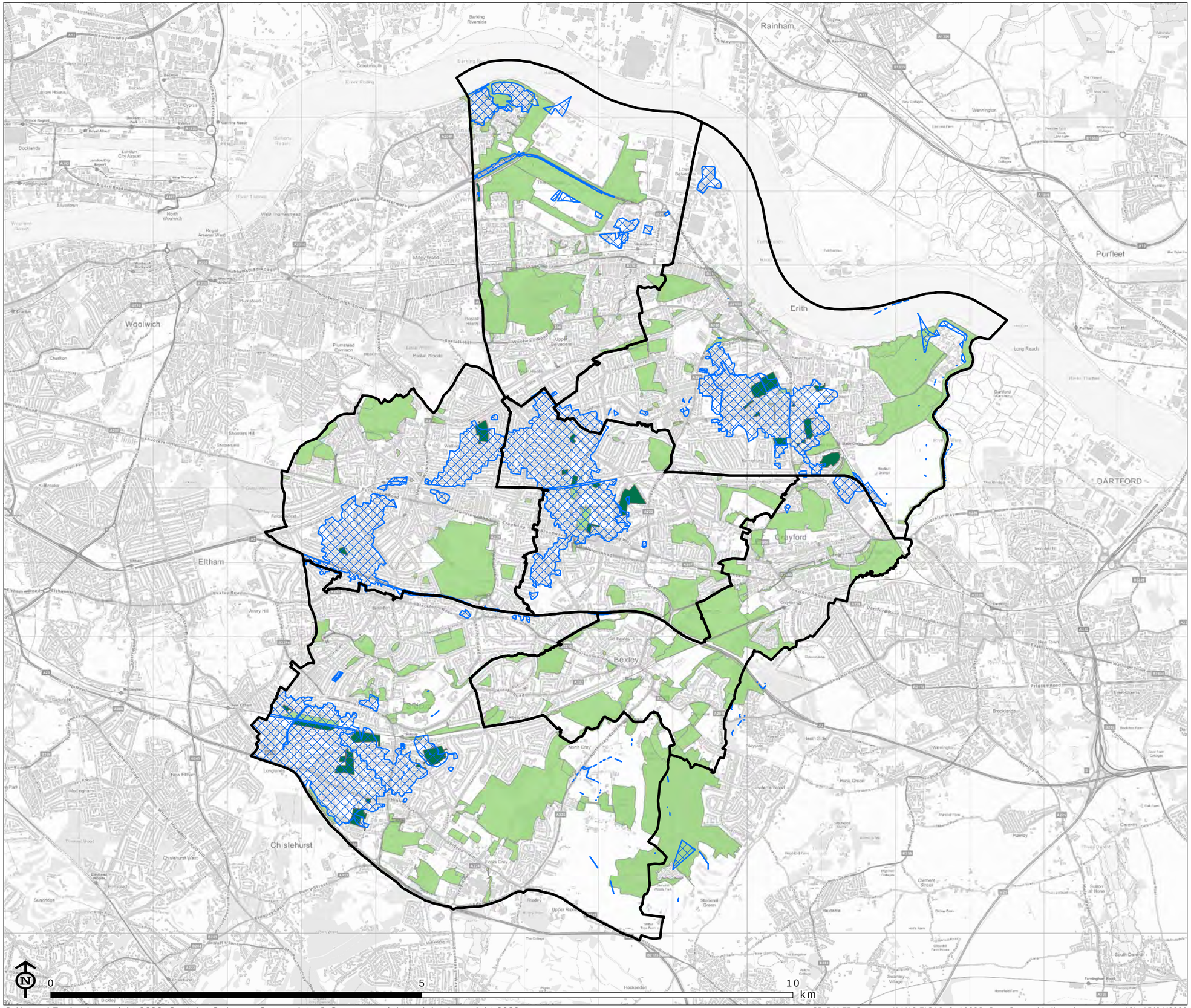
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CB:DM EB:Manson D LUC FIG10_1_10228_Biodiversity_and_Geodiversity_A3L 28/02/2020

Source: OS, LBB, Natural England, GiGL

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

Figure 10.2: Open space sites with potential for biodiversity enhancements



Geographic Regions

Areas of Deficiency in Access to Nature (AoD)

Open spaces (not already SINCs) identified as having potential to enhance biodiversity function

Open space

Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

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CB:DM EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG10_2_10228_OpenSpace_biodiv_enhancements_A3L 15/04/2020

Source: GiGL, LUC, LBB

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

Figure 10.3: Priority habitats, SINCs and ancient woodland

Geographic Regions

Site of Importance for Nature Conservation

Ancient woodland

Priority habitat

- Coastal and floodplain grazing marsh
- Coastal saltmarsh
- Deciduous woodland
- Good quality semi-improved grassland
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Lowland dry acid grassland
- Lowland fens
- Lowland heathland
- Lowland meadows
- Mudflats
- Reedbeds
- Traditional orchard

Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

0 5 10 km

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CB:DM EB:Manson D LUC FIG10_3_10228_Priority_Habitats_A3L 28/02/2020

Source: OS, LBB, Natural England

11 Cemeteries Evidence Base



Chapter 11
Cemeteries Evidence Base

This chapter sets out evidence on the current and future demand for cemetery space in Bexley.

11.1 Data on the current provision and demand for cemetery space in the borough has been provided by the Parks and Open Spaces Team.

Current provision

11.2 There are four cemeteries in Bexley. These are:

- Erith Cemetery (split into Old and New)
- Hillview Cemetery
- Bexleyheath Cemetery
- Sidcup Cemetery

11.3 Managed by the Council, they account for over 20 hectares of land. There are also a number of churchyard cemeteries in the borough. With the exception of one of St. Paulinus Church graveyards, all are full and no longer accept burials.

11.4 It is important to note that Bexley has virtually no space within the borough's boundaries to enable expansion of existing, or provision of new, cemetery space (without appropriating land that is used for other purposes such as open space). However, the Council's cemetery service constantly has provision under review.

Demand

11.5 **Table 11.1** describes the availability of burial space at the Council managed cemeteries.

Table 11.1: Availability of burial space at Council managed cemeteries

Cemetery	Size	Burial plots in use	Available new plots
Bexleyheath	4 ha	Reopening of existing graves, new half graves and other facilities for cremated remains.	0 full graves
Erith	8.5 ha	Reopening of existing graves, new half graves and other facilities for cremated remains. Burial vaults, mausoleum plots available.	New Scheme with potential space for 600 burial vaults. Vaults constructed so far offer (unsold & available now) 70 new plots. This scheme will develop / more vaults constructed as the plots are sold. Hard to estimate "life span "of this development.
Hillview	5.5 ha	New full burial plots, reopening of existing graves, new half graves and other facilities for cremated remains.	1,525 full graves. The average uptake of new graves is 75 annually. Provision based on this is between 15-20 years.
Sidcup	3 ha	Reopening of existing graves, new half graves and other facilities for cremated remains.	0 full graves

11.6 For cemeteries, the former Policy Planning Guidance 17 Annex stated "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."

11.7 Analysis of recent statistics in London Borough of Bexley indicate that:

- ONS deaths and mortality rates for Bexley (published July 2015) show that there were an average of 1,899 deaths over the last 3 years. The number of deaths has remained constant, around 1,900 deaths per year for the past 10 years.
- There has been an average of 189 burials in Bexley a year over the last 5 years, equating to 10.1% of deaths resulted in burial in Bexley. Some of these will be from outside the borough whilst some Bexley residents will be buried out of borough.
- 2014 ONS mid-year population estimates (published June 2015) estimate of 239,865 for 2014.

11.8 The required number of burial grounds for Bexley is therefore 0.79 per 1,000 population. This has fallen from a standard of 2.16 in 2008.

11.9 It is important to note that in 2008, the proportion of burials in Bexley was around 25%. This has reduced significantly. It is considered that the closure of Sidcup Cemetery and the opening of a nearby private cemetery in Bromley, which is out of the borough, could be significant factors towards this reduction in burials in Bexley.

11.10 Using population growth estimates between 2016 and 2036, almost 4,500 full burial spaces are required. A proportion of these will be re-opens (buried in an existing grave with a family member). Assuming that 42% of the 4,475 full burial spaces required will need virgin grave space (the current rate of interments in re-open graves is 58%), approximately 1,900 virgin grave spaces will be required over the next 20 years.

11.11 The table above shows that there are 1,525 full graves at Hill View and provision for 600 burial vaults and mausoleum plots at Erith. This equates to 2,125 burial spaces available. If the current rate of grave re-opens remains the same (or increases), there will be enough full new burial spaces available until 2036.

11.12 These calculations assume that the burial to cremation ratio remains constant and the new burial space to re-opening of existing graves ratio remains constant. It is possible that a changed profile of residents will create a different trend. For example, Roman Catholic, Jews and Muslins prefer burial to

cremation. Sikhs and Hindus prefer cremation[144]. Currently, Bexley have very low proportions of Jewish and Muslims (0% Jewish and 2% Muslim - 2011 Census) and are predicted to remain low in 2030/31.

11.13 Additionally, these estimates do not account for changes to other surrounding areas. In reality future burial space required will be impacted by provision available in surrounding areas.

Indicative costs

11.14 It has been calculated that there should be no new requirement for burial space before 2036. This assumes that trends remain static and there is enough space for burial of cremated remains.

11.15 However, there will likely be need for a new cemetery shortly after the growth period reviewed to 2036. The location of any new space provided will likely be determined by development cost and land availability rather than proximity to demand. There is no dedicated funding stream from central Government for cemeteries so funding falls to local authorities, which are expected to provide sufficient burial space for their residents. Using today's prices, a new cemetery is estimated to cost between £1.2m-£2m. In 2036 this would equate to £2.5m-£3.3m (based on 2.5% inflation). This does not include the cost of land.

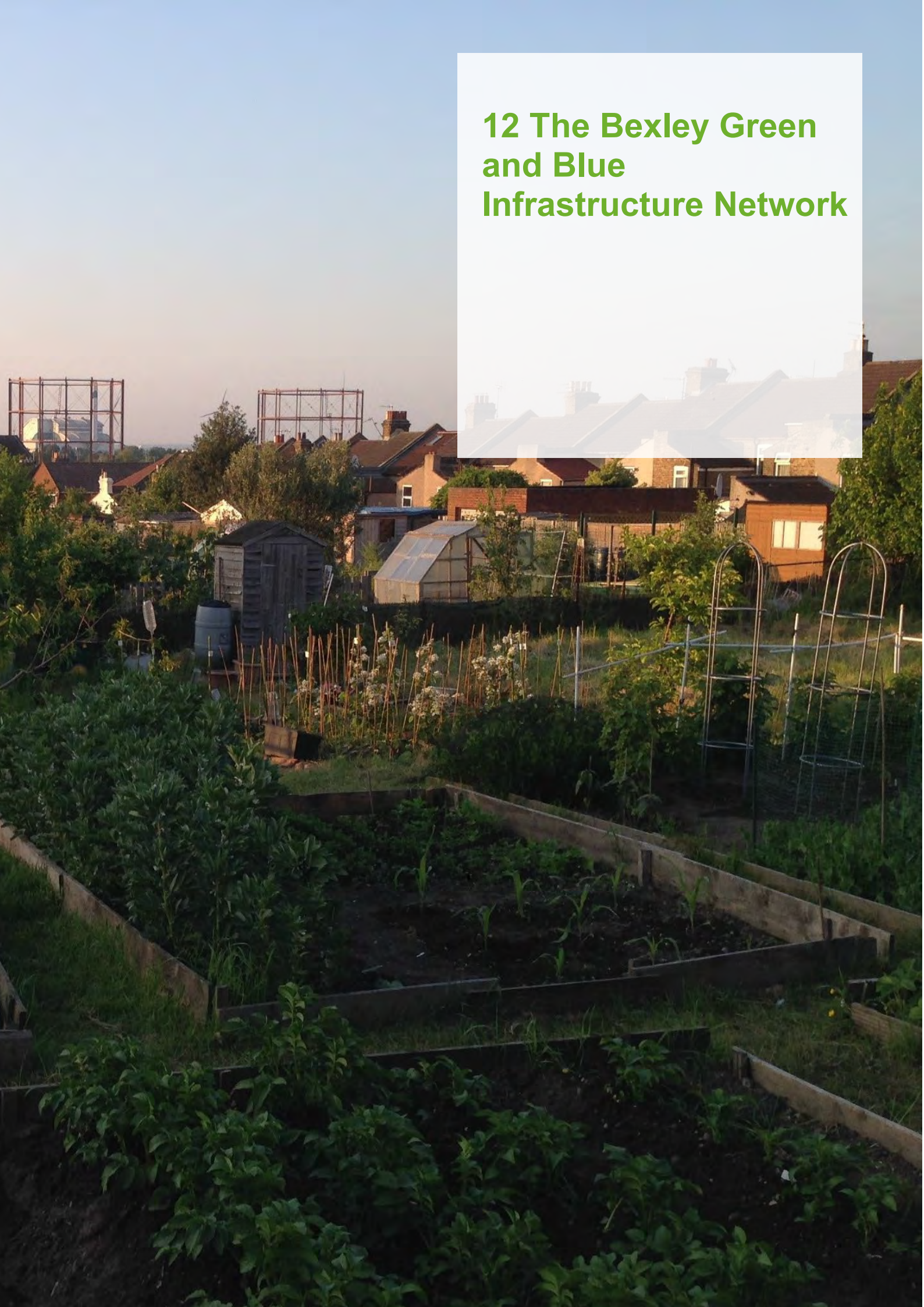
Summary of cemetery capacity findings

11.16 It has been calculated that there should be no new requirement for burial space before 2036. This assumes that trends remain static and there is enough space for burial of cremated remains.

11.17 However, there will likely be need for a new cemetery shortly after the growth period reviewed to 2036. The location of any new space provided will likely be determined by development cost and land availability rather than proximity to demand. There is no dedicated funding stream from central Government for cemeteries so funding falls to local authorities, which are expected to provide sufficient burial space for their residents. Using today's prices, a new cemetery is estimated to cost between £1.2m-£2m. In 2036 this would equate to £2.5m-£3.3m (based on 2.5% inflation). This does not include the cost of land.

[144] An Audit of London Burial Provision, A report for the Greater London Authority by Julie Rugg and Nicholas Pleace, Cemetery Research Group, University of York

12 The Bexley Green and Blue Infrastructure Network



Chapter 12
The Bexley Green and Blue Infrastructure Network

This chapter draws in the findings from previous chapters to provide a holistic assessment of the GI network. This chapter presents opportunities to strengthen and optimise the GI network.

12.1 This chapter of the study looks at the wider green infrastructure network in Bexley through a series of maps layering up the information presented in each of the previous sections. The intention is to provide a holistic assessment of the GI network drawing in the findings from each of the previous sections.

12.2 As part of the audit work that's been undertaken (open space, sports provision, biodiversity), surveyors identified where there was potential to enhance (or develop new) functions. The full results for each site can be found in the site proformas included in **Appendix D**.

Definition of Green Infrastructure

12.3 The term green infrastructure refers to the network of all green and open spaces together with the waterways. Green infrastructure is a multifunctional network that will secure benefits including, but not limited to, biodiversity; natural and historic landscapes; culture; building a sense of place; the economy; sport; recreation; local food production; mitigating and adapting to climate change; water management; and the social benefits that promote individual and community health and well-being.

12.4 Boroughs should[145]:

a. set out a strategic approach to planning positively for the creation, protection, enhancement and management of networks of green infrastructure by producing green infrastructure strategies that cover all forms of green and open space and the interrelationship between these spaces. These should identify priorities for addressing deficiencies

[145] Mayor of London (2016) The London Plan

and should set out positive measures for the design and management of all forms of green and open space. Delivery of local biodiversity action plans should be linked to these strategies.

b. ensure that in and through DPD policies, green infrastructure needs are planned and managed to realise the current and potential value of these to communities and to support delivery of the widest range of linked environmental and social benefits.

Green Infrastructure Focus Map

12.5 The Green Infrastructure Focus Map is a new tool and evidence base produced by the GLA to help London's decision-makers identify where green infrastructure improvements and investments might be best targeted, and what kind of interventions might be most useful for the needs of a specific area.

12.6 The Green Infrastructure Focus Map is intended to help:

- identify where there is more need or less need for green infrastructure interventions;
- describe which specific environmental or social issues have the greatest need for intervention in a location; and
- highlight other issues that green infrastructure can't necessarily help with, but that are useful context for decision making (e.g. income deprivation).

12.7 The interactive map uses a similar series of themes to this study to present the data; including:

- Environmental health
- Water
- Climate
- Air quality
- Biodiversity
- Social wellbeing
- Active transport
- Noise
- Health

12.8 It goes on to present a composite score of all variables. This map has been in development while this GI study has been underway and has been published in time for the data to be utilised in this study.

12.9 Alongside the interactive map, a resource database has been produced. This includes a list of actions that can be taken to address particular issues. It also includes a list (which will be actively maintained) of potential funding sources for GI interventions.

12.10 An extract of the GI Focus Map for Bexley can be seen in **Figure 12.1**. This map shows the Composite indicator for all variables in the GI Focus Map. The Composite indicator counts the number of variables that exceed the identified threshold in a hex (or London average when no threshold is available). As can be seen on the map, Welling has four of the highest scoring hex grids, Sidcup and Crayford and Old Bexley have two each.

12.11 The composite score uses an equal weighting across every variable. This simple approach was taken to avoid biases due to:

- green infrastructure affects different issues in different ways;
- some green infrastructure types may be more effective in addressing one issue to the detriment of other issues;
- not all green infrastructure benefits are equally supported by evidence and may not apply to all green infrastructure types;
- some issues may be a greater priority for different locations and organisations at different times; and
- some datasets or variables are less robust as a proxy for a specific issue than others.

12.12Figure 12.2 shows the GI resources identified in Bexley through this study. **Figures 12.3 to 12.8** show more detail for each of the Geographic Regions.

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

Figure 12.1: GI Focus Map Composite Score

Belvedere
Erith
Welling
Bexleyheath
Crayford and Old Bexley
Sidcup
Woolwich
Rainham
Purfleet
DARTFORD
Eltham
Chislehurst

10

Geographic regions

Composite score of all variables

- 2 - 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8 - 10

The composite counts the number of variables that exceed the identified threshold in a hex (or London average when no threshold is available).

0 5 10 km

Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

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CB:DM EB:Manson D LUC FIG12_1_10228_GI_Focus_Map_A3L 28/02/2020

Source: OS, GLA

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

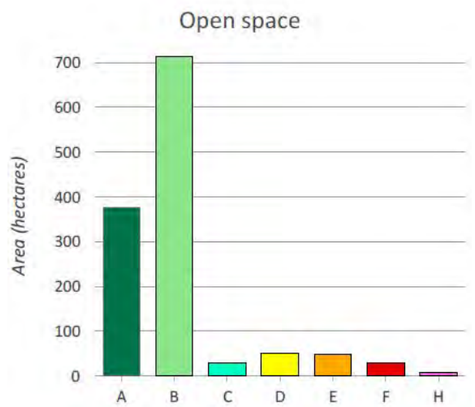
Figure 12.2 : GI in Bexley

- Geographic region
- Strategic green corridor
- Playing pitches and other sport
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Blue infrastructure
- SINC
- Green Belt
- Air quality focus area
- Domestic gardens
- Flood storage area

Open space

- A: Parks and gardens
- B: Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces
- C: Linear open spacess
- D: Amenity green spaces
- E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms
- F: Cemeteries and churchyards
- H: Provision for children and teenagers

Population 2016	244,990
Population 2036	285,384
Open space (hectares)	1253.83
Public open space (hectares)	1099.96
SINC (number)	66
SINC (hectares)	1709.87
Street trees (number)	16540
Green roofs (number)	20
Gardens (hectares)	1688.62



Map Scale @A3: 1:50,000

LUC

0 1 2 km

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CB:DM EB:Stenson_K LUC FIG12_X_10228_GI_Assets_A3L 04/03/2020

Source: OS, LBB, GiGL, DCLG, London Datastore

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

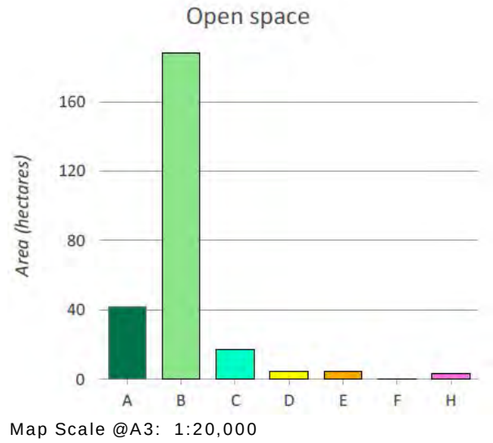
Figure 12.3 : GI in Belvedere

- Geographic region
- Strategic green corridor
- Playing pitches and other sport
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Blue infrastructure
- SINC
- Air quality focus area
- Domestic gardens

Open space

- A: Parks and gardens
- B: Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces
- C: Linear open spacess
- D: Amenity green spaces
- E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms
- F: Cemeteries and churchyards
- H: Provision for children and teenagers

Population 2016	37,831
Population 2036	44,427
Open space (hectares)	259.61
Public open space (hectares)	255.14
SINC (number)	12
SINC (hectares)	397.31
Street trees (number)	1855
Green roofs (number)	6
Gardens (hectares)	161.44



Map Scale @A3: 1:20,000

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Source: OS, LBB, GiGL, DCLG, London Datastore

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

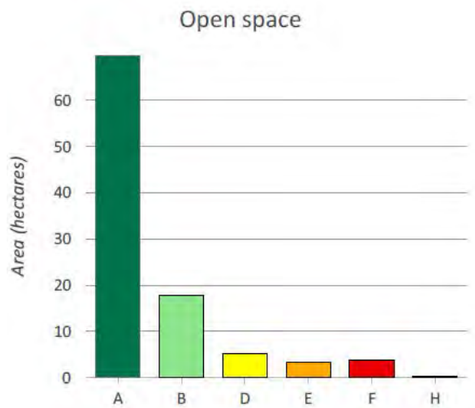
Figure 12.4 : GI in Bexleyheath

- Geographic region
- Strategic green corridor
- Playing pitches and other sport
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Blue infrastructure
- SINC
- Green Belt
- Air quality focus area
- Domestic gardens
- Flood storage area

Open space

- A: Parks and gardens
- B: Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces
- C: Linear open spacess
- D: Amenity green spaces
- E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms
- F: Cemeteries and churchyards
- H: Provision for children and teenagers

Population 2016	33,508
Population 2036	42,104
Open space (hectares)	99.95
Public open space (hectares)	93.47
SINC (number)	9
SINC (hectares)	108.29
Street trees (number)	2067
Green roofs (number)	1
Gardens (hectares)	289.89



Map Scale @A3: 1:16,000

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Source: OS, LBB, GiGL, DCLG, London Datastore

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

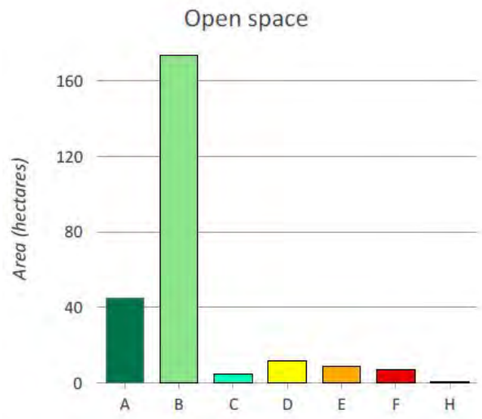
Figure 12.5 : GI in Crayford and Old Bexley

- Geographic region
- Strategic green corridor
- Playing pitches and other sport
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Blue infrastructure
- SINC
- Green Belt
- Air quality focus area
- Domestic gardens
- Flood storage area

Open space

- A: Parks and gardens
- B: Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces
- C: Linear open spacess
- D: Amenity green spaces
- E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms
- F: Cemeteries and churchyards
- H: Provision for children and teenagers

Population 2016	24,646
Population 2036	29,258
Open space (hectares)	252.08
Public open space (hectares)	183.62
SINC (number)	19
SINC (hectares)	239.52
Street trees (number)	1352
Green roofs (number)	8
Gardens (hectares)	202.98



Map Scale @A3: 1:23,000

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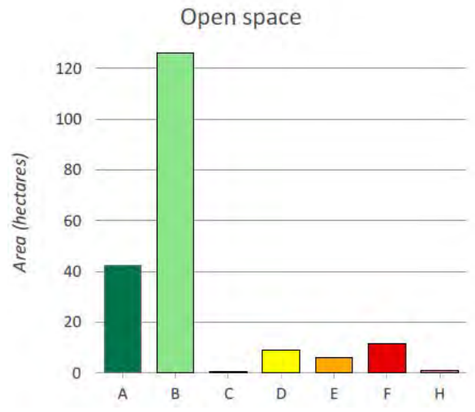
Figure 12.6 : GI in Erith

- Geographic region
- Strategic green corridor
- Playing pitches and other sport
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Blue infrastructure
- SINC
- Green Belt
- Air quality focus area
- Domestic gardens

Open space

- A: Parks and gardens
- B: Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces
- C: Linear open spacess
- D: Amenity green spaces
- E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms
- F: Cemeteries and churchyards
- H: Provision for children and teenagers

Population 2016	47,073
Population 2036	58,204
Open space (hectares)	195.69
Public open space (hectares)	180.12
SINC (number)	15
SINC (hectares)	531.28
Street trees (number)	1930
Green roofs (number)	0
Gardens (hectares)	259.39



Map Scale @A3: 1:24,000

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Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

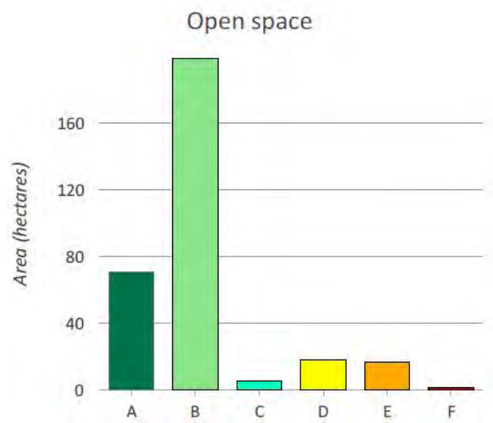
Figure 12.7 : GI in Sidcup

- Geographic region
- Strategic green corridor
- Playing pitches and other sport
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Blue infrastructure
- SINC
- Green Belt
- Domestic gardens
- Flood storage area

Open space

- A: Parks and gardens
- B: Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces
- C: Linear open spacess
- D: Amenity green spaces
- E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms
- F: Cemeteries and churchyards
- H: Provision for children and teenagers

Population 2016	56,781
Population 2036	60,958
Open space (hectares)	311.14
Public open space (hectares)	270.65
SINC (number)	19
SINC (hectares)	317.53
Street trees (number)	7239
Green roofs (number)	5
Gardens (hectares)	455.93



Map Scale @A3: 1:22,000

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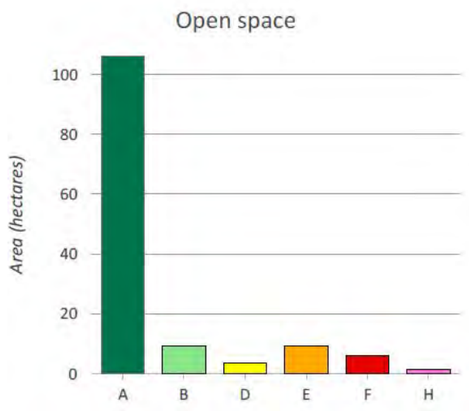
Figure 12.8 : GI in Welling

- Geographic region
- Strategic green corridor
- Playing pitches and other sport
- Metropolitan Open Land
- Blue infrastructure
- SINC
- Domestic gardens

Open space

- A: Parks and gardens
- B: Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces
- C: Linear open spacess
- D: Amenity green spaces
- E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms
- F: Cemeteries and churchyards
- H: Provision for children and teenagers

Population 2016	45,151
Population 2036	50,433
Open space (hectares)	135.36
Public open space (hectares)	116.96
SINC (number)	4
SINC (hectares)	115.94
Street trees (number)	2097
Green roofs (number)	0
Gardens (hectares)	318.99



Map Scale @A3: 1:15,000

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Source: OS, LBB, GiGL, DCLG, London Datastore

The Sub Areas and Links of the Borough

12.13 The following section sets out the considerations and GI opportunities that have emerged from this study. These are illustrated on the GI Opportunities Map shown in **Figure 12.9**.

A. Important blue corridors

12.14 The River Cray, Shuttle and Darent run through or are adjacent to several open spaces in the borough. In addition, there are several smaller water courses such as the Wyncham Stream and a number of ditches and dykes present. Open spaces adjacent to these water courses should be protected from inappropriate development and opportunities should be sought to enhance the blue network, improve water edge habitat and flood storage. The enhancement and protection of water quality should also be prioritised, especially where rivers are adjacent to industrial areas.

12.15 Edge management is poor in many areas surrounding rivers in the borough; particularly where these areas are not open space. Furthermore, many of the water courses have been diverted and canalised in more built up areas. New development coming forward in Bexley should incorporate an appropriate layout and development to maximise opportunities to enhance the blue network, improve associated habitats, recreational opportunities and allow for flood storage. Approaches to achieve these aims may include setting back development from the river corridor. The orientation and layout of new development should allow for the creation of linear open spaces along the river corridor; ideally overlooked by residential areas to increase the sense of safety and promote recreational use.

12.16 Where possible, access along the river network should be improved with the long term aim of achieving a continuous access route along the borough's river networks. Where watercourses flow through more built up areas, sufficient signage should be provided to indicate any sections with public access. Support for existing management groups should be continued and enhanced where possible with the aim of increasing community and stakeholder engagement in the positive management of the borough's blue network. Management groups in the borough currently include the Cray Catchment Improvement Group, Friends of the Shuttle, Thames 21 and Friends of Footscray Meadows. This approach should aim to build capacity for ongoing management and community engagement where opportunities for improvements to the blue network arise.

B. Thames path and northern boundary

Thames path

12.17 The borough benefits from access along a stretch of the Thames on the northern boundary. In places this provides good access links, recreation and also good opportunities to understand and appreciate the heritage and history of Bexley and London as a whole.

12.18 While access along the Thames path is generally good, access towards the Thames from the residential areas adjacent is poor in places. Opportunities should be sought to improve legibility of the landscape and wayfinding. The focus of this should be improving links from transport hubs. Planting and public realm improvements where access routes need to pass through industrial areas or across roads should also be considered. Several areas of growth at Belvedere, Erith and Slade Green, and a potential new crossing over the river to the north may also provide the opportunity to improve access towards the river from several 'hubs' through signage and opening out areas towards and along the Thames.

12.19 Several open spaces within or adjacent to this area are of poor quality and/or value, particularly towards the east. The high levels of growth proposed at Belvedere, Erith and Slade Green may allow for delivery of improvements alongside new development. For example, improvements to areas for children's play, additional play areas and opportunities for community food growing could also be delivered as part of new development where deficiencies have been identified. The recreational value of several areas along the Thames path could be improved through additional planting to create a more attractive and hospitable environment, while also maintaining views along the Thames.

12.20 The large open space of Crayford Marshes could provide the opportunity for improved access, and improvements for biodiversity. Landscape scale habitat connectivity with Dartford Marshes to the east and Rainham Marshes to the north should be considered through appropriate scrub management, wetland/reedbed creation/ management; which could be delivered alongside additional flood storage.

12.21 The various heritage assets should be appropriately protected and improvements made to their interpretation and visibility.

Thames facing development

12.22 Much of the development which is in closest proximity to the River Thames currently fails to make positive use of, or a positive contribution to, the setting of the river. Much of the river is bordered by the backs of residential and/or industrial buildings. Further high levels of growth in the borough at

locations such as Thamesmead, Erith, Belvedere and Slade Green over the plan period are likely to present opportunities for a positive approach to the design of new development to achieve the enhancement of the landscape character at the River Thames. Furthermore, new development should be encouraged to be incorporated in such as a way as to beneficial to the setting of the River Thames when viewed from the river itself and the opposing river bank.

Thames flood storage

12.23 While flooding is an important issue which can be addressed in part through the incorporation of GI across the borough, much of the northern edge of the borough is within areas of higher flood risk given the proximity of the Thames and its multiple smaller tributaries. There is potential for additional flood storage in the north east of the borough at Crayford Marshes. Some of this area has been identified through the GLA's SuDS Opportunity Mapping Tool as containing a high number of sites with options for GI which would address surface water runoff. A cross boundary approach (joint working with Dartford) might be beneficial, if appropriate, in developing any future flood storage schemes. Such schemes could also incorporate appropriate habitat creation. This approach would support improvements to landscape scale connectivity between the surrounding sites at Rainham and Dartford.

C. East-west transport routes

12.24 Several of the borough's main roads are those areas which experience the most adverse issues in terms of poor air quality, noise pollution and barriers to good safe access, particularly to routes with north-south connections. The Council should try to retain existing areas of buffer vegetation along these routes where possible dependent upon issues of safety and other considerations. Opportunities should be sought to increase appropriate tree planting and vegetation to screen residential areas, open spaces and other facilities such as schools from noise, light pollution and mitigate the effects of air pollution. Where opportunities for buffer vegetation are limited, creative design solutions should be considered if opportunities arise to re-configure sections of smaller roads and along high street areas. This may provide the opportunity for additional tree planting and vegetation, the provision of pocket parks, rain gardens or the replacement of some on-street parking with tree pits.

12.25 Where new development is coming forward adjacent to, or within these areas, buildings should be appropriately sited, orientated and set back from roads to accommodate additional planting where possible and provide safe walking and cycling routes that are separated from the highway.

12.26 By improving Wayfinding and signage along these key routes the connectivity between the north and south of the borough would be improved. Sustainable modes of travel should be promoted by providing bike storage/parking at key hubs of activity. It may also be appropriate to consider traffic calming measures alongside the delivery of GI along these routes.

D. Urban Greening Opportunity Area

12.27A proportion of the central area of the borough is dominated by extensive residential development. There are several areas that are deficient in access to all levels of the open space hierarchy and there are few local open spaces, although data indicates that many residents in this area have access to a domestic garden. In places, this area has poor habitat connectivity between open spaces designated for their nature conservation value.

12.28 The provision of urban greening should be prioritised. This may include the following:

- Additional street tree planting to improve habitat connectivity.
- Requirements for the provision of green/brown roofs and walls for new development, particularly in areas where the greatest deficiency exists.
- The promotion of greening front gardens and enforcing sustainable drainage requirements.

12.29 Consideration should also be given to mitigating poor access to open space by improving signage/access, and delivering new open space, pocket parks, play spaces and playable routes in areas of deficiency.

E. South West Opportunity Area

12.30 There are no sites which are of metropolitan or district scale within this area and good access to surrounding sites is limited by large roads and railways for many residents. Sites designated for their nature conservation value are generally modest in size and there is poor habitat connectivity in places. Priority should be given to ensuring existing open spaces are multifunctional, with action taken to improve provision for biodiversity and habitat quality where possible. Measures should be taken to ensure larger open spaces within and outside of the borough are easily accessed through sustainable means developing promoted routes towards Scadbury Park and Footscray Meadows.

F. South East Opportunity Area

12.31 This area of the borough includes important areas of open space which forms part of the wider Green Belt, including Chalk Wood. The portion of Chalk Wood which falls

within Joyden's Wood is maintained by the Woodland Trust with a number of well demarcated footpaths and recreational trails running through it. Despite the strong accessibility within this area, links from the site to the surrounding area are relatively weak. This area displays a more rural character than much of the rest of Bexley. Improvements to the access and legibility of the existing Public Right of Way network should therefore be prioritised in this area, with a focus on improving access to Joydens Wood from within the borough.

12.32 Large areas of open land outside of woodlands are subject to heavy equine use, which limits benefits for biodiversity. Opportunities should be sought to improve habitat quality through promoting more sustainable grazing and buffer areas adjacent to areas of woodland.

12.33 Footscray Meadows is a key GI asset for the southern half of the borough and should continue to be protected and promoted as a destination site.

G. Thamesmead

12.34 The work being carried out by Peabody which is currently emerging in relation to the GI approach to development in Thamesmead is likely to present opportunities for connections with and joining up to strategies at a borough wide level. The differing scales and timings of the Thamesmead work compared to this study means that there may be barriers to finding potential linkages between improvements which emerge through the Peabody's work and any projects supported by this work.

12.35 However, opportunities should be sought to promote connections between emerging GI frameworks in the cross-borough Thamesmead area, and any relevant borough wide strategies that are informed by this study.

12.36 The Thamesmead Link strategic green wildlife corridor[146] currently plays an important role in the borough given that the area has seen a high density of residential housing being delivered in recent years. Any future development proposed within the vicinity of this location means that its importance in terms of this role is likely to be further strengthened.

12.37 This green corridor and the others in the borough present opportunities for linking with proposed corridors and areas of land which are important for wildlife outside of the borough. In the vicinity of Thamesmead this includes the Ridgeway Link, Thames Marshes corridor and River Thames corridor; all of which connect to the Thamesmead Link. Key areas of focus at Thamesmead which will allow for links between improvements relating to specific to GI assets at this location and the wider network in the borough are likely to include:

- the water environment;
- protection of links to the Thamesmead Link;
- improved access, particularly in terms of active travel including maintain a good level of access to the Thames Path;
- productive food growing; and
- management of equine land use.

Strategic Links

12.38 Several barriers act to limit the use of sustainable modes of travel in some areas of the borough. As such, private vehicles are considered to be more convenient when travel is required along routes in these areas. Most notably, barriers such as large roads and train lines limit north-south travel. Several 'strategic links' have been identified, and improvements such as legibility, safety and attractiveness of crossings would be of particular benefit in terms of enhancing and promoting the use of sustainable transport routes in the borough. The strategic nature of these links means that improvements would benefit a high number of residents in terms of improving direct and indirect access to GI provision in the borough. These links are indicated as broad areas and do not identify specific routes, although consideration is given to transport hubs, key open spaces in and out of the borough and future areas of growth.

12.39 Opportunities should be sought to improve the provision of cycling infrastructure and signage. Where possible these routes should be located away from busy routes, with quiet routes being identified. Where any roads or junctions are reconfigured, opportunities to provide segregated cycle lanes should be sought.

12.40 Several 'strategic links' include existing access routes and these should be protected and connected with new routes where possible. As indicated in **Figure 12.9** linking the Thames path by providing a pedestrian/cycle crossing at the River Darent would significantly improve this long distance access route.

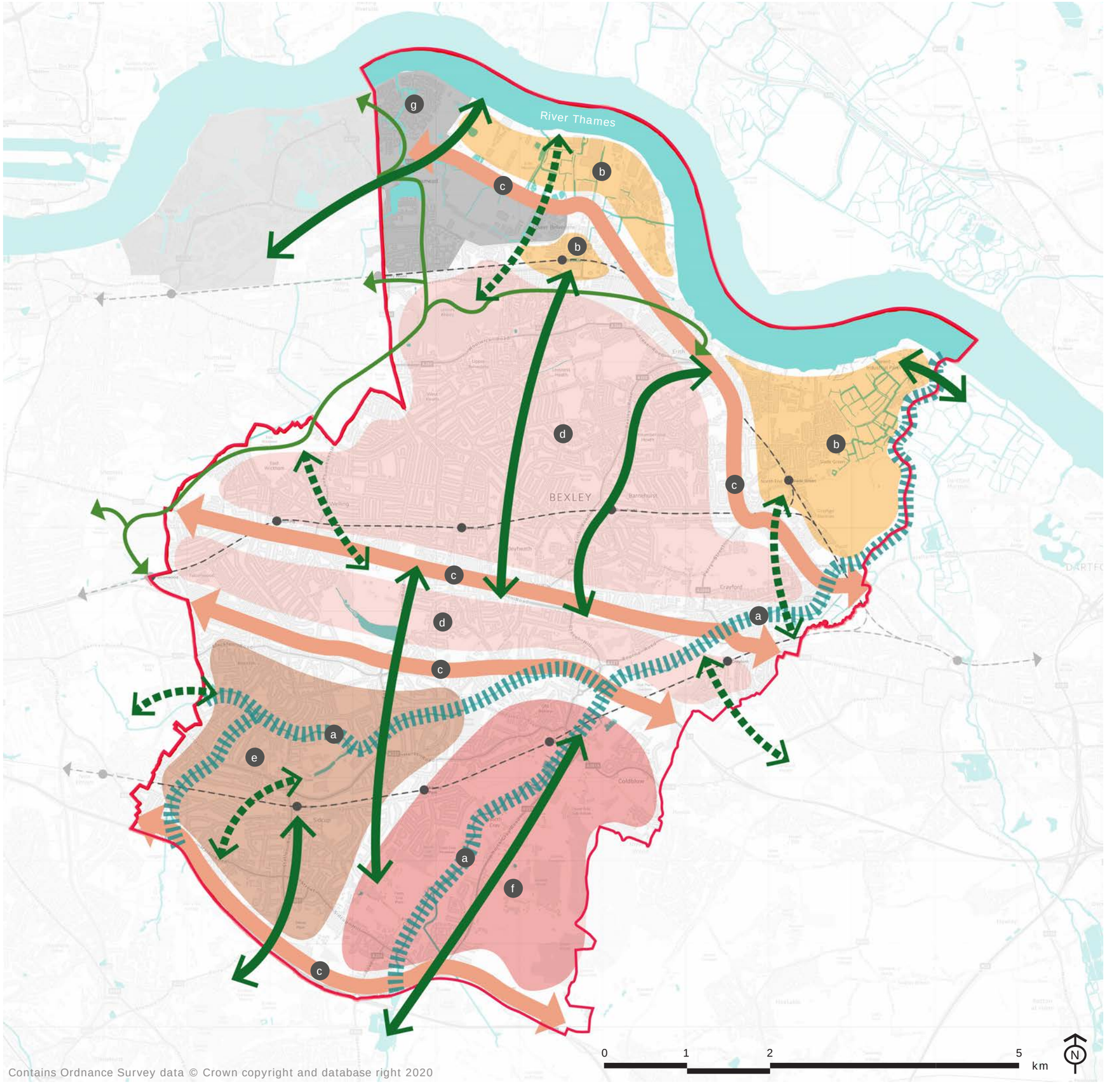
Local Links

12.41'Local links' have been identified in **Figure 12.9** for protection and improvement to facilitate short distance sustainable modes of travel between hubs of activity, open spaces and areas that will be subject to future growth. These routes could also be used as priority routes to improve habitat

[146] Bexley SINC Report

connectivity between open spaces, for instance through additional street tree planting.

Figure 12.9: GI Opportunities Map



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Strategic Links

Local Links

Green Chain Walk

Waterways and Ditches

Important Blue Corridors

Opportunities – To conserve and enhance the existing blue network through appropriate stewardship and development management.
Improve water's edge treatment within and outside of public open spaces to maximise opportunities for recreation and enhance and protect a blue corridor for wildlife.

Thames Path and Northern Boundary

Opportunities – Enhance opportunities for recreation through improved links towards the Thames Path from areas of future growth and strengthen the Thames Path link to the east.
Develop the wildlife and recreational potential of Crayford Marshes and enhance interpretation of the area's history and cultural assets. Mitigate against detracting features through landscape enhancements and appropriate planting.

East-West Transport Routes

Opportunities – Address issues relating to poor access and poor air quality.
Identify opportunities to reconfigure public realm to accommodate tree planting, cycle infrastructure, pocket parks and wayfinding.

Urban Greening

Opportunities – Enhance habitat connectivity through urban greening measures. Investigate opportunities for promoting the use of green roofs, sensitive management of private gardens and other urban greening measures. Ensure good connectivity and wayfinding between open spaces where there is poor access.

South West

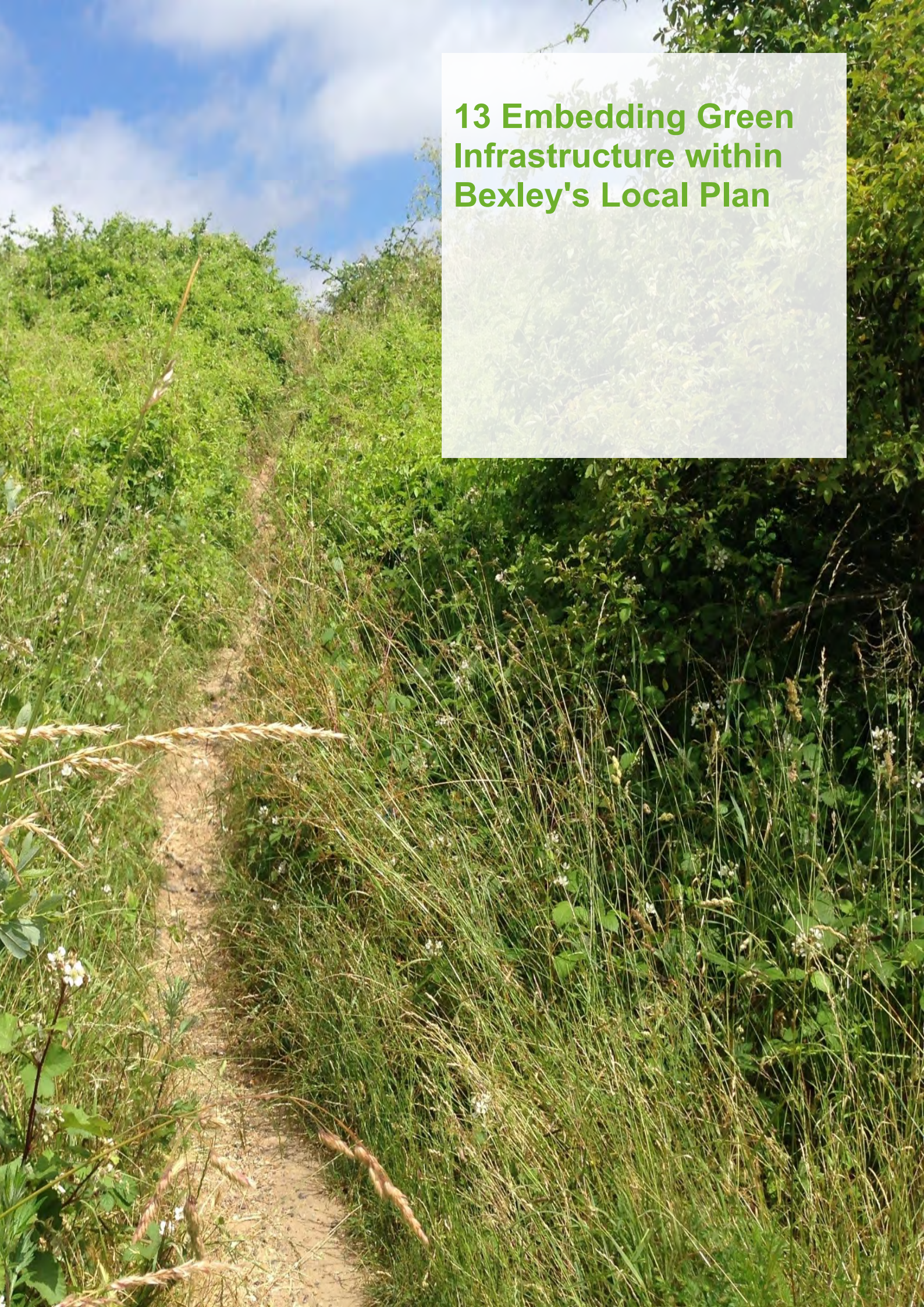
Opportunities – Strengthen access links to larger open spaces and out of borough sites where appropriate, such as Scadbury Park and Footscray Meadows.
Ensure open spaces are multifunctional and managed sensitively to enhance biodiversity and habitat quality.

South East

Opportunities – Improve legibility of the Public Rights of Way network to destination sites and heritage assets such as Joydens Wood and Footscray Meadows.
Mitigate against heavy equine use through improved woodland edge and hedgerow treatment and promotion of sensitive grassland management. Enhance rural character through appropriate development management and landscape enhancement.

Thamesmead

Opportunities - Support and seek opportunities to address cross boundary issues including linking with other green infrastructure frameworks within Thamesmead, and water quality.



13 Embedding Green Infrastructure within Bexley's Local Plan

Chapter 13
Embedding Green Infrastructure within Bexley's Local Plan

This chapter suggests how relevant policy approaches might be incorporated in Bexley.

13.1 There are several ways in which GI may be delivered, some of which may occur 'independently' from the planning system. Organisations, such as charities and partnerships, may identify and pursue opportunities; communities may deliver small scale schemes with grant funding; or private landowners, individuals and businesses may carry out projects that contribute to the wider GI network. However, the planning system provides the most opportunity to deliver GI strategically, at a landscape scale, and in a co-ordinated way. In addition, the planning system often provides the primary mechanism for the protection of many GI assets.

13.2 The following chapter provides guidance on how GI may best be considered and incorporated in Bexley's new Local Plan and how it can help to facilitate the delivery of GI in the borough.

GI Policy in Bexley's Local Plan

13.3 GI is recognised within National and Regional Planning policy as integral to the delivery of sustainable development and can form part of the overall mitigation that is required for additional built development and population increases. Local authorities have a duty to promote sustainable development under the Local Government Act 2000, which can be partly undertaken through planning policy and development management, and the evidence set out in this study will help to achieve this aim.

13.4 To ensure GI is appropriately and sufficiently incorporated as part of development in the borough, robust policies will need to be incorporated into the new Local Plan. In summary, through the green infrastructure study, the Local Plan will need to:

- Provide a clear definition of GI and what assets makes up GI;
- Provide an overarching 'Vision' for GI in the borough over the plan period;
- Identify the existing network and locations of key features and assets;

- Explain the functions and benefits that may be derived from high quality and value GI assets;
- Specify the types of new GI that will be required and where;
- Set out the standards, quantity and quality of GI that will be expected and how this will be measured.

13.5 In order to ensure that improvements to the network can be secured through the Local Plan, appropriate wording and 'policy hooks' will need to be employed.

13.6 The current draft version of the borough's new Local Plan is a consultation document under Regulation 18 of the Town and Country Planning (Local Development) (England) Regulations 2012, which provided the opportunity for anyone to provide comments on the proposed policy approach.

13.7 Following the Regulation 18 consultation, there is an opportunity to amend policies, considering comments received, before the next stage in the process; the Regulation 19 (Proposed Submission) for consultation.

13.8 The borough's emerging Local Plan includes a draft policy on GI (Policy SP11 Green Infrastructure) and there will be opportunities to update the policy prior to the Regulation 19 consultation on the proposed submission version of Local Plan.

A Vision for GI in Bexley

13.9 To avoid lack of clarity on the vision for GI in Bexley, the Local Plan should set out a definition of GI. The supporting text of Policy SP11 'Green Infrastructure' sets out that GI includes:

> *"metropolitan green belt, metropolitan open land, open spaces, trees, green links, biodiversity designations and rivers."*

13.10 This supporting text also describes the functions of GI. It is advisable that this supporting text or an overarching vision for GI picks up on all GI functions and outcomes (presently the focus is mainly on the benefits for local biodiversity). This approach should be taken rather than just identifying specific assets that are considered to form part of the network. Emphasis on a multi-functional approach to GI should also be included.

13.11 The NPPF provides the following definition, which highlights multi-functionality and benefits for local communities:

> *'A network of multi-functional green space, urban and rural, which is capable of delivering a wide range of environmental and quality of life benefits for local communities.'* [147]

13.12 This has been picked up to some extent within the supporting text which introduces Policy SP11, which states that the policy approach seeks to:

> *"address open space deficiencies and ensure that Bexley remains a 'green' borough, well served by a network of high quality, safe and accessible open spaces, offering a range of opportunities and providing attractive relief to the built form"*

13.13 The definition for GI within the borough's Local Plan would ideally be included alongside the key policy for GI and highlight what makes GI in Bexley distinctive. Consideration should also be given to elevating the importance of GI as being of equal importance as delivering other types of infrastructure.

An overarching, strategic Policy for GI

13.14 Consideration of GI within the Local Plan has the potential to cut across several different policy areas. For instance, the multi-functional nature of GI has implications regarding transport, employment and housing land allocation, sustainable design, health, climate change, biodiversity, geodiversity, infrastructure delivery, heritage, local distinctiveness, and flood management to name a few.

13.15 Whilst there is a need to ensure that GI is 'mainstreamed' within the Local Plan and referenced within relevant policies, there is a risk that the concept of GI is fragmented, and therefore given less weight, if not addressed within a clear, strategic overarching policy. The strategic policy for GI, SP11 should bring together the various functions and benefits which may be included within other policies.

13.16 Part two of the emerging Local Plan includes the preferred policy approaches to spatial policies and land use designations. It is stated that GI assets in the borough are to be designated on the final policies map.

13.17 The policies map should be drafted to ensure that the GI network is clearly defined in the Local Plan. This will highlight assets that need to be protected and considered as part of development proposals. Diagrams should be used to indicate strategic and local links within the borough.

[147] Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government (2019) National Planning Policy Framework

13.18 The wording within the GI policies should cover the following, making reference to supporting information or other policies within the plan as appropriate:

- How aspects of the network will be protected.
- How and when development will be required to enhance and provide new green infrastructure (i.e. within open space deficiency areas).
- Information on the types of GI features that may be required within new development (i.e. street trees, wildflower planting, SuDS, open space/ play space, green roofs/ walls).

Site specific Policies and Allocations

13.19 The Local Plan may include policies relating to strategic sites allocations. It is recommended that these policies should ensure that key assets and opportunities for GI within these areas are referenced and subsequently considered as further detail emerges on development within these locations.

Masterplans and development briefs

13.20 The Local Plan also highlights that for some strategic sites, or clusters of sites, it may be necessary to prepare design briefs or masterplans

13.21 The preparation of a masterplan is the means by which the policy requirements for GI in Bexley can be translated into a detailed proposal, considering the specifics of the site and local needs. Masterplan proposals for significant sites also provides the means to 'measure' the proposals against the policies and any specific standards that may need to be upheld. As further detail emerges on sites, it will be possible to identify any areas and groups of sites that may benefit from a more co-ordinated approach.

Measurable standards

13.22 The use of measurable standards for GI will often provide the most robust way to ensure that development in the borough is meeting the policy requirements and the needs of the local community. New standards that relate to the delivery of specific types of GI are published and updated all the time. Such standards may for instance relate to provision of SUDs, green roofs, or habitat management. The most relevant standards for implementing GI policy during new development will be standards which can be applied to a whole site, development or region in the borough.

Measurable standards have played a key role in developing the policy evidence base for some aspects of the GI network.

The open space standards set out in Chapter 6 of this study provide a means to understand where there are deficiencies in quantity and accessibility of open space, and poor provision in terms the quality and value of open spaces.

Application of the standards that have been set not only highlights where enhancements will provide the most benefits but also the impact that specific proposals may have on open space provision and what mitigation measures may be required. As development comes forward in the borough, the standards can be used as a basis for measuring the effectiveness of proposals in addressing any deficiencies that have been identified.

13.23 Table 13.1 provides some examples of the types of measurable standards that may be employed in implementing GI policy within Bexley's Local Plan.

Table 13.1: Examples of measurable standards relating to GI

Example standards	Notes/considerations
Urban Greening Factor (UGF) **Policy G5 Urban Greening** within the Draft New London Plan[148] provides a planning policy tool that sets a standard for assessing the amount of urban greening that is included within a development proposal. **The policy states:** A. Major development proposals should contribute to the greening of London by including urban greening as a fundamental element of site and building design, and by incorporating measures such as high-quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls and nature-based sustainable drainage.	The policy within the London Plan provides the opportunity for boroughs to develop an UGF that is tailored to local circumstances. In areas where there is little opportunity for additional vegetation at ground level, the UGF will promote the incorporation of green walls and green/brown roofs.

[148] Mayor of London (2019) The London Plan (Intend to Publish version)

Example standards	Notes/considerations
B. Boroughs should develop an Urban Greening Factor (UGF) to identify the appropriate amount of urban greening required in new developments. The UGF should be based on the factors set out in Table 8.2, but tailored to local circumstances. In the interim, the Mayor recommends a target score of 0.4 for developments that are predominately residential, and a target score of 0.3 for predominately commercial development. The UGF is applied by assigning a factor of between 0 and 1 for various surface cover types, with sealed surfaces given 0 and the most natural cover (semi-natural vegetation e.g. woodland, flower rich grassland), 1. The Urban Greening Factor for a proposed development is calculated in the following way: (Factor A x Area) + (Factor B x Area) + (Factor C x Area) etc. divided by Total Site Area.	
Biodiversity Net Gain The principle of Biodiversity Net Gain (BNG), seeks to ensure that development creates a net gain for biodiversity (around 10%) by providing off site habitat creation or improvements when necessary. The BNG principle is a hierarchal approach, negative impacts to biodiversity should: – In the first instance be avoided; – Then reduced, or mitigated; – Finally reduced through compensation or 'offsetting', only after avoidance and mitigation measures have been applied to proposals. Natural England has developed a Biodiversity Metric (2.0), which is a quantitative metric to calculate the biodiversity of a site before and after development. Where biodiversity loss is calculated, and consideration has been given to avoidance and mitigation measures, there may be opportunities to secure developer contributions for strategic habitat restoration/creation projects offsite.	Applying the principle of BNG is addressed within Bexley's emerging Local Plan under Policy SP12 'Biodiversity and geological assets'. Application of BNG is most relevant to the development of greenfield sites. The government's 25 Year Environment Plan aspires to strengthen requirements relating to the application of the BNG principle. The government intends to mandate BNG in the Environment Bill. BNG may be applied to secure contributions towards implementing priorities and principles set out in the GI Strategy.
Green Infrastructure accreditation schemes Several accreditation schemes have been developed that set standards for the quality of GI within developments. **Building with Nature** initiative is a GI accreditation scheme which was developed out of a collaboration with Gloucestershire Wildlife Trust and the University of the West of England, and has been tested and refined in collaboration with Local authorities and private sector developers. Developers can apply to have schemes tested at any stage in the development process and planners can have policy documents accredited. The scheme provides a framework of standards against which proposals and developments can be tested, which are divided into several themes; Core Standards, Well-being, Water and Wildlife. Schemes can achieve one of three levels of accreditation.	This approach is voluntary and is only likely to be taken up by developers who have a desire to go beyond the statutory minimum or planning requirements. Several accreditation schemes may be suitable to promote for large scale developments that require comprehensive master planning or a more coordinated approach between stakeholders. Proposals which undergo a recognised accreditation process should be considered positively.

Appendix A

Review of Planning Policy

This appendix presents a summary of the relevant policy context and other programmes at a national, regional and local level that have influenced the approach to this study.

Table A.1: Detailed review of relevant planning policy and programmes

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
National Planning Policy Framework (February 2019)	Paragraphs 20, 91, 92, 96, 97, 99, 100, 101, 171 and 181 Duty to cooperate: Paragraphs 24, 25, 26 and 27	Paragraph 20 of the NPPF highlights that *'Strategic policies should set out an overall strategy for the pattern, scale and quality of development, and make sufficient provision for…conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure.'* Paragraph 91 highlights that *'Planning policies and decisions should aim to achieve healthy, inclusive and safe places which … enable and support healthy lifestyles, especially where this would address identified local health and well-being needs – for example through the provision of safe and accessible green infrastructure.'* Paragraph 92 states that *'To provide the social, recreational and cultural facilities and services the community needs, planning policies and decisions should … plan positively for the provision and use of shared spaces, community facilities (such as local shops, meeting places, sports venues, open space, cultural buildings, public houses and places of worship) and other local services to enhance the sustainability of communities and residential environments.'* Paragraph 96 essentially provides the rationale for the study, what the study should comprise of and how it feeds into the strategic allocations of new GI as well as managing existing GI. It states that: '*Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the need for open space, sport and recreation facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine*	Rationale; Open Space method; Open Space; Policy and proposals; Designation Policy.

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.' Paragraph 97 sets out the only circumstances in which an open space, sports and recreational building and land (including playing fields) can be developed for different uses. It clarifies that existing open space should not be built on unless: *'an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or* *the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or* *the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.'* Paragraphs 99, 100 and 101 describes the Local Green Space designation requirements and what level of protection should be afforded to this type of designation. This could inform the audit and perhaps be used to help designate new Local Green Spaces. Paragraph 171 explains how Green Infrastructure should be addressed in Local Plans through a strategic approach and this in turn could inform this study in terms of how it can best provide evidence for the Local Plan. Paragraph 181 states that opportunities to improve air quality or mitigate impacts relating to air quality should be identified within plans, such as through *'green infrastructure provision and enhancement'.*	

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		The 'duty to cooperate' is a legal requirement of the plan preparation process and is set out in Section 110 of the Localism Act. It is also outlined in the NPPF. Paragraphs 24 to 27 sets out that the duty to cooperate on strategic matters that cross administrative boundaries. Paragraph 20 states that strategic policies should be used to make provision for amongst other things *'conservation and enhancement of the natural, built and historic environment, including landscapes and green infrastructure, and planning measures to address climate change mitigation and adaptation'*. The duty to cooperate recognises linkages between neighbouring authorities and that development requirements and infrastructure provision cannot always be wholly met by one single authority.	
Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space Planning Practice Guidance (March 2014)	Open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and local green space	The guidance of the PPG highlights that open space should be taken into account in planning for new development and considering proposals that may affect existing open space. It is also stated that authorities and developers may refer to Sport England's guidance on how to assess the need for sports and recreation facilities when considering the assessment of such need. Local planning authorities are required to consult Sport England in certain cases where development affects the use of land as playing fields.	Policy
Natural Environment National Planning Practice Guidance (July 2019)	Green Infrastructure	The GI PPG calls for GI to be a key consideration in Local Plans and in relevant planning decisions. From a strategic perspective, Local Authorities are encouraged to plan positively for GI by preparing an authority wide (or wider) GI framework or strategy to include an assessment of the quality of current green infrastructure and any gaps in provision. The GI strategy can inform other plan policies, infrastructure delivery requirements and	Policy

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		Community Infrastructure Levy schedules. Authorities should collaborate with neighbouring authorities and stakeholders such as Local Nature Partnerships, Health and Wellbeing Boards and Local Enterprise Partnerships when developing GI strategies..	
London Plan (March 2016)	Policy 2.18 GI: The Multi-Functional Network of Green and Open Spaces Policy 3.19: Sports Facilities Policy 3.5: Quality and Design of Housing Developments Policy 3.6: Children and Young People's Play and Informal Recreation Facilities Policy 5.10 Urban Greening Policy 7.1: Lifetime Neighbourhoods Policy 7.16: Green Belt Policy 7.17: Metropolitan Open Land Policy 7.18 Protecting Open Space and Addressing Deficiency Policy 7.19: Biodiversity and Access To Nature Policy 7.21 Trees and Woodlands Policy 7.27: Blue Ribbon Network: Supporting Infrastructure and Recreational Use	Policy 2.18: The policy lays out the strategic approach to GI (partnership and addressing deficiencies), how GI should be incorporated into planning decisions and LDF preparation. LDF Preparation should support the creation, protection and enhancement of GI and open spaces which include linking local BAPS to these strategies. GI and open spaces should be optimised for both their environmental and social qualities. Policy 3.19: This policy identifies that the Local plan process should assess requirements for sports and recreation facilities in line with the NPPF (paragraphs 73-74) at the local and subregional levels regularly, and secure sites for a range of sports facilities. Policy 3.5: The policy requires housing developments to display high design standards which should consider the relationship and the provision of open spaces for public and communal access that also addresses the needs of the elderly and children. Policy 3.6: Housing developments should include provide areas for children's formal and informal play which should reflect the predicted child population of the scheme and future needs. This addresses the policy's strategic objective to ensure that children and young people have access to high quality recreational facilities which includes trees and greenery wherever possible.	Policy; Rationale for urban greening; Open Space proposals; Trees.

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		Policy 5.10: The policy promotes urban greening to ensure that London increases the amount of green surface area by 5% by 2030 and further 5% by 2050. Development proposals are to incorporate GI and LDFs are to identify areas where GI can be integrated. This will provide the rational for the implanting new GI in the borough. Policy 7.1: The policy encourages resilient neighbourhoods which include enabling communities to have access to community infrastructure and open spaces. To achieve this, boroughs are encouraged to plan these services and work alongside neighbouring boroughs as well as at a regional level. Policy 7.16: Supports the current extent of the Green Belt in London and its protection form inappropriate development. Policy 7.17: Gives a similarly strong level of protection to metropolitan open land. It also highlights that alterations to the boundary of metropolitan open land should be undertaken by through the Local plan process. Policy 7.18: Concerns the protection and creation of open spaces. Open spaces can only be lost if an equal or better open space can be provided elsewhere within the local catchment area. Areas of open space deficiency are to be identified and new open space areas are to be provided in places that are likely to experience substantial development – however they must conform to GI strategies and deliver multiple benefits. This ensures that there are satisfactory levels of open spaces across London. Policy 7.19: The policy aims to promote a proactive approach to the protection, enhancement, creation,	

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		promotion and management of biodiversity through ensuring that nature is considered at the beginning of development proposals. The policy reasons this maximises nature gains through the layout, design and use of materials in a scheme. To achieve this, it is highly likely that GI will be needed. Policy 7.21: Existing trees should be maintained and preserved – any loss of tree due to development should be replaced using the 'right tree, right place' principle and each borough is produce a Tree Strategy. The study's audit should therefore take into account the Tree Strategy and explain how existing GI that includes trees in Greenwich reflect the strategy. Additionally, the strategy should inform the planting of trees in new areas of the borough. Policy 7.27: Requires development proposals to enhance the Blue Ribbon Network by refusing schemes that result in loss of waterborne sport and leisure activities and supporting schemes that protect access points to the Blue Ribbon Network such as slipways and steps. Developments must also protect and enhance waterway support infrastructure including boatyards, moorings, jetties and safety equipment. The LDF should also identify the location of waterway facilities and any opportunities for enhancing or extending facilities.	
New Emerging London Plan (Intend to Publish version December 2019)	December 2017 Policy GG2: Making the best use of land Policy G1: Green Infrastructure Policy G2: London's Green Belt Policy G3: Metropolitan Open Land	Policy GG2: States that new development in London should contribute to high-density, mixed-use places that make the best use of land which should help to protect London's open spaces, including the Green Belt and Metropolitan Open Land and promote the creation of new green infrastructure and urban greening, including aiming to secure net biodiversity gains where possible.	Policy; Open Space proposals.

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
	Policy G4: Local green and open space Policy G5: Urban greening Policy S4: Play and informal recreation Policy S5: Sports and recreation facilities	Policy G1: Sets out that development plans should seek to identify key green infrastructure assets, their function and their potential function as well as opportunities for addressing environmental and social challenges through strategic green infrastructure interventions. Opportunities for cross borough collaboration should be identified as part of the approach to ensure green infrastructure is optimised. Proposals for development should incorporate appropriate elements of green infrastructure that are integrated into London's network of green open spaces. Policy G2: The policy seeks to carry the strong level of protection given to the Green Belt in to the new London Plan. Policy G3: This policy similarly continues the approach of the current London Plan by providing strong protection to metropolitan open land as such continuing the application of the national Green Belt policy to this asset. The boundaries of metropolitan open land should only be changed in exceptional circumstances and changes should ensure that the quantum of this designation is not reduced and that the value of the land is not reduced. Extensions of metropolitan open land designation are to be supported where appropriate Policy G4: Seeks to continue the broader protection of local green and open spaces which was previously set out through the adopted version of the London Plan. As such the policy requires that a needs assessment of local green and open space should inform policy and identify areas of public green and open space deficiency. Assessments should also consider the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space.	

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		Policy G5: States that boroughs should develop an Urban Greening Factor to identify the appropriate amount of urban greening required in new developments. The achievement of this aim has been related to the provision of measures such as high-quality landscaping (including trees), green roofs, green walls and nature-based sustainable drainage. Policy S4: Requires that London boroughs should undertake audits of existing play and informal recreation provision and opportunities, and assessments of need and should also produce strategies on play and informal recreation facilities and opportunities, supported by Development Plan policies. These policies will be required to support the findings of the assessment of need. Policy S5: This policy requires that boroughs regularly assess the need for sports and recreation facilities at the local and sub-regional level as to ensure that there is a sufficient supply of good quality sports and recreation facilities. Sites should also be secured to allow for a range of sports and recreation facilities and the Walk London Network should also be maintained and promoted.	
London Environment Strategy (May 2018)	Chapter 5: Policy 5.1.1 Proposal 5.1.1a Proposal 5.1.1b Proposal 5.1.1c	Chapter 5: The London Environment Plan at this chapter contains policies on green infrastructure in the city providing an overall vision of London as a “National Park City where more than half of its area is green”. Policy 5.1.1: To achieve this vision of the strategy sets out to protect, enhance and increase green areas in the city to provide green infrastructure services and benefits London needs now and in the future.	Policy; Urban greening.

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		Proposals 5.1.1a: Through this proposal the Mayor is to seek to protect the Green Belt, Metropolitan Open Land and publicly accessible green space in London. Proposal 5.1.1b: Furthermore, the Mayor is also to consider policies in the London Plan that ensure any development outside the protected green space network does not lead to an unacceptable loss of the benefits of existing local green infrastructure. Proposal 5.1.1c: This proposal sets out that the Mayor is to support the approach of ensuring that high levels of access to green spaces is maintained by identifying those areas of the city which should be greener and developing green infrastructure programmes and projects.	
All London Green Grid (ALGG) (March 2012)	SPG Implementation Point 1: Protecting the Network of GI Implementation Point 2: Green Grid Area partnership working Implementation Point 3: Governance and Delivery Implementation Point 4: Integrating the ALGG Implementation point 5: Delivery Plan Implementation Point 6: Creation, Improvement and Management Implementation Point 7: Achieving the Benefits of GI	The ALGG seeks to promote a shift from grey to green and blue infrastructure and to make it part of the cities fundamental infrastructure. The SPG document aims to: Protect, conserve and enhance London's strategic network of green and open natural and cultural spaces and to connect them to the everyday life of the city. Encourage greater use of, and engagement with, London's green infrastructure and popularising key destinations within the network. Securing a network of high quality, well designed and multifunctional green and open spaces to establish a crucial component of urban infrastructure.	Implementation of GI

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		The SPG provides guidance of all the relevant policies in the London Plan and is achieved through seven implementation points: Point 1: States that GI is protected, enhanced and managed to ensure that its social an environmental benefits are recognised in London and elsewhere, Point 2: Identifies 11 Partnership Areas which should Prepare Green Grid Area (GGA) Frameworks that sets out objectives and projects, taking into account cross boundary integration. Greenwich is in the GGA6 South East London Green Chain Plus Partnership Area and Greenwich plans and polices are to reflect the aims and objectives set out in this GGA such as the strategic links of Greenwich to Eltham Link, Kidbrook Link. Point 3: Outlines that the Mayor will support to the local boroughs and stakeholders by implementing the necessary governance structures. Point 4: Requires all boroughs and relevant bodies to incorporate these implementation points, the strategic opportunities set out in Chapter 5 and appropriate area frameworks into policies, plans, proposals and projects into their plans and policies including into cross boundary working. In addition, it requires development and regeneration proposals to have integrated and improved GI. Point 5: Details that a delivery plan will be prepared that sets out key Green Grid Projects for investment and an associated delivery programme outlining a phased approach to its implementation. Point 6: Alongside GI improvement and enhancement schemes, development and regeneration proposals should include long term	

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		funding and management strategy for the GIs maintenance. Point 7: Opportunities for GI in London and its wider social and environmental benefits should be developed in partnership between the Mayor, boroughs and other stakeholders.	
Natural Capital - report of the London Green Infrastructure Task Force (December 2015)	P35 Borough Level Governance	The report states that the London Boroughs are to plan and manage GI due to their roles in land use planning, management of public areas and implantation of measures to promote public health. The report calls for the boroughs to be placemakers in which GI is central to the agenda.	Role in placemaking; interaction with development proposals.
Bexley Local Plan Bexley Core Strategy (February 2012)	Vision for Bexley Core Strategy spatial objectives Policy CS01 Achieving sustainable development Policy CS08 Adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change, including flood risk management Policy CS09 Using Bexley's resources sustainably Policy CS15 Achieving an integrated and sustainable transport system Policy CS17 Green infrastructure Policy CS18 Biodiversity and geology	The Vision for Bexley sets out an aspirational future projection of the borough in which accessible new homes and jobs are provided to allow the area to growth sustainable. Part of this vision includes the protection of Bexley's suburban identity including its natural environment. To support the achievement of the Vision for Bexley a number of Core Strategy spatial objectives have been set out in the document. These include the aim to protect "borough's open space resource as a valuable environmental and recreational asset; improve the quality of this resource where required and protect and enhance the biodiversity and ecology of the borough." Policy CS01 sets out how the sustainable development of the borough is to be achieved. The London Plan housing target for Bexley, is to be achieved by adopting the minimum average housing target of 335 units; and projected growth in jobs, by maximising the potential of the Thames Gateway and London Plan Opportunity Areas. While setting the principle for achieving this level of	Role in sustainable development and placemaking; Open spaces; Metropolitan open land; Green corridors; Biodiversity; Health and well-being and recreational.

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		required growth the policy also sets out a number of sustainable development principles which include: "protecting designated areas, such as metropolitan green belt, from inappropriate development so as to preserve, enhance and promote Bexley's network of open spaces and waterways, heritage, biodiversity and geological assets"; and "ensuring existing or proposed infrastructure (including green infrastructure), services and facilities are safeguarded to help improve accessibility and address deficiencies" Policy CS08 sets out the approach to mitigating the impacts of climate change including flood risk in line with the requirements of the Mayor's London Plan and specifically those policies which address the environment. As part of the approach to achieving sustainable development which meet the requirements of the environment policies of the London Plan the borough's approach includes: "supporting green infrastructure (e.g. green and brown roofs) and the contribution it can make, to managing flood risk and surface water, and to the mitigation of the urban heat island effect" Policy CS09 seeks to promote development which maximise the effective and efficient use of natural and physical resources in Bexley while contributing to the health and well-being of the community and the environment. As such of this approach the requirements include: "protecting, enhancing and promoting green infrastructure, including making the borough's parks, open spaces, waterways and recreational facilities an integral part of encouraging healthy lifestyles"	

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		Policy CS15 seeks to achieve a comprehensive, high quality, safe, integrated and sustainable transport system. To achieve an efficient use of the existing transport infrastructure and ensure a much improved and expanded role for public transport the policy includes as action an: "protecting significant green corridors, and seeking opportunities to increase connectivity between the network of green spaces and habitats" Policy CS17 sets out the direct requirement for the protection, enhancement and promotion of Bexley's green infrastructure, including open spaces and waterways. To achieve this requirement the following approaches are included in the policy: "protecting metropolitan green belt and metropolitan open land from inappropriate development"; "seeking opportunities in new development to provide new open space and play space, and ensuring all new developments, where possible, make a positive and appropriate contribution to green infrastructure"; "protecting and enhancing the biodiversity, heritage and archaeological values of open spaces, including the Rivers Thames, Cray, Shuttle and their tributaries within the borough"; "protecting significant green corridors, and seeking opportunities to increase connectivity between the network of green spaces and habitats"; and "implementing the priorities outlined in the Bexley Open Space Strategy including, where appropriate, rivers and waterways restoration"	

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		Policy CS18 requires that biodiversity and geological assets in Bexley are protected and enhanced. As part of this approach the council is to comply with national and regional policy by: "protecting and enhancing the natural habitat as far as practicable, seeking biodiversity enhancements and improved access to nature, particularly in areas of deficiency, through new development, including new residential development and projects that help deliver the Open Space Strategy"	
London Wildlife Sites Board (April 2019)	Advice Note: Process for selecting and confirming Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINCs) in Greater London	Describes the process for selecting and confirming SINCs A. Roles and responsibilities of London Boroughs 1. It is the responsibility of London Boroughs to obtain and maintain up to date data on all land of nature conservation interest that is located within the administrative borough boundary, irrespective of land ownership. The borough also needs to be aware of the distribution of priority habitats and priority species of wildlife, especially those species that are legally protected. 2. The Borough must have access to a current evidence base relating to habitats, species, etc. from which to support site selection, de-selection or changes to boundaries. NB Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC (GIGL) is the primary data holder in London. The Mayor expects all London boroughs to enter into data exchange agreements with GIGL. 3. The Borough should secure the services of qualified ecologists to survey relevant land within the borough boundary, evaluate this land against	Biodiversity

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		the criteria set out in Appendix 1 of the advice note document and provide a set of recommendations on which sites should be accorded SINC status (and at which grade). 4. The Borough should submit the survey data and recommendations to a local Site Selection Panel whose responsibility it is to provide independent, expert advice on the approach to surveys and evaluation and to validate any recommendations on SINC status. The Site Selection Panel should consist of a mix of local natural history experts and representatives of "Friends of…" groups and other local groups with an interest in land management; representatives of statutory agencies such as Natural England and/or Environment Agency and relevant NGOs such as London Wildlife Trust; and, other relevant Borough officers from planning and parks/greenspace teams. 5. On the basis of survey data and other relevant evidence and the advice provided by the local Site Selection Panel, the relevant Borough Officer should produce a schedule of proposed SINCs or changes to SINCs. 6. The relevant Borough Officer will use appropriate internal processes, primarily those linked to its Development Plan process, to approve the Borough's SINCs.	
London Environment Strategy Appendix 5: Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) Selection (May 2018)		The Appendix describes the method and criteria for assessment of SINCs. It sets out the different kinds of sites and areas considered for protection. The following are described: • Sites of Metropolitan Importance • Sites of Borough Importance	Biodiversity

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		• Sites of Local Importance • Areas of deficiency • Other wildlife habitat • Suburban gardens • Green corridors • Countryside Conservation Areas	
Bexley Biodiversity Action Plan (June 2011)		As well as containing action plans relating to specific species native to Bexley the BAP also contains a Parks and Open Spaces Habitat Action Plan, as well as Heathland Habitat Action Plan, Ponds Habitat Action Plan, Reed Bed Habitat Action Plan, Rivers and Streams Habitat Action Plan and Woodland Habitat Action Plan. Data produced to support the BAP will help with the audits required as part of the new study.	Biodiversity; Audits
Bexley Open Space Strategy (December 2008)		The Study presented key findings for the different typologies of open space in Bexley: *Parks and gardens:* • sufficient provision of metropolitan and district parks to meet needs at the time of the Strategy • overall shortfall in the quantity of local parks and projected shortfalls in all three hierarchies during the Local Development Framework Core Strategy period (up to 2026) • future focus was set on maintenance of the quality of larger parks and improvement of smaller parks • a need for improved access linking parks to other open areas was identified	Serves as a starting point for the preparation of the baseline for the study.

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		Natural and semi-natural open space: • insufficient natural and semi-natural space to meet need at the time of the Strategy and future need • focus efforts on increased provision of natural areas within parks • provide increased access to natural and semi-natural areas in the Bexleyheath and Sidcup clusters and create green links to sites across the Borough • retain, protect and enhance sites that support wildlife, biodiversity and their habitats with balance between recreation and biodiversity highlighted as key *Amenity spaces:* • provision at the time of the Strategy was identified as sufficient to meet demand in quantitative terms, although a shortfall of provision was identified for the LDF Core Strategy period (up to 2026) • improvements to the function and quality of amenity space particularly important • improvement of linkages between open spaces and from settlements to existing facilities set as a future priority Provision for children (aged up to 12 years old): • sufficient provision across the Borough as a whole in quantitative terms, however based on population projections there was deemed to be insufficient provision to cover the period up to 2026. Provision in some areas fell below the minimum standard based on populations at the time	

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		• some residents in Sidcup, Welling and Bexleyheath clusters were identified as not having access to facilities • a need for facilities to be more challenging and varied was identified. Sites to be designed with low maintenance, safety and crime prevention in mind *Provision for young people (aged over 12 years old):* • the provision of young people's facilities was identified as being insufficient to meet need at the time and future need • particular issues were identified with provision in the Sidcup and Crayford clusters • a need to involve young people in the design of facilities was also identified *Outdoor sport facilities:* • it was identified that deficiencies in provision would need to be addressed if increased participation targets in the borough were to be met • the River Thames provides an important resource for water sport • partnership working is essential in the future delivery • protect outdoor sports facilities from development *Allotments:* • pressures on some existing allotment sites with many waiting lists • allotment provision was identified as not being accessible to all members of the community	

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		• allotments acted as an important resource for biodiversity and habitat creation Cemeteries and churchyards: • the quality of sites with particular regard for maintenance issues was perceived to be average • cemeteries were identified as an important resource in terms of biodiversity and conservation • burial spaces are a finite resource and the Strategy sets out that there was a need for the Council to closely monitor supply and demand indicators to ensure adequate provision *Green Corridors:* • improve access to and between existing open spaces and neighbourhoods through the enhancement of the green corridor network in line with the priorities of the East London Green Grid and the green chain • protect existing green corridors and improve their quality focusing particularly on improved signage and the identification and promotion of routes • promote and develop the role of the River Thames as a cycle and walking route	
Bexley Rights of Way and Access Improvements Plan (2009)	Statement of Action	The Improvement Plan seeks to assess the extent to which the RoW network in terms of the following: •the manner in which it meets the present and likely future needs of the public; •opportunities for exercise and other forms of recreation; and •accessible for mobility impaired or visually impaired persons.	Links between open spaces and green infrastructure assets.

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		Improvements which will need to be made to address deficiencies are to be identified primarily through the Improvement Plan. The Improvement Plan presents an overview of the findings relating to the assessment of the current network in the Borough as follows: • a relatively comprehensive RoW network is available in the Borough and it provides good connectivity to the local highway network and other walking / cycling routes, though it is dispersed in urban areas; • the RoW network provides connections to London's Strategic Walking Network and strategically important corridors; • the semi-rural network focused on Erith Marshes, Crayford Marshes and Foots Cray comprises large open spaces and footpaths and this area in particular provides opportunities for outdoor recreation; • 95% of Bexley's RoW network has been identified as being 'easy to use by members of the public'. From this assessment of the current state of the RoW network a number of overarching objectives have been included which the Improvement Plan will seek to deliver: • Increased sustainable travel through better connectivity; • Creation of a more socially inclusive and accessible network; • Creation of a high quality, safe and secure network;	

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		• Improved information provision to increase public awareness; and • Provision of more recreational opportunities to improve health. To achieve the objectives of the Improvement Plan a number of actions have been set out. These relate to updating and maintaining the Definitive Map and Statement for any modifications and reviewing the existing designation of routes. Furthermore information, marketing and promotion activities are needed to be undertaken to promote and advertise all forms of access, routes which are suitable for different types of use (including cyclists, equestrians and disabled users) and the relationship between the RoW and other networks working with internal partners and TfL. A regular review the need for a RoW / access forum should be undertaken and this will need to identify network issues and should consider possible actions to address any problems and look at ways to fund improvements.	
Managing the Marshes Vision & Strategy (March 2006)	Managing the Marshes Vision and Strategy	The Erith Crayford and Dartford marshes extend across the boundaries of Bexley and Dartford Boroughs - as well as across the Greater London/Kent sub-regional boundary. The marshes once formed part of the more extensive Inner Thames Marshes, but have since been fragmented by development and exist as green space within the urban fringe. The Strategy notes that strengthening the linkages between the marshes, the River Thames and the neighbourhoods will contribute to green infrastructure. The Strategy was produced to develop a Vision for the future development of the marshes,	Open Space; Biodiversity; Spaces managed for nature conservation; Climate change.

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		accompanied by a series of spatial plans for each of the major areas within them. The baseline study identified the following major opportunities and constraints: **Existing uses** – some incompatibility in uses (e.g. motorcycle scrambling, grazing, and walking), as well as vandalism, anti-social behaviour and some over-grazing. **Thames Gateway growth and adjacent uses** – more pressure expected at the edges and increased demand for green space. **Accessibility/awareness** – demands likely to change and will need better signage. **Land ownership** – fragmented and operating under different constraints; some opportunities for working with landowners. **Biodiversity** – significant habitats, including important population of water voles. Greater access and facilities could conflict with their needs. **Flood risk and climate change** – some potential for flood storage, but needs further assessment. **Community engagement/education** – significantly deprived area; some problems with envirocrime; further opportunities for engaging volunteers. **Heritage** – opportunities to enhance, restore and interpret (pillboxes, Tithe Barn, archaeological value and others) The Strategy is grouped under a number of themes:	

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		Habitats and flood risk management - Significant habitats will be protected and enhanced. Strategic flood risk management issues will be considered. **Visual connections** - The unique and distinctive character of the marshes will be conserved and made accessible to all. Open views, dramatic views, long-distance views over the River Thames and views to and from heritage landmarks are all critical to the sense of place. The existing balance of openness and enclosure is important, but in places boundary treatments are needed. **Access and movement** - Public access, especially to the River Thames and long distance travel though the marshes will be improved, whilst leaving refugia for ecological benefits. Resources to manage the people accessing the marshes will be crucial to the success of the compatibility of recreation and conservation objectives. Community access and connections will be improved. **Land use and management** - Land use and management should be compatible with other strategic objectives and with long-term responses to flood risk management and climate change. The marshes should also be an area where local initiatives can be brought forward and opportunistic approaches to proposals that meet other objectives are possible. **Community, education and response to deprivation** - Existing and future communities will be enabled and encouraged to enjoy and respect the marshes; and become involved with greenspace management. Following the 2005 publication of the Green Grid Strategy, the Managing the Marshes Strategic Group (set up by Bexley Council) merged with the	

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		River Cray Strategic Group to deliver the Green Grid as a sub-area. This geographic area is now addressed by All London Green Gride Area Framework 5 (River Cray and Southern Marshes).	
Bexley Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC) Report (December 2016)	Bexley SINC Review: Part 1Bexley SINC Review: Part 2 Appendix C: Policy context - strategic green corridors Map of SINCs in Bexley	The SINC Review was adopted by LB Bexley in 2016 and incorporates 60 SINC citations and 14 strategic green corridors. Government guidance recommends that SINCs are reviewed every 5-10 years to ensure they are up to date. This review is based on a survey carried out in 2013 by the London Wildlife Trust (LWT), and includes a site-by-site assessment of all 60 designated sites. The Review notes that Bexley's SINCs *"form an important part of the green infrastructure provision in the borough"*. The review assessed a number of new sites for inclusion, and designated 2 new sites as a result. Following the review the sites consisted of: • 8 sites of Metropolitan Importance (SMI) • 17 Grade I Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation • 23 Grade II Sites of Borough Importance for Nature Conservation • 12 Sites of Local Importance for Nature Conservation The review designated 8 sites that did not previously hold SINC status and designated the strategic green corridors for the first time. Bexley's 14 designated strategic green corridors are noted as linking together SINCs and providing *"routes or stepping stones for migration, dispersal and genetic exchange of species in the wider environment"*. In particular, the rivers, canals and	Sites managed for nature conservation; Biodiversity; Open space audit.

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		railside land are indicated as important corridors. Appendix C gives further detail on the policy context for these corridors – there is no accepted definition, but they were generated on based on what is outlined in Policy 7.19 of the London Plan. Each of the corridors is described in Part II of the review.	
Bexley Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) Bexley SFRA Level 1 (August 2010) Level SFRA Level 2 (October 2014)	Section 6: Flood Risk Management through the Design Process. Section 7: Sustainable Surface Water Management	LB Bexley carried out a Level 1 and Level 2 SFRA. The purpose of the Level 1 assessment is to provide an evidence base to support spatial planning decisions at Borough-wide scale. The key aim is to provide information to perform the Sequential Test. The Level 1 assessment identifies several key sources of flood risk in Bexley: • Fluvial - from the Rivers Cray/Shuttle, with the Erith marshes providing some drainage function) • Tidal - given the low-lying land and adjacency to the Thames. Bexley does benefit from the protection of the Thames flood defences, but there is still risk of structural failure/over topping of defences. • Groundwater flooding • Surface water flooding As such, the flood risk is concentrated in the eastern and northern parts of the Borough. The Level 1 assessment is framed by PPS25 guidance, which states that local planning authorities (LPAs) should prepare planning strategies that *"make the most of the benefits of green infrastructure for flood storage, conveyance*	Climate Change; Urban greening.

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		and SuDS", as well as strategies that re-create functional floodplains and set back flood defences. Section 5 outlines how flood risk can be mitigated through planning (through the sequential test), noting that development in areas designated as functional floodplain should be avoided, and that only water compatible uses will be allowed. Once the sequential test has been applied, Section 6 gives further detail on how flood risk can be managed through building design solutions. There is no specific reference to the role of green infrastructure or nature-based solutions to flood risk management (FRM), however it notes that "*creative site and building design"* should incorporate measures to sustainably manage surface water and reduce run-off rates. Particular attention should be paid to the use of SuDS. The Assessment recommends that *"new developments should seek to meet the 50% reduction in surface water run-off rates as advocated in the London Plan".* The Level 2 SFRA follows on from the Level 1 assessment and refines the guidance to be more location-specific, focussing on Bexley's sustainable growth areas set out in the borough's Core Strategy. This increased scope was required, given the development pressure from the Thames Gateway regeneration area. The Level 2 assessment gives similar guidance relevant to green infrastructure as the Level 1 assessment.	
Bexley Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) (February 2020)	Section 6: Flood risk management through design Section 7: Sustainable surface water management	The Level 1 and 2 SFRAs produced in 2010 and 2014 respectively, now require an update to take into account newly available data and updates to legislation, planning policy and strategy. This report provides an update to the Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA) for the	

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		London Borough of Bexley (LBB). The LBB requires a comprehensive SFRA to support the production of a new Local Plan, and to inform planning decisions.	
The Vision for the Tidal Thames (July 2016)	Port of London Authority Thames Vision Vision goals: • Port of London – More trade, more jobs • Sport and recreation – more participants • Environment and heritage – improved tidal Thames environment • Community and Culture – More people enjoying the Thames and its banks	The Borough of Bexley is bordered to the north by the River Thames, and the riverside environment thus forms an important part of the Borough's green and blue infrastructure network. The Thames in Greater London is valued as a ribbon of blue space in the city, and identified as a Site of Metropolitan Importance for Nature Conservation. The PLA's role includes bringing people together and promoting the river, as well as acting as an environmental steward of the river. This document outlines its Vision up to 2035, noting an expectation of significant growth along the river Thames at Barking, Bexley, Havering, Newham and Tower Hamlets. The Vision presents six broad goals, three of which have strong relevance to Bexley's green infrastructure network: *Vision goal: Port of London – More trade, more jobs* Context: The River Thames is home to the second biggest port in the UK. It is an essential part of the UK's infrastructure supplying London, the South East and markets across the UK with life's essentials: food, fuel, building materials and household goods. The overall Gross Value Added of the Port of London in 2015 was £4 billion. Goal: The 20 year Vision will see the Port of London becoming the biggest it's ever been, handling 60 – 80 million tonnes of cargo each year,	Blue infrastructure; Outdoor sports; Green space; Landscape and historic environment.

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		on the doorstep of Europe's biggest metropolitan consumer market. Priority actions: • At least three further Thames crossings to the east of Tower Bridge, that allow continuation of river trade, the first by 2022. Crossing options suggested includes Gallions Reach to the west of the Borough and Halfway Reach between Belvedere and Dagenham. *Vision goal: Sport and recreation – more participants* Context: the Thames hosts a wide range of sport and recreational uses, particularly the Thames Path as a site for cycling and walking, bringing significant health and well-being benefits. Goal: The 20-year Vision will see greater participation in sport and recreation on and alongside the water. Priority actions: • Ascertain current levels of sport participation and work towards increasing participation on and alongside the Thames. • Extend sport opportunity zones on the Thames. • Realise new visitor moorings and publicise the availability of all visitor moorings effectively. • Join up the Thames Path from source to sea. *Vision goal: Environment and heritage – improved tidal Thames environment* Context: The tidal Thames has a range of diverse habitats, several SSSIs and other protected sites.	

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		It is also a vantage point from which London is experienced. Goal: The 20 year Vision will see the river the cleanest since the Industrial Revolution, with improved habitats and awareness of heritage. Priority actions: • Build and bring into operation the Thames Tideway Tunnel, by 2021. • Improve water quality by a range of measures including reduced litter in the river. • Improve biodiversity of sites recognised for their wildlife interest, and the connections between them. • Identify and improve access to, and appreciation of, the historic environment along the Thames. • Encourage uptake of new and green technologies to reduce the port's environmental impact. *Vision goal: Community and Culture – More people enjoying the Thames and its banks* Context: The Thames is a 'haven of peace' in the region and with significant historic value. The river connects communities and hosts a number of riverside nature reserves. Goal: The 20-year Vision will see more people coming to enjoy the Thames and its banks. Priority actions: • Enhance access to information about the Thames. • Educate local school children about the Thames.	

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		• Create new appropriate residential moorings accommodating suitable vessels. • Explore development of a Thames brand for culture, heritage and quality of life.	
Thames Estuary 2100 Plan (November 2012)	Thames 2100 Plan Action plan for zone 4: east London downstream of Thames Barrier Action plan for zone 5: middle Estuary.	The TE2100 Plan (produced by the Environment Agency) sets out a series of recommendations for flood risk management for London and the Thames Estuary up to and beyond 2100, amid increasing pressures from climate change and increased flood risk. The Plan should inform the SFRAs drawn up by Local Authorities. Green infrastructure is recognised in the Plan as key to the long-term strategic view of managing flood and coastal erosion risk management. It is noted that it is important that these plans are linked with Green Infrastructure Networks. Several recommendations made by the plan refer to how multifunctional green areas and corridors can play an important role in flood mitigation and flood storage, as well as habitat restoration, recreation etc. The Plan divides the Estuary into 23 geographical areas (known as Policy Units) with each assessed for the level of flood risk management. The areas that lie within the boundaries of Bexley Borough were given a P4 rating, indicating that *"to keep up with climate change and keep flood risk at current levels, we and others will need to do more to manage flood risk, here and in other key growth areas in the Thames Gateway."* Bexley LB overlaps with large parts of the Thamesmead Policy Unit. The Plan notes that this unit:	Blue infrastructure; Climate change.

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		• Is vulnerable to tidal and fluvial flooding, given the low-lying nature of the land and large areas of reclaimed land. • Is part of the Thames Gateway regeneration area, leading to significant development pressure. Much of the industrial area of Erith Marshes will be redeveloped over the next 50 years, leading to opportunities to improve flood risk management. • Has scope to further improve the river frontage as development takes place. • Has existing open space that could be further enhanced to provide for tidal flood storage. • Has a large local population, and therefore wherever possible estuary frontages should be enhanced to facilitate public access and improve the environment. • May consider setting back defences, which would provide opportunities for sloping riversides and public amenity areas. *Action plan for Zone 4:* The Thamesmead Policy Unit lies within Action Zone 4, which contains areas of existing residential development, major industrial areas and open marshes, and where low lying land makes it vulnerable to tidal and fluvial flooding. The Plan makes a number of recommended actions to achieve plan goals, several of which have a bearing on Bexley's GI strategy: • Recommendations 4 and 5 reassert that flood risk management must continue to be integrated into the spatial planning process.	

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		• Recommendation 6 outlines the need to seek opportunities for environmental and recreational enhancements that will create a better place, and for partnerships that will help achieve this. • Recommendation 9 highlights that, as part of the program of river defence walls and active structures, there are major opportunities for reshaping the local landscape and river frontage. Recommendation 12 highlights that the EA sees habitat creation as a positive step toward the goal of sustainability, and also provides opportunities for enhancements for recreation, visitor centres and other facilities. There are also resilience benefits of creating saltmarsh and 'soft' defence surfaces which absorb wave and surge energy and protect structures. Sites within the action zone which have been identified as having the potential to support interest features that could be lost, either through enhancement of existing habitat features or creation of new features or creation of new habitat include Erith Marshes within the Borough. Action plan for Zone 5: LB Bexley is also named as an implementing partner for the recommendations made for Action Zone 5 (Middle Estuary), which stretches from Erith eastward to Gravesend and takes in Dartford and Crayford within the Borough. The zone features port activity, residential areas, new development sites, industry and open marshes. In this area there is also likely to be considerable new development and there are opportunities to improve the river frontage as new defences are constructed. The Plan notes that the marshes should be retained as an important green space in an otherwise developed area – there is a possibility these undeveloped marshes could be used for	

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		flood storage, as well as providing habitats and recreational opportunities. *Action plan for Zone 0:* This action zone covers the whole Thames Estuary and the estuary-wide options for the strategic framework for flood risk management for the TE2100 Plan area for 100 years. The Environment Agency sees habitat creation as a positive step towards the goal of sustainability and supporting the habitats and species that make the Thames estuary internationally important. As part of preliminary work for flood mitigation across the Thames Estuary construction of a new line of defence to protect people and properties from the risk of flooding from the new intertidal zone is recommended. This will include, in some cases, recharging the land levels so that the correct habitat develops. Sites identified which have designated coastal grazing marshes where new freshwater habitat will be needed to compensate for the loss of these designated areas as a result of intertidal habitat creation include Dartford Marshes East and Crayford Marshes which lie within or are in close proximity to the Borough.	
The Darent Management Catchment: A summary of information about the water environment in the Darent management catchment (2014)	Cray and Shuttle Operational Catchment	The report identifies that the borough lies within the Cray and Shuttle Operational Catchment. The River Cray flows mainly through artificial channels and culverted sections. Like many urban rivers the Cray is vulnerable to pollution incidents. Within the catchment pollution form urban and transport sources have been identified as being the largest contributors to the reasons for failure of water bodies in the catchment to reach good status. Proposed measures to help improve water quality at these water bodies include:	Blue infrastructure; Biodiversity.

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		• Removal or easement of barriers to fish migration • Removal or modification of engineering structure • Improvement to condition of channel/bed and/or banks/shoreline • Improvement to condition of riparian zone and /or wetland habitats • Changes to operation and maintenance • Reduce diffuse pollution pathways (i.e. control entry to the water environment) • Mitigation, control and eradication (to reduce extent) Of these proposed measures those relating to relating to improved vegetation and habitat improvement work such as tree planting relate most to green infrastructure assets in the borough,	
Bexley Playing Pitch Audit (2019)	Assessment of Need Report – Cricket Assessment of Need Report – Football Assessment of Need Report – Hockey Assessment of Need Report – Rugby Assessment of Need Report – Other Sports Assessment	The report sets out an assessment of current and future demand for playing pitches in Bexley as well as conclusions on requirements in the borough. The following conclusions have been drawn out in the report in relation to current and future ability to meet demand for a variety of sports in Bexley. It has been identified that there is currently not enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current and future demand for cricket in the borough. There is need to secure continued community access to pitches on education sites (particularly the two pitches at Goldsmiths College's Loring Hall) to continue to meet demand at current levels. Investment in enhancing the quality of the pitches and ancillary facilities at Chislehurst & Sidcup School and/or Beths School may be options to address the	Recreation; Health and well-being

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		current displacement of teams from Bexleyheath CC and Bexley Tamils. Future needs assessment indicates a potential need for at least one additional large fine turf cricket pitch provided and maintained to a 'good' standard or two smaller pitches. Provision of new secondary school playing fields to support delivery of the Growth Strategy for the borough are likely to provide opportunities to deliver against this need and secure community use. The overall quantity of supply of football pitches in the borough is sufficient to meet current demand, however this is not the case in the peak period. Access to pitches on education and youth centre playing fields plays a vital role in meeting community demand currently. Some schools offer potential to secure more supply in the peak Sunday morning period in future. Beths Grammar School for example has extensive playing fields. There is a clear need to protect the overall quantity of playing pitch land in the borough whether or not it is in current use. As such, disused playing field land (e.g. at Slade Green and Burr Farm) needs to be retained or replaced. The assessment supports the case for provision of further pitch capacity to meet future need in the borough by 2036, with the north east of the borough the Slade Green area a particular hotspot. With necessary quality improvements, the current supply within Bexley would provide sufficient capacity to accommodate all current demand for league hockey (senior and youth) and for junior development and training. However, as the pitches are on school sites, the clubs' access to these pitches is unsecured. Loss of the Erith School second pitch and the Harris Falconwood Academy pitches will impact substantially on the two clubs	

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		ability to provide the formal side of hockey in Bexley particularly for juniors on Sundays. Population growth and trends in hockey both nationally and locally is likely to increase the deficiency in secured supply to 2036. The report identifies that there is currently not enough accessible and secured community use provision to meet current and future demand for rugby in the borough. There is likely to be a need to secure a minimum of 2 additional full size grass pitches by the end of the Local Plan period. There is sufficient quantity of tennis courts in Bexley borough to meet current demand to play tennis both within the more organised club environment and for informal play in parks. The number of courts is also likely to be adequate to meet demand over the life of the new Local Plan to 2036 taking into account accessible supply in neighbouring local authorities with capacity. However, there is a gap in provision in the Crayford area. A netball centre (with a minimum of 3 floodlit courts, changing facilities and on site car parking) was identified as a facility needed in the previous 2008 PPG17 assessment of outdoor sports facilities in the borough and has yet to be delivered. The updated 2019 review endorses the 2008 finding. To meet current and likely future needs for bowls facilities in the borough over the period of the Playing Pitch Audit to 2036, the focus of investment should be on maintaining and improving the quality of the existing greens and pavilion.	

Policy document	Page/policy reference	Content relevant to the GI Study	Relevant element of the Bexley Open Space, Sport and GI (Open space, biodiversity/SINCs or other GI element (flood management, sustainable transport, climate adaptation, etc.))
		The priority need for golf facilities in Bexley Borough is to protect the existing provision. Although there is spare capacity at all three 9 hole courses, in view of the plans for housing and forecast population growth in the borough, all three need to be retained. Whilst there is a lack of golf course provision in the more densely populated north of the borough where most future growth is likely to be concentrated, there is unlikely to be a sufficiently strong needs case for further provision in the Playing Pitch Audit planning period to 2036.	

Appendix B

Large Format Map of Sites

-

This appendix presents a map of all open space sites audited in Bexley. The map details all site names and includes the primary typology of each.

Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

Appendix B: Open space primary typology

- Geographic regions
- A: Parks and gardens
- B: Natural and semi-natural urban green spaces
- C: Linear open spaces
- D: Amenity green spaces
- E: Allotments, community gardens and city farms
- F: Cemeteries and churchyards
- H: Provision for children and teenagers

Source: LBB

Map Scale @A1: 1:26,000

LUC

Open space ID and name

1: Thames-side Path
2: Crosswater lake/ ecology centre
3: Manorway Green
4: Land off Fairway Drive
5: Tump 52
6: Summerton Way/Courtland Grove
7: Former Thamesview Golf Course
8: Crossway Park
9: Southern outfall sewer
10: Binsey Walk
11: Southmere Park and Lake
12: Erith Marshes (Part) South
14: Erith Marshes (Part) North
20: Green corridor south of Southemere
21: Parkway
22: Leatherbottle Green
23: Gilbert Road Allotments
24: Monarch Road Playground
25: Lesnes Abbey Woods
26: Woolwich Road/Hurst Lane
27: Abbey Wood Recreation Ground
28: Leatherbottle Allotments
29: Elstree Gardens Allotments
30: Lesnes Abbey Allotments
31: Ripley Road Allotments
32: Clive Road Playground
33: Belvedere Recreation Ground (North)
34: Belvedere Recreation Ground (South)
35: All Saints Church Nuxley road
36: Franks Park
37: Highway Land between Bronze Age Way & Lower Road
38: St Johns Church, West Street
39: West Heath Recreation Ground
40: Barry Avenue Allotments
41: Stream Way Open Space
42: Chapmans Land Allotments
43: Erith Cemetery
44: Holly Hill Open Space
45: Land To The Rear Of 21 - 81 Holly Hill Road
46: Land at Sandcliff Road
47: Birch Walk Open Space
48: St Fidelis Playground
49: Railway land near Erith Station
50: West Street Small Park
51: Riverside Gardens (North)
52: Christ Church, Victoria Road
53: Northumberland Heath Recreation Ground
54: Our Lady of the Angels
56: Lesney Farm Allotments
59: Stuart Mantle Way
60: Highstead Crescent
61: South Road Allotments
62: Erith Recreation Ground
63: Waterhead estate open space
64: Larner Road amenity green space
65: Arthur Street Court
66: Arthur Street Playground
67: Boundary Street Playground
70: Frobisher Road open space
71: Rainbow Road Square with playground
72: Saltings
73: Bursted Woods
74: Crayford Marshes
75: Slade Green Recreation Ground
76: Banks of the River Dart
78: Railway land
79: Howbury Lane Allotments
80: Howbury Lane Open Space
81: Whitehall Lane Recreation Ground
82: Craydene Open Space
83: Burns Close
84: Scott Cress
85: Northend Road
86: Holmcroft Open Space
87: Gascoyne Drive
88: Wyatt Road
89: Whitworth Co-op Play Area
90: Land at Perry Street
91: Orchard Allotments
92: Barnehurst Open Space
93: Old Manor Way Playground
94: Grasmere Road Allotments
95: Becton Place and Playground
96: Byron Drive Open Space
97: Russell Park
98: Palmar Gardens
99: The Green (Bexleyheath)
100: Long Lane Playground
101: Church Road Allotments
102: Sheldons Allotments
103: Burr Farm Site
104: Bexleyheath Cemetery
105: Town Park
106: Steeple Avenue Memorial Gardens and Highway Land
107: Beechwood Crescent Open Space
108: Stevens Park
109: St Michals Church and Okehampton Cresent Gardens
110: Lodge Hill Open Space
111: East Wickham Open Space
112: Monks Farm Allotments
114: Rosemary Road Allotments
115: Wimpey Land, Dryden Road
116: Hill View Cemetery
117: Shoulder of Mutton Green
118: Olyffe Avenue Allotments
119: Burnell Avenue Allotments
120: Station Approach Allotments
121: Hook Lane Open Space
122: The Green (Falconwood)
124: Radnor Avenue Allotments
125: Danson Park
126: Danson Mead Open Space
127: Alers Road Allotments
128: The Warren
131: Biggs Hill Wood
132: Land at Bourne Mead
133: Bourne Road Allotments
134: Land at former David Evans
135: Shenstone Open Space
136: Martens Grove
137: Perry Street/Manor Road
138: St Paulinus Church
140: River Crayford Industrial Estate
141: The Dell
142: Crayford Way Allotments
143: Jolly Farmers Open Space
144: Thames Road Improvements Crayford
145: River Cray
146: Crayford Rough
147: Rail Line South of Hall Place
148: Former Gun Club Site
149: Hall Place Gardens
150: A2 Roadside Verge
151: Coldblow
152: Land North of Coldblow
153: Churchfield Wood
154: Manor Farm
155: Cemetery, Manor Road
156: St Mary's Church and Churchyard
157: River Cray and Open Space
158: St Marys Recreation Ground
160: Land adjacent to A2 & Bourne Road
161: Eighty Oak Wood
162: Land at Rochester Drive
163: Finsbury Way Open Space
164: Love Lane Allotments
165: Hurst Road/Parkhill Road Open Space
166: Riverside Walk / Riverdale Road
167: Bexley Woods
169: Riverside Walk / Crofton Avenue to Elmwood Road
170: Thistlefield Play Ground
171: Hurst Recreation Ground
172: Riverside Walk / Albany Road to Crofton Avenue
173: Riverside Walk / Penhill Road to Albany Road
174: Penhill Park
175: Lamorbey Open Space
176: Sherwood Park Allotments
177: Burnt Oak Lane Open Space
178: Marlborough Park
179: Willersley Park
180: Holly Oak Wood Park
181: The Oval Open Space
182: Days Lane Allotments
183: Parish Woods
184: Berwick Crescent Open Space
185: Beverley Woods
186: Oakley Drive
187: Old Farm Avenue Allotments
188: Old Farm Park (West)
189: Harland Avenue Allotments
190: Land Rear of 138-140 Harland Avenue
191: The Hollies
192: The Glade
193: Holy Trinity Church
194: King Georges Playing Field (Sidcup)
195: Longlands Road Allotments
196: Priestlands Park Allotments
197: Longlands Recreation Ground
198: Land adj. railway at Jubilee Way
199: Waring Park
200: Abbey Hill Park
201: Rutland Shaw
203: Sidcup Cemetery
205: Valentine Avenue Allotments
206: Upper College farm
207: Land South of Bexley Village
208: The Grove
209: Sands Spinney
210: Caveys Spring
211: Land adj. to Hurst Grid Station
212: Land North of Dartford Road
214: Chalk Wood
216: Gattons Plantation
217: Gattons Wood
218: North Cray Cemetery
219: Land adj. Five Arches Business Estate
222: Stable Meadow Allotment Gardens
223: Foots Cray Meadows
224: Hales Field Open Space
225: Road Safety Training Centre
226: Nature Area, Rectory Lane
227: Knoll Road Allotments
228: Land off Baugh Road
229: Cray Road Allotments
230: Footscray Recreation Ground
231: Land at Frognal Avenue
232: Land adj. to Water Lane
233: Warwick Road Allotments
234: Sidcup Place Open Space
235: The Green (Sidcup)
237: Carlton Road Open Space
238: Highway Land at Northcote Road
239: Coldblow semi-natural
240: Redbourne drive play area 2
241: Redbourne drive play area 1
242: Land at Lakeside Close
243: Parkside Avenue Allotments
244: Parkside Allotments (rear of 166-182)
245: Waterside Gardens
246: Ocean Park
248: Manor House Open Space
249: Bexley Road Open Space
250: Crayford High Street Open Space
252: Eastcote Gardens
253: Barnehurst Avenue/Erith Road Open Space
254: Footscray Common
255: Groombridge Close Open Space
256: Parkhurst Gardens
257: The Crescent
258: Station Road Open Space
259: St Paulinus Gardens
260: Boevey Path Open Space
261: Lawrence Road Open Space
262: Wilde Road (East) Open Space
263: Wilde Road (West) Open Space
264: Land Fronting 29 - 63 Colyers Lane
265: Bedonwell Road Open Space
266: Crayford Way Gardens (East)
267: Crayford Way Gardens (West)
268: Riverside Gardens (South)
269: Millfield Open Space
270: Stoneham Park
271: Riverside Walk (East) / Riverdale Road
272: Foots Cray Gardens Open Space

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Appendix C

Audit Form Scoring Criteria

This appendix presents the audit form scoring criteria that have been used to ensure a consistent approach to the assessment of open spaces in Bexley.

Bexley open space audit 2018

Value scores are highlighted in yellow

Quality scores are highlighted in green

Desk based assessment

Site ID: Site Name:
Grid reference:
Ownership (private, other):
Area (ha):
Category of open space:

Designations

National and International:

- Special Protection Area ☐ +2
- Special Area of Conservation ☐ +2
- Ramsar ☐ +2
- Site of Special Scientific Interest ☐ +3
- Green Belt ☐ +3
- Scheduled Monument ☐ +3
- Listed building ☐ +3
- Register of Historic Parks and Gardens ☐ +3

Regional:

- Regionally Important Geological Site ☐ +2
- Site of Importance for Nature Conservation/ Local Wildlife Site ☐ +2
- Biodiversity Opportunity Area ☐ +2
- Metropolitan Open Land ☐ +2

Access:

- National/ Regional Trails ☐ +3
- Sustrans Routes ☐ +3

Local - Statutory:

- Conservation Area ☐ +1
- Local Nature Reserve ☐ +1
- Locally Important Geological Site ☐ +1

Other:

- Within a Flood Risk Zone ☐ +1
- Ancient Woodland ☐ +1
- T.P.O ☐ +1
- Has the site acheived a Green Flag Award? ☐ +3
- Has the site acheived a Green Flag Community Award? ☐ +3
- Has the site acheived a Green Heritage Award? ☐ +3

Site assessment

Site ID: Site Name:
Category of open space:
Audit date and time:
Time spent surveying:
Name of surveyor:
Survey site access: (e.g. access to whole site/ access to part of site/ no access to site)

1. Welcoming place

Site access:

- Freely accessible to public ☐ +5
- Freely accessible to public: opening hours ☐ +4
- De-facto public access ☐ +1
- Restricted public access ☐ +2
- No public access ☐ -1

If restricted access, what kind of restriction?

- Limited to particular areas ☐ +2
- Members/ tenants only ☐ +1
- Other (please state) ☐ 0

To what extent are the entrances well presented? ☐ +1 +2 +3
To what extent are the boundaries well defined and maintained? ☐ +1 +2 +3
What is the overall quality of access and accesses within and through the open space? ☐ +1 +2 +3
What is the overall quality of access and accesses for people travelling to open space? ☐ +1 +2 +3
What is the overall provision of signage? ☐ +1 +2 +3

2. Health, safety and secure

Play provision:
Is there play equipment on site (including natural play)? ☐
How many separate items for equipment? ☐ +1 per item
Is it for under 5 years? ☐ +1
5-11 years? ☐ +1
Over 11 years? ☐ +1

What play activities are provided for:

- Balancing ☐ +1
- Sliding ☐ +1
- Rocking ☐ +1
- Climbing/ agility ☐ +1
- Social play ☐ +1
- Swinging ☐ +1
- Rotating ☐ +1
- Jumping ☐ +1
- Viewing ☐ +1
- Counting ☐ +1
- Touching ☐ +1
- Waterplay ☐ +1

Is there impact absorbing surfacing around the equipment? ☐ +1
Are there benches within the enclosure? ☐ +1
Are there litterbins within the enclosure? ☐ +1
Is there a play area notice at the entrance stating dog free, children only and emergency contacts? ☐ +1
Is there space, separate from the equipped area, for informal play/ general runabout/ natural play? ☐ +1
Overall condition of play equipment? ☐ +1 +2 +3

Is there other provision for play on site? (Please also note condition)

- MUGA ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Trim trail ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Wheels park ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- BMX track ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Green gym ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Other ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3 Please state:

Is there evidence the green space is being used for informal recreation?

- Walking/ dog walking ☐ +1
- Informal children's play (not play equipment) ☐ +1
- Young people hanging out ☐ +1
- Sitting/ relaxing ☐ +1
- Desire lines ☐ +1
- Skateboarding (not formal skate park) ☐ +1
- Cycling (not formal bmx track) ☐ +1
- Food growing ☐ +1
- Other ☐ +1 Please state:

Overall provision for informal recreation? ☐ +1 +2 +3

What is the condition of basic amenities?

- Toilets ☐ +3 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Cafe ☐ +3 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Litter and/ or dog bins ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Seating ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Lifebelts ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Cycle parking ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Other ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3 Please state:

Community safety/ sense of security:

Is there natural surveillance into the site from surrounding properties? ☐ +1
Do the approaches feel open and secure? ☐ +1
Is there a flow of people through the green space (to acheive self surveillance)?Is lighting provided? ☐ +1
Is there CCTV? ☐ +1
Is dog fouling evident onsite? ☐ +1
☐ -1

Active recreation/ sport provision:

- Grass pitches ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Artificial pitches (e.g. astro turf) ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Tennis courts ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Walking/jogging route ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Outdoor adventures ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Water activities ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
- Other ☐ +1 ☐ +1 +2 +3
  Please state:

3. Clean and well maintained

Is graffiti evident? ☐ -1
Vandalism evident? ☐ -1
Overall cleanliness? ☐ +1 +2 +3
Overall condition of planted areas ☐ +1 +2 +3
Overall condition of grass areas ☐ +1 +2 +3
Overall condition of footpaths ☐ +1 +2 +3
Quality of water and associated edge treatment ☐ +1 +2 +3
Are there any buildings or other built features onsite? ☐ Not scored Please state:

If so, please note condition

Allotments:

Estimated number of plots in use: 0-25% +1 26%-50% +2 51-75% +3 76-100% +4

Overall condition of allotment site: 1 +2 +3

4. Sustainability

Is there evidence of sustainable management practices? ☐ +1

Does the green space provide a buffer for/ absorb noise or air pollution from:

- Nearby traffic ☐
- Nearby industry ☐ +1
- Other ☐ +1

Is there evidence of tree/ woodland management? ☐ +1

5. Conservation and heritage

Is there indication that natural features are being managed for nature conservation? ☐ +1

Vegetation cover/ type: 1 or 2 types +1 3 - 5 types +2 over 5 types +3

- Fine lawn
- Amenity grassland
- Wildflower grassland
- Herbs
- Shrub
- Scrub
- Hedge
- Annual bedding
- Ornamental planting
- River, stream or canal
- Pond/ lake
- Ditch
- Marginal vegetation
- Woodland
- Woodland edges/ trees and shrubs forming shelterbelt
- Tree groups/ scattered trees
- Veteran or significant individual trees
- Orchard
- Deadwood
- Derelict wasteland
- Other vegetation type: (please state)

- Invasive species ☐ -1

Does the green space contribute to the setting of the immediate local area? ☐ +1
Is the open space visually attractive? ☐ +1

What threats/ disturbances/ issues are affecting the attractiveness of the site?

- Road noise ☐ -1
- Rail noise ☐ -1
- Pollution ☐ -1
- Lack of landscape management ☐ -1
- Erosion ☐ -1
- Intrusive buildings ☐ -1
- Motorcycle scrambling ☐ -1
- Fly tipping ☐ -1
- Flooding ☐ -1
- Other ☐ -1 Please state:

6. Community involvement

Is there a evidence of an active community group? ☐ +3
Is there a permanent public noticeboard on site? ☐ +1
If so, are up to date notices displayed? ☐ +1
Are there any temporary notices on site informing users about current developments? ☐ +1
Is so, are they up to date? ☐ +1
Does the site offer educational interest (e.g. nature conservation interest or local historic significance)? ☐ +1
Is there a built facility on site which is being used by the local community for education? ☐ +1
Is there evidence that a natural feature on site is being used by the local community for education? ☐ +1

7. Marketing and culture

Are any of the following social and cultural facilities located on or adjacent to green space:

- Community centre ☐ +1
- Youth centre ☐ +1
- Arts or cultural venue ☐ +1
- Indoor sport hall/ leisure centre ☐ +1
- Other social facility/ business facility ☐ +1

Is there a dedicated outdoor performance area within the green space? ☐ +1
Does the green space contain public art? ☐ +1
Is there a school immediately adjacent to the green space? ☐ +1
Does the green space feature any recognisable landmark features of local importance? ☐ +1
Is there a programme of cultural or other community activities? ☐ +1

8. Potential themes for enhancement:

Please indicate which of the following benefits/ services should be prioritised for future management or enhancement (please tick as many boxes as relevant):

- Access ☐
- Informal recreation ☐
- Sports/ other organised activities ☐
- Natural habitats/ biodiversity ☐
- Character setting ☐
- Amenity ☐
- Educational interest ☐
- Productive landscape ☐
- Water attenuation ☐
- Other ☐ Please state:

9. Comments:

Please add any further information on open space e.g. details of primary or secondary uses/ purposes or any significant issues/ opportunities which should be highlighted.

Appendix D

Audit Forms (separate volume)

Completed open space audit forms are included to provide site level detail to complement the overview findings presented in the main report. These are provided as a separate volume.

Appendix E

Results of Online Survey

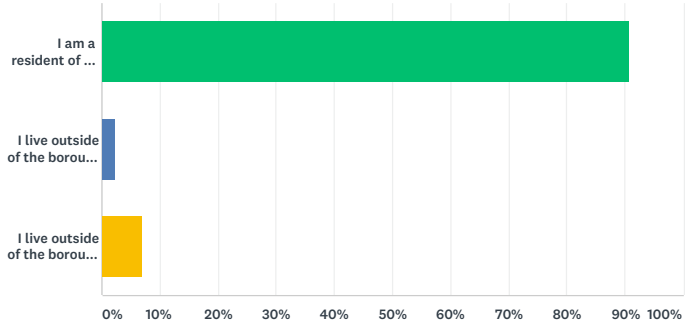
This appendix presents the detailed findings of the online public survey undertaken between March and April 2018.

Q1 Please provide us with your home postcode. Please include the space e.g. xxx xxx.

Answered: 788 Skipped: 0

Q2 What is your relationship to the London Borough of Bexley?

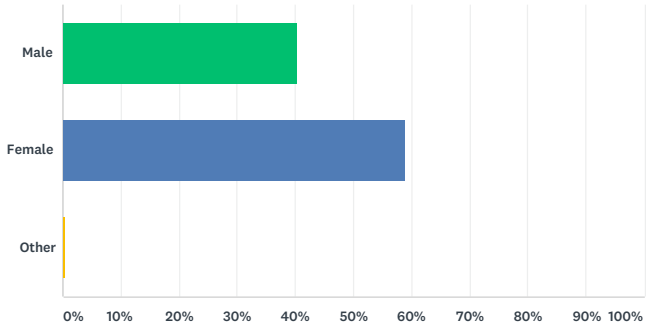
Answered: 781 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I am a resident of the borough	90.78%	709
I live outside of the borough but work in Bexley	2.30%	18
I live outside of the borough but regularly travel to Bexley specifically to make use of its parks and / or open spaces	6.91%	54
TOTAL		781

Q3 Gender

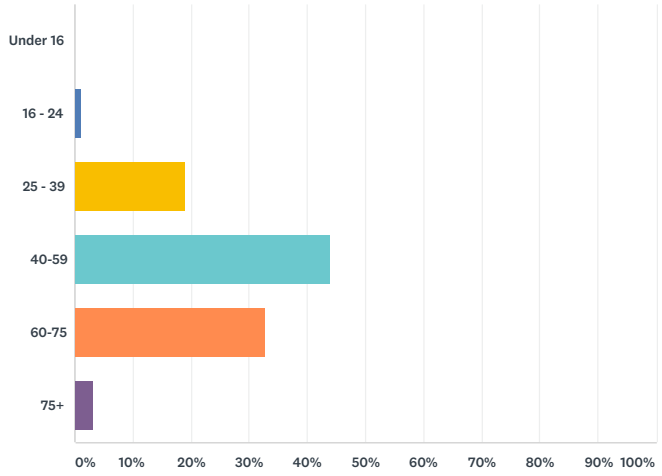
Answered: 779 Skipped: 9



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Male	40.44%	315
Female	59.05%	460
Other	0.51%	4
TOTAL		779

Q4 Age band

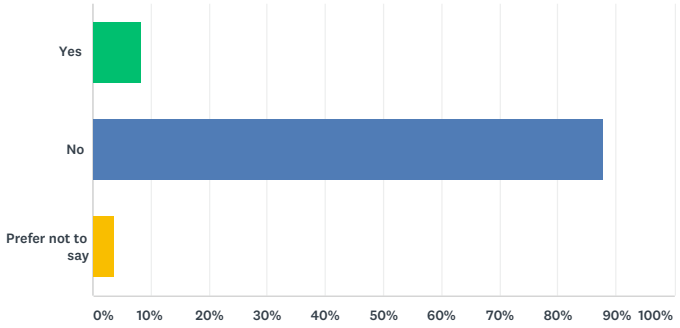
Answered: 784 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Under 16	0.00%	0
16 - 24	1.02%	8
25 - 39	19.01%	149
40-59	43.88%	344
60-75	32.91%	258
75+	3.19%	25
TOTAL		784

Q5 Do you consider yourself to have any conditions or disabilities which limit your daily activities?

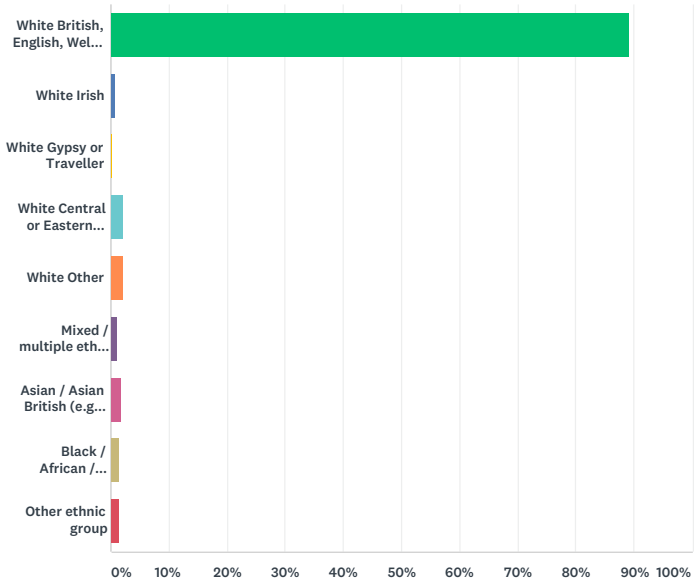
Answered: 781 Skipped: 7



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	8.45%	66
No	87.84%	686
Prefer not to say	3.71%	29
TOTAL		781

Q6 What is your ethnic group? Please select one option only.

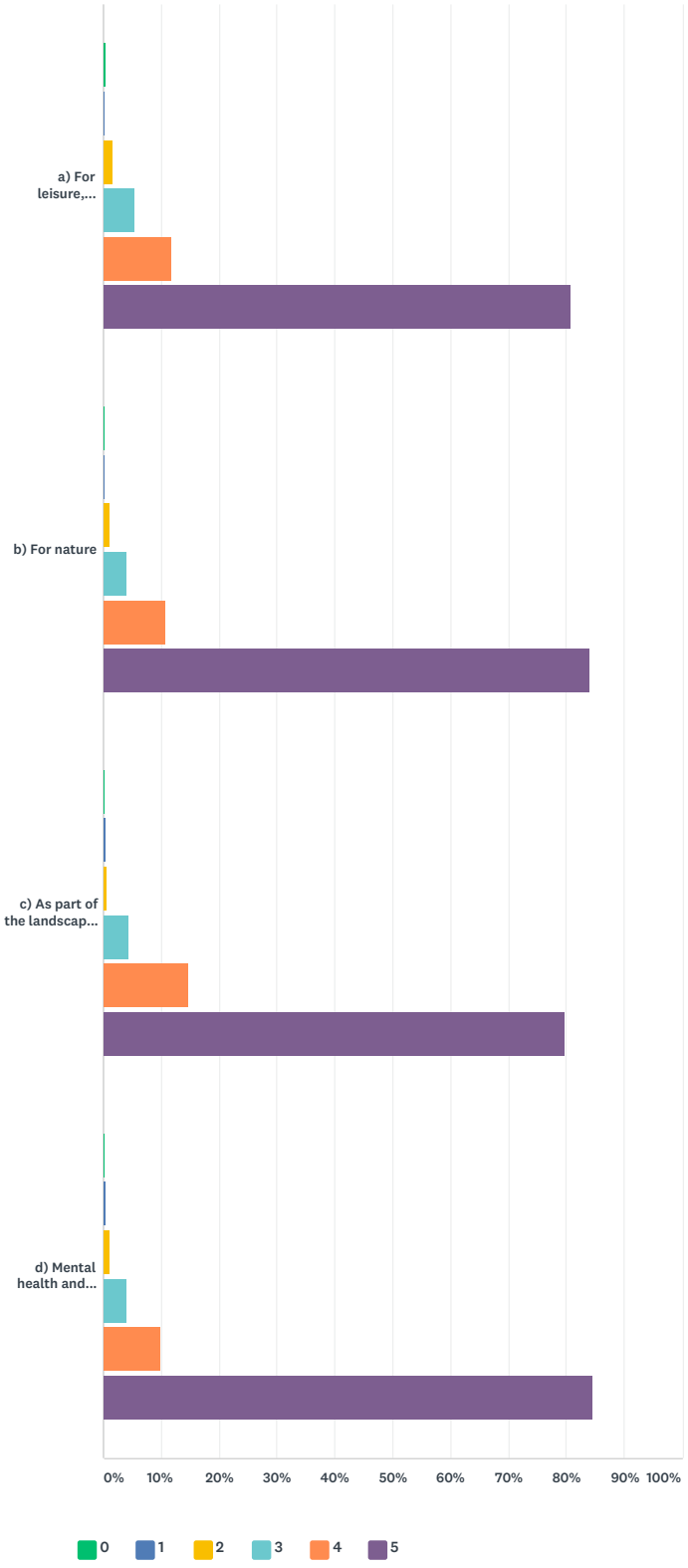
Answered: 776 Skipped: 12



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
White British, English, Welsh, Scottish or Northern Irish	89.05%	691
White Irish	0.77%	6
White Gypsy or Traveller	0.26%	2
White Central or Eastern European	2.06%	16
White Other	2.19%	17
Mixed / multiple ethnic group (e.g. White and Black Caribbean / African / Asian)	1.03%	8
Asian / Asian British (e.g. Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese)	1.80%	14
Black / African / Caribbean / Black British	1.42%	11
Other ethnic group	1.42%	11
TOTAL		776

Q7 Please indicate the importance that Bexley's parks and open spaces have to you. Please provide a score for each of the categories listed. (0 = not at all important; 5 = highly important).

Answered: 614 Skipped: 174

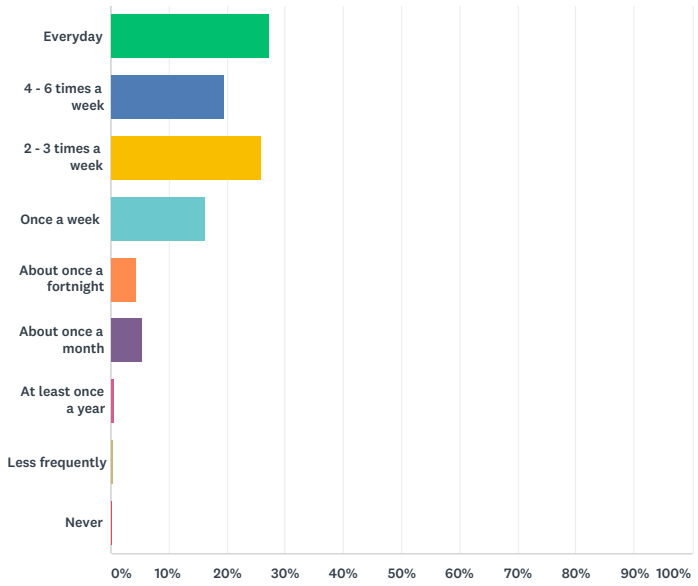


	0	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL
a) For leisure, outdoor sport and recreation	0.33% 2	0.17% 1	1.65% 10	5.45% 33	11.74% 71	80.66% 488	605
b) For nature	0.17% 1	0.17% 1	0.99% 6	3.97% 24	10.58% 64	84.13% 509	605
c) As part of the landscape / to look at	0.16% 1	0.33% 2	0.66% 4	4.45% 27	14.66% 89	79.74% 484	607
d) Mental health and wellbeing (including healthy behaviours such as walking and exercise, social interaction, etc.)	0.16% 1	0.49% 3	1.15% 7	3.93% 24	9.84% 60	84.43% 515	610

Q8 On average, how regularly do you use parks and open spaces

in Bexley?

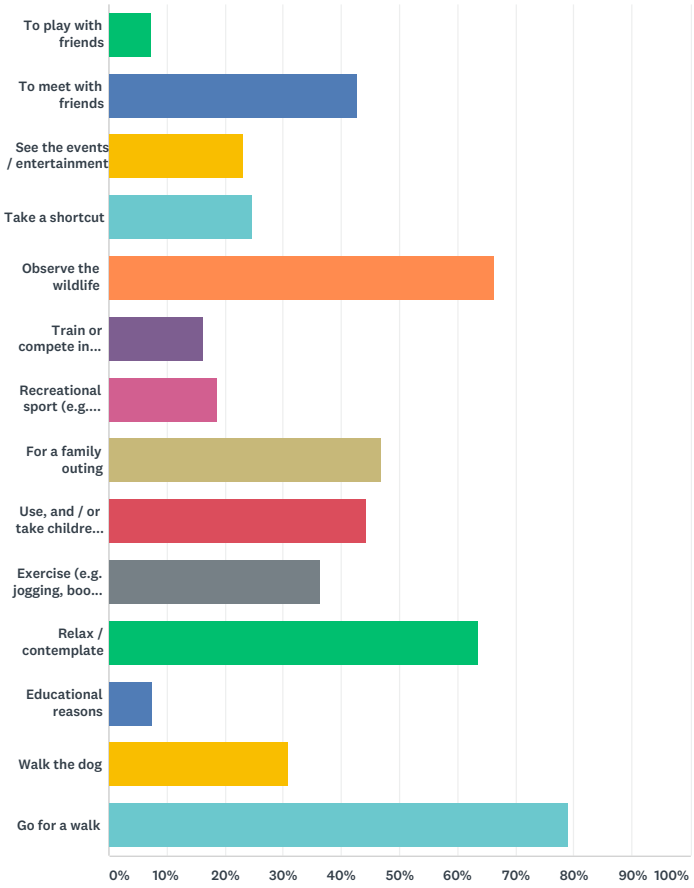
Answered: 613 Skipped: 175



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Everyday	27.24%	167
4 - 6 times a week	19.41%	119
2 - 3 times a week	25.94%	159
Once a week	16.31%	100
About once a fortnight	4.40%	27
About once a month	5.38%	33
At least once a year	0.65%	4
Less frequently	0.49%	3
Never	0.16%	1
TOTAL		613

Q9 If you use parks or open spaces, what activities do you take part in when you visit them? Please tick all that apply.

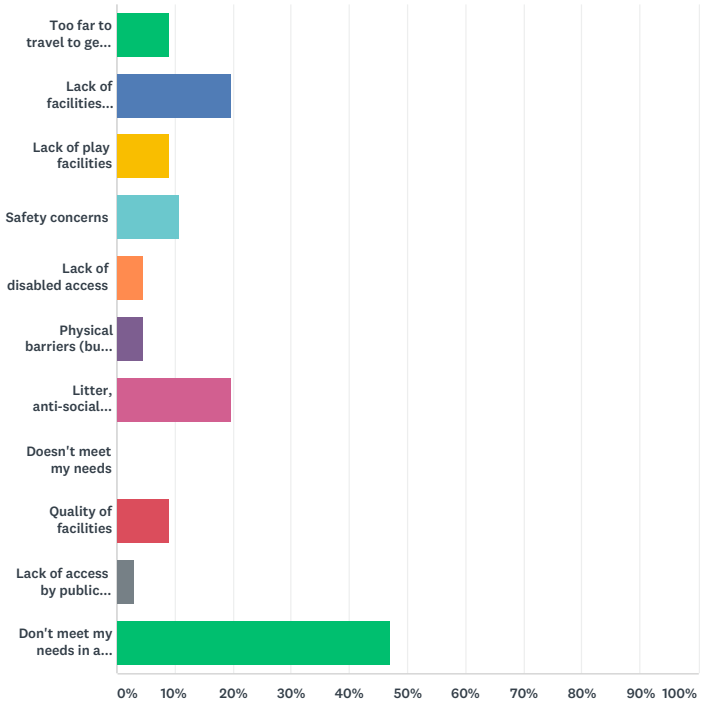
Answered: 610 Skipped: 178



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
To play with friends	7.38%	45
To meet with friends	42.62%	260
See the events / entertainment	23.28%	142
Take a shortcut	24.59%	150
Observe the wildlife	66.39%	405
Train or compete in sport / activity / course as part of a sports club / team	16.39%	100
Recreational sport (e.g. unorganised football, 'kickabout', basketball, etc.) with friends or alone	18.52%	113
For a family outing	46.89%	286
Use, and / or take children to use, the play facilities / equipment	44.43%	271
Exercise (e.g. jogging, boot camp, etc.)	36.39%	222
Relax / contemplate	63.61%	388
Educational reasons	7.54%	46
Walk the dog	30.98%	189
Go for a walk	79.18%	483
Total Respondents: 610		

Q10 If you don't use parks and open spaces regularly (i.e. once a month or less) why is this?

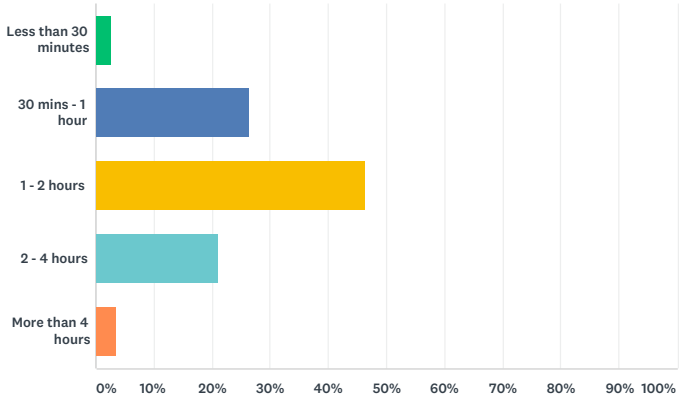
Answered: 66 Skipped: 722



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Too far to travel to get to my nearest park	9.09%	6
Lack of facilities (bins, toilets, benches, etc.)	19.70%	13
Lack of play facilities	9.09%	6
Safety concerns	10.61%	7
Lack of disabled access	4.55%	3
Physical barriers (busy roads, railway or waterways)	4.55%	3
Litter, anti-social behaviour, don't like the appearance of the park or open space	19.70%	13
Doesn't meet my needs	0.00%	0
Quality of facilities	9.09%	6
Lack of access by public transport	3.03%	2
Don't meet my needs in a manner which is not detailed above (please specify)	46.97%	31
Total Respondents: 66		

Q11 How much time do you usually spend (per visit) using Bexley's parks and open spaces?

Answered: 608 Skipped: 180

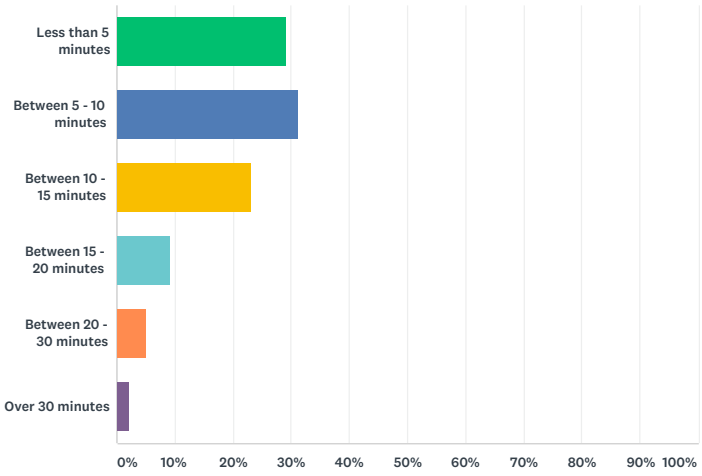


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than 30 minutes	2.63%	16
30 mins - 1 hour	26.32%	160

1 - 2 hours	46.38%	282
2 - 4 hours	21.22%	129
More than 4 hours	3.45%	21
TOTAL		608

Q12 How long does it take you to travel to the park or open space you visit the most? Please tick one option.

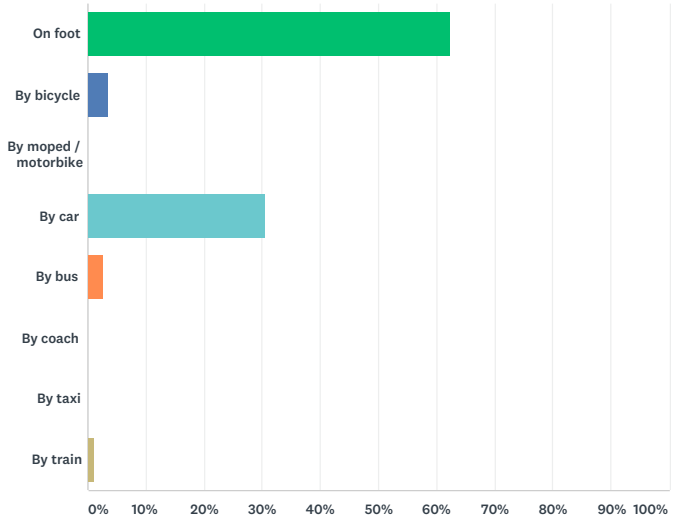
Answered: 611 Skipped: 177



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than 5 minutes	29.13%	178
Between 5 - 10 minutes	31.26%	191
Between 10 - 15 minutes	23.24%	142
Between 15 - 20 minutes	9.17%	56
Between 20 - 30 minutes	5.07%	31
Over 30 minutes	2.13%	13
TOTAL		611

Q13 What mode of transport do you use for the majority of your journey when going to the park or open space you visit most?

Answered: 607 Skipped: 181

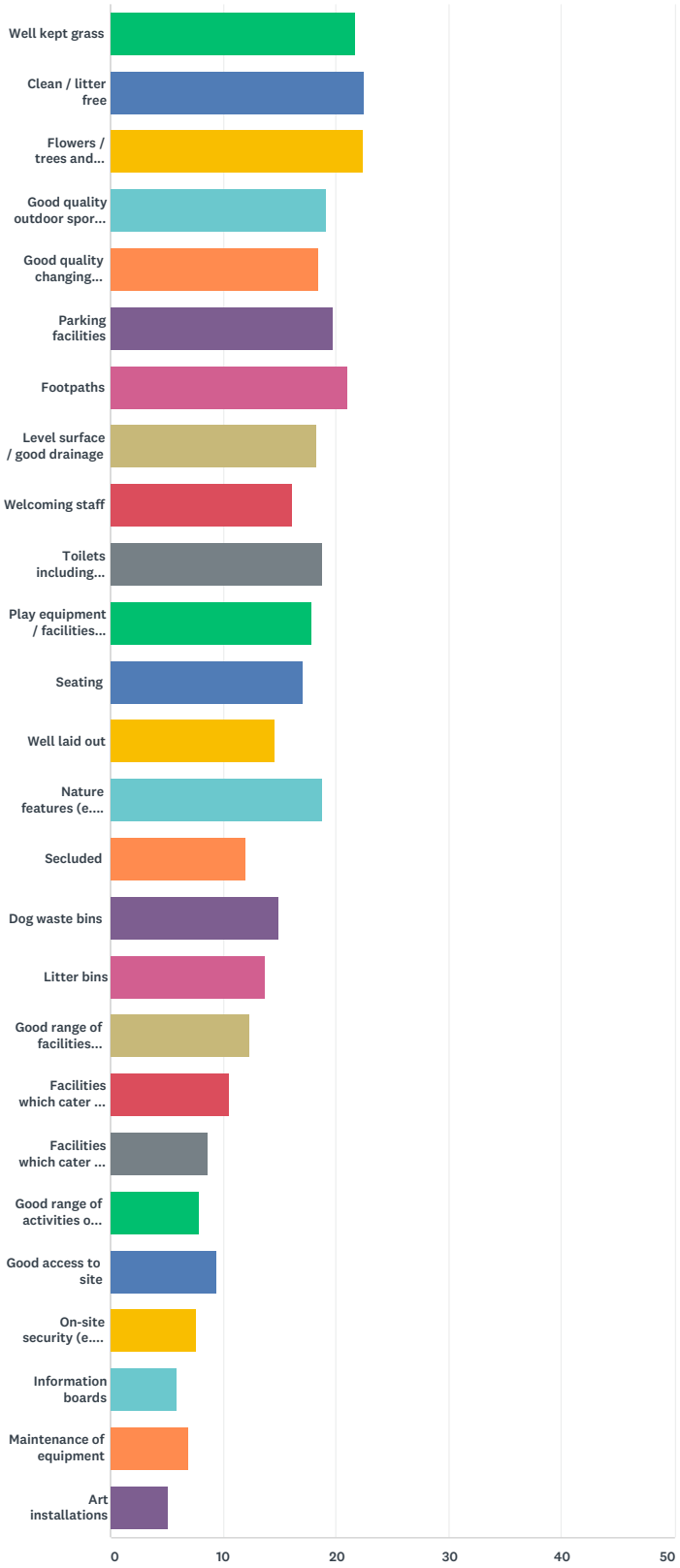


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
On foot	62.27%	378

By bicycle	3.46%	21
By moped / motorbike	0.00%	0
By car	30.64%	186
By bus	2.64%	16
By coach	0.00%	0
By taxi	0.00%	0
By train	0.99%	6
TOTAL		607

Q14 If you were describing the ideal characteristics of a site, which of the following would be included? Please rank your top five choices (1 = least important; 5 = most important).

Answered: 614 Skipped: 174

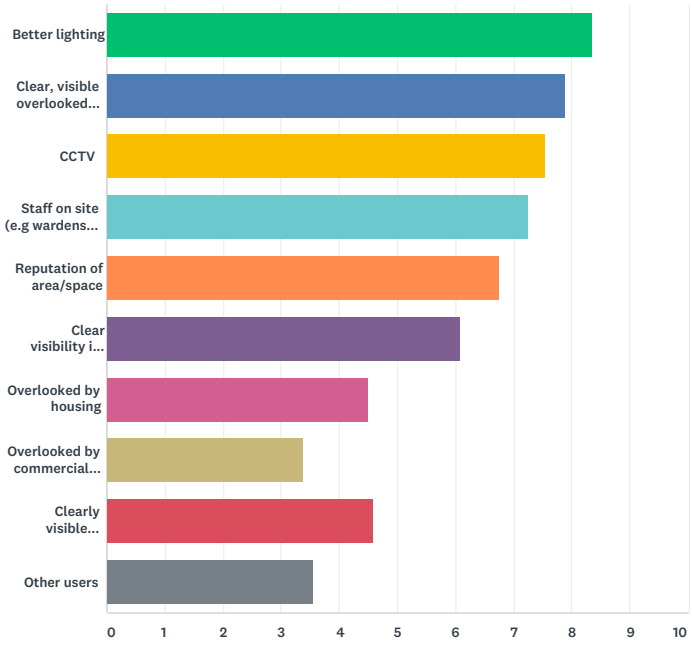


	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Well kept grass	21.24% 79	12.37% 46	10.75% 40	14.25% 53	11.29% 42	6.18% 23	5.11% 19	3.76% 14	1.61% 6	1.61% 6	1.08% 4	1.61% 6	0.54% 2	1.34% 5	1
Clean / litter free	16.05% 78	15.43% 75	13.58% 66	16.67% 81	24.49% 119	2.67% 13	1.65% 8	0.82% 4	1.23% 6	0.41% 2	0.82% 4	1.03% 5	0.62% 3	0.21% 1	0
Flowers / trees and shrubs	11.46% 51	16.85% 75	22.25% 99	17.98% 80	12.81% 57	3.82% 17	3.15% 14	0.90% 4	2.02% 9	1.35% 6	1.12% 5	0.90% 4	0.00% 0	1.12% 5	0

Good quality outdoor sports facilities	9.33% 28	6.33% 19	8.67% 26	13.33% 40	6.00% 18	10.67% 32	5.67% 17	5.67% 17	3.33% 10	5.67% 17	5.00% 15	0.67% 2	2.00% 6	3.33% 10	1
Good quality changing facilities for sport	5.48% 16	8.22% 24	5.48% 16	7.88% 23	7.19% 21	10.62% 31	10.62% 31	7.19% 21	6.16% 18	4.11% 12	3.08% 9	2.74% 8	1.37% 4	3.08% 9	2
Parking facilities	7.44% 27	4.96% 18	6.89% 25	4.41% 16	7.99% 29	22.59% 82	11.29% 41	9.37% 34	5.23% 19	4.68% 17	2.48% 9	3.03% 11	1.10% 4	1.93% 7	0
Footpaths	6.28% 25	10.55% 42	12.56% 50	8.54% 34	9.05% 36	7.04% 28	18.59% 74	10.30% 41	5.53% 22	3.27% 13	2.76% 11	2.01% 8	0.25% 1	0.50% 2	0
Level surface / good drainage	2.42% 8	3.94% 13	3.33% 11	3.33% 11	2.12% 7	2.73% 9	6.97% 23	31.52% 104	14.24% 47	9.39% 31	5.15% 17	4.55% 15	1.52% 5	0.91% 3	1
Welcoming staff	1.59% 5	0.00% 0	0.96% 3	0.32% 1	0.00% 0	2.23% 7	2.23% 7	5.41% 17	35.99% 113	13.06% 41	10.19% 32	7.96% 25	4.78% 15	2.55% 8	1
Toilets including changing facilities for families	5.47% 21	7.03% 27	7.03% 27	6.77% 26	8.85% 34	2.60% 10	3.39% 13	2.86% 11	3.91% 15	23.70% 91	9.90% 38	5.21% 20	4.43% 17	3.39% 13	1
Play equipment / facilities for young people	4.18% 15	5.29% 19	6.41% 23	6.69% 24	6.69% 24	2.23% 8	1.95% 7	2.23% 8	1.95% 7	5.57% 20	30.08% 108	9.47% 34	7.24% 26	4.46% 16	1
Seating	6.32% 23	3.85% 14	4.67% 17	4.67% 17	3.02% 11	2.75% 10	1.92% 7	3.02% 11	2.75% 10	3.57% 13	4.40% 16	33.24% 121	11.54% 42	6.87% 25	3
Well laid out	4.17% 14	1.79% 6	1.49% 5	0.60% 2	1.79% 6	0.60% 2	0.60% 2	1.79% 6	0.89% 3	1.19% 4	2.08% 7	5.65% 19	41.37% 139	15.48% 52	9
Nature features (e.g. wildlife)	8.52% 39	7.21% 33	8.52% 39	11.57% 53	18.78% 86	1.09% 5	2.18% 10	0.44% 2	1.09% 5	0.44% 2	0.87% 4	1.31% 6	2.62% 12	22.27% 102	6
Secluded	0.60% 2	3.30% 11	0.90% 3	1.80% 6	0.60% 2	0.60% 2	0.60% 2	0.60% 2	0.60% 2	0.00% 0	0.30% 1	0.90% 3	1.20% 4	4.80% 16	48
Dog waste bins	4.47% 17	8.42% 32	6.05% 23	4.74% 18	5.00% 19	0.53% 2	1.05% 4	0.00% 0	0.79% 3	1.05% 4	2.11% 8	1.84% 7	1.32% 5	2.11% 8	3
Litter bins	4.32% 16	4.05% 15	6.22% 23	2.97% 11	3.24% 12	1.08% 4	1.89% 7	1.08% 4	1.35% 5	2.70% 10	1.35% 5	1.08% 4	2.43% 9	2.16% 8	1
Good range of facilities (including refreshment facilities)	3.30% 12	3.85% 14	5.49% 20	4.12% 15	3.85% 14	0.27% 1	0.55% 2	1.10% 4	0.27% 1	0.00% 0	1.37% 5	0.82% 3	0.82% 3	0.27% 1	1
Facilities which cater for all ages groups	3.14% 11	4.00% 14	1.71% 6	2.86% 10	2.29% 8	0.86% 3	0.00% 0	0.29% 1	1.14% 4	0.86% 3	0.57% 2	0.86% 3	0.29% 1	0.29% 1	0
Facilities which cater for people with disabilities	1.76% 6	1.18% 4	1.76% 6	2.06% 7	1.76% 6	0.59% 2	0.29% 1	1.18% 4	0.00% 0	0.29% 1	0.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.88% 3	0.00% 0	0
Good range of activities on offer	1.18% 4	1.47% 5	2.06% 7	2.35% 8	1.76% 6	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	1.47% 5	0.29% 1	0.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.59% 2	0
Good access to site	5.21% 20	4.43% 17	3.65% 14	4.69% 18	3.13% 12	0.78% 3	0.26% 1	0.26% 1	0.00% 0	1.04% 4	0.26% 1	0.00% 0	0.26% 1	0.52% 2	0
On-site security (e.g warden / CCTV)	3.39% 12	3.67% 13	1.69% 6	2.82% 10	2.54% 9	0.00% 0	1.13% 4	0.56% 2	1.41% 5	0.56% 2	0.00% 0	0.56% 2	0.85% 3	0.28% 1	0
Information boards	1.44% 5	3.16% 11	2.59% 9	1.72% 6	1.15% 4	0.29% 1	0.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.29% 1	0.00% 0	1.15% 4	0.29% 1	1.15% 4	0.86% 3	0
Maintenance of equipment	1.38% 5	3.04% 11	3.31% 12	4.42% 16	5.52% 20	1.10% 4	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.55% 2	0.83% 3	0.83% 3	0.83% 3	0.55% 2	0
Art installations	7.14% 25	1.43% 5	2.86% 10	1.43% 5	0.57% 2	0.57% 2	0.29% 1	0.29% 1	0.29% 1	0.57% 2	0.57% 2	0.57% 2	0.00% 0	0.29% 1	0

Q15 If you listed safety concerns in the previous question, please indicate whether any of the following would make you feel safer. Please rank your top five choices (1 = least important; 5 = most important).

Answered: 317 Skipped: 471



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	TOTAL	SCORE
Better lighting	39.57% 93	21.70% 51	12.34% 29	7.23% 17	11.49% 27	3.83% 9	0.43% 1	0.43% 1	0.85% 2	2.13% 5	235	8.35
Clear, visible overlooked route to open space, sport or recreation facilty	14.16% 31	37.44% 82	15.98% 35	11.87% 26	9.59% 21	4.11% 9	3.20% 7	1.83% 4	0.46% 1	1.37% 3	219	7.88
CCTV	11.34% 27	13.45% 32	34.87% 83	17.23% 41	14.71% 35	3.78% 9	0.84% 2	2.94% 7	0.42% 1	0.42% 1	238	7.55
Staff on site (e.g wardens, park rangers, etc.)	15.02% 38	7.91% 20	16.60% 42	33.20% 84	16.60% 42	4.35% 11	1.58% 4	2.37% 6	1.19% 3	1.19% 3	253	7.25
Reputation of area/space	8.05% 19	11.02% 26	13.98% 33	15.68% 37	35.17% 83	7.63% 18	4.24% 10	0.85% 2	2.54% 6	0.85% 2	236	6.76
Clear visibility into and out of open space / facility	5.68% 13	10.92% 25	6.11% 14	10.48% 24	17.47% 40	37.12% 85	7.86% 18	2.18% 5	1.31% 3	0.87% 2	229	6.09
Overlooked by housing	4.19% 8	4.19% 8	2.09% 4	2.62% 5	3.66% 7	6.28% 12	55.50% 106	16.75% 32	3.66% 7	1.05% 2	191	4.49
Overlooked by commercial activity	4.89% 9	1.09% 2	2.17% 4	1.09% 2	0.54% 1	3.26% 6	7.07% 13	54.35% 100	17.93% 33	7.61% 14	184	3.38
Clearly visible entrance and exits	6.33% 15	8.02% 19	7.59% 18	11.81% 28	8.44% 20	3.38% 8	2.53% 6	5.06% 12	40.51% 96	6.33% 15	237	4.59
Other users	8.37% 19	3.08% 7	7.49% 17	5.73% 13	10.57% 24	0.44% 1	1.76% 4	1.32% 3	6.61% 15	54.63% 124	227	3.56

Q16 What is the name of the park or open space you use most frequently in Bexley?

Answered: 567 Skipped: 221

Q17 What do you particularly like about this site?

Answered: 558 Skipped: 230

Q18 If you live in the borough to what extent do you agree with the following statement?

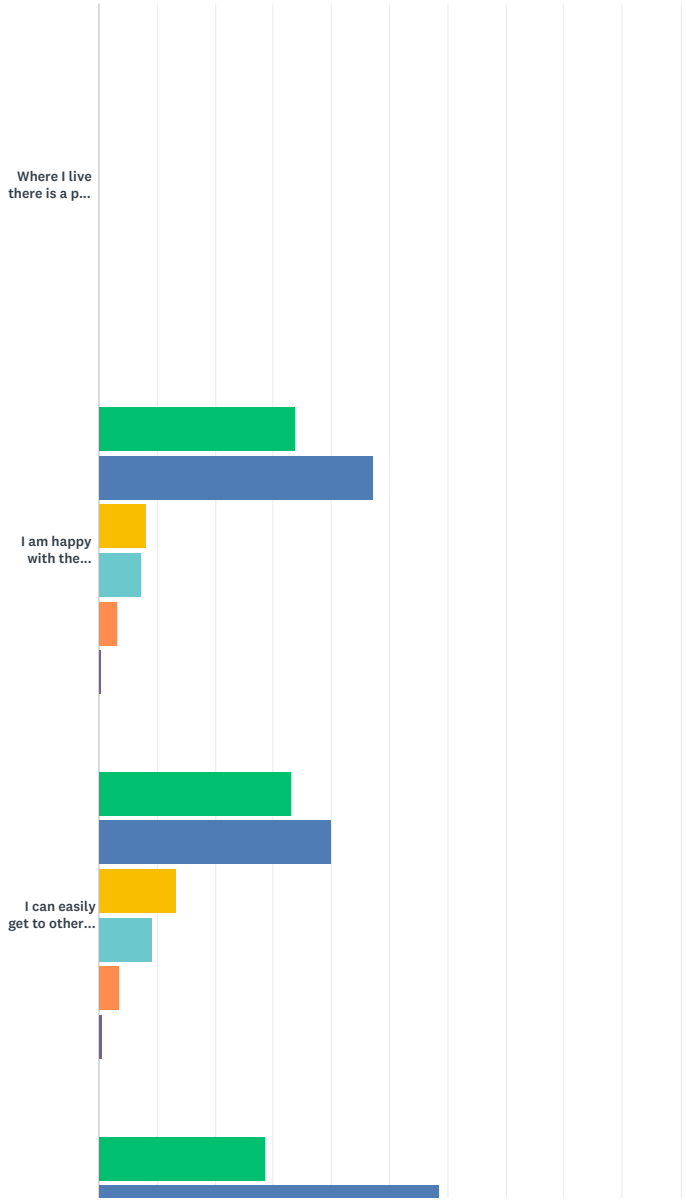
Answered: 531 Skipped: 257

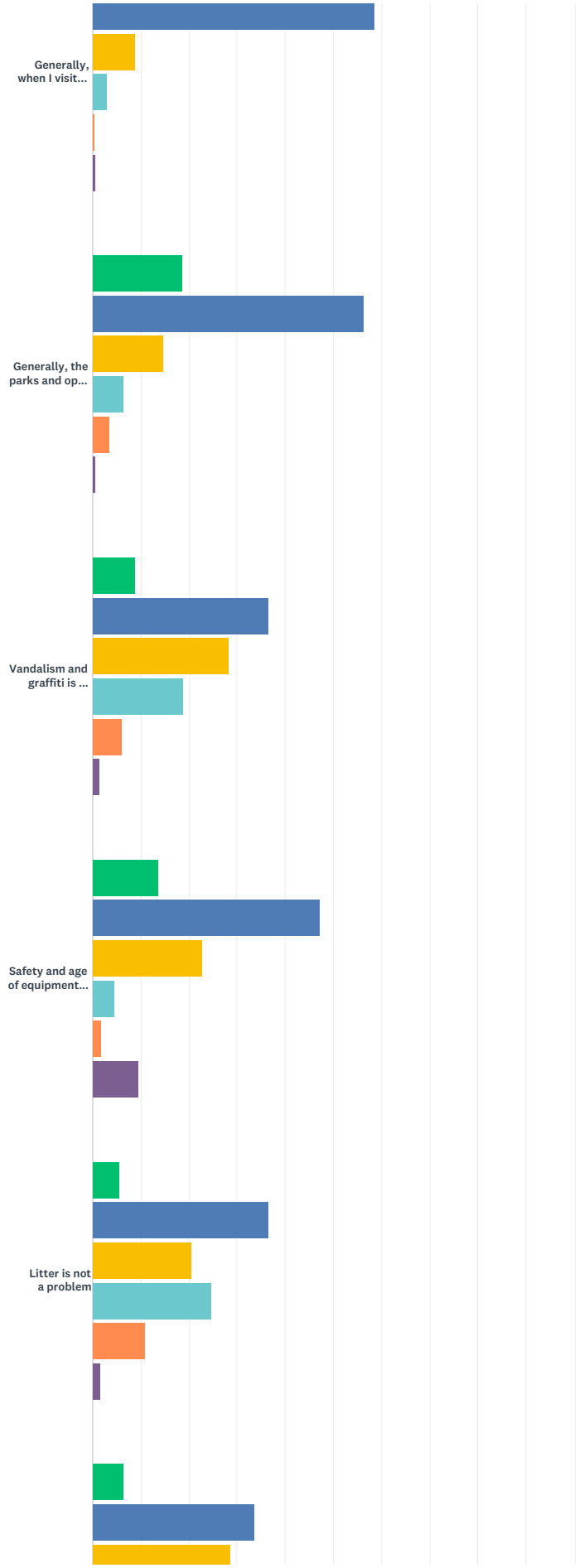


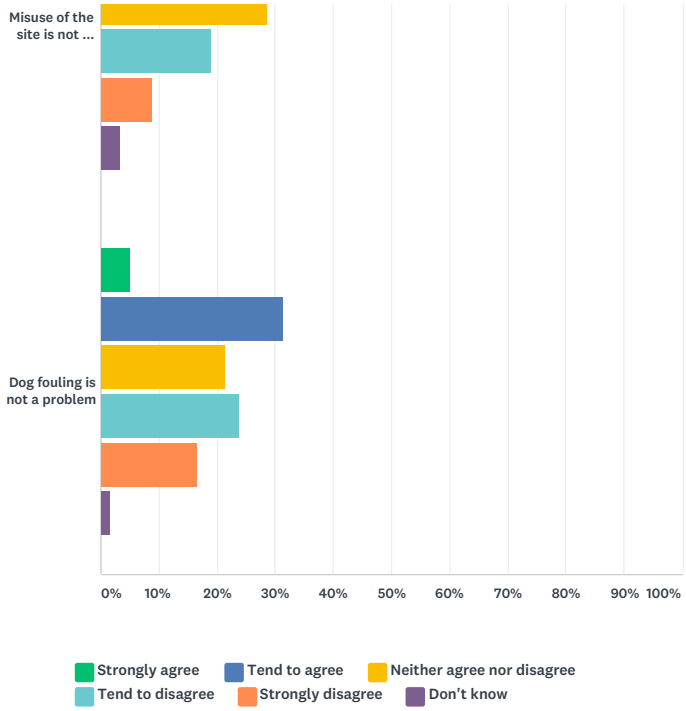
	STRONGLY AGREE	TEND TO AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
Where I live there is a park or open space within easy walking distance of my home	75.71% 402	18.64% 99	2.64% 14	1.51% 8	1.13% 6	0.38% 2	531	1.35

Q19 Regardless of whether or not you live in the borough to what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements in relation to parks and / or open spaces in Bexley.

Answered: 573 Skipped: 215



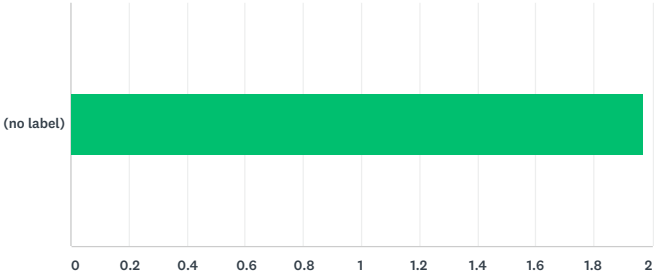

Generally, when I visit...
Generally, the parks and op...
Vandalism and graffiti is ...
Safety and age of equipment...
Litter is not a problem



	STRONGLY AGREE	TEND TO AGREE	NEITHER AGREE NOR DISAGREE	TEND TO DISAGREE	STRONGLY DISAGREE	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Where I live there is a park or open space within easy walking distance of my home	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0
I am happy with the facilities that are available in my nearest park or open space	33.86% 193	47.19% 269	8.07% 46	7.37% 42	3.16% 18	0.35% 2	570
I can easily get to other parks or open spaces that provide the facilities I need	33.16% 189	40.00% 228	13.33% 76	9.30% 53	3.51% 20	0.70% 4	570
Generally, when I visit parks and open spaces I feel safe	28.67% 162	58.58% 331	8.85% 50	3.01% 17	0.35% 2	0.53% 3	565
Generally, the parks and open spaces are clean and well maintained	18.56% 106	56.22% 321	14.71% 84	6.48% 37	3.50% 20	0.53% 3	571
Vandalism and graffiti is not a problem	8.80% 50	36.62% 208	28.35% 161	18.84% 107	5.99% 34	1.41% 8	568
Safety and age of equipment (play areas, seating) are good	13.70% 77	47.33% 266	22.78% 128	4.63% 26	1.96% 11	9.61% 54	562
Litter is not a problem	5.66% 32	36.64% 207	20.53% 116	24.60% 139	10.97% 62	1.59% 9	565
Misuse of the site is not a problem (unruly behaviour)	6.55% 37	33.63% 190	28.67% 162	18.94% 107	8.85% 50	3.36% 19	565
Dog fouling is not a problem	5.11% 29	31.39% 178	21.34% 121	23.81% 135	16.58% 94	1.76% 10	567

Q20 Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of parks and open spaces in Bexley?

Answered: 568 Skipped: 220

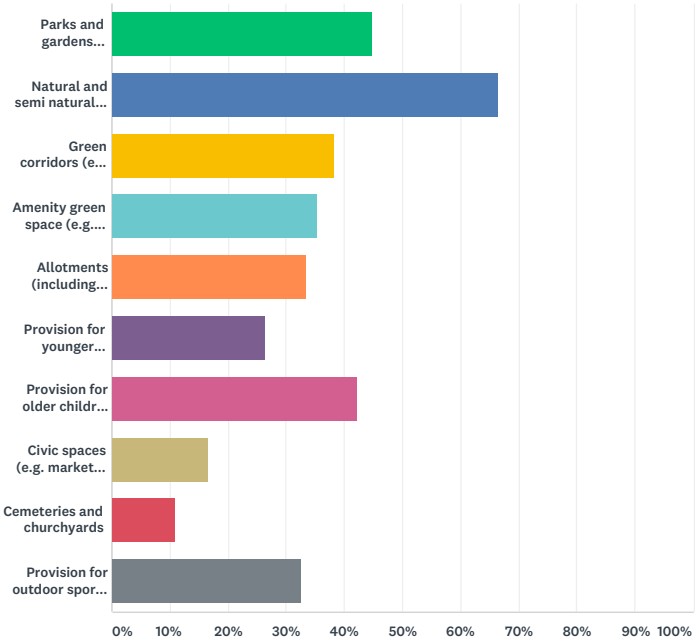


	VERY SATISFIED	FAIRLY SATISFIED	NEITHER SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	FAIRLY DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE

(no label)	25.35% 144	61.27% 348	7.04% 40	4.40% 25	1.58% 9	0.35% 2	568	1.97

Q21 If you think other open spaces are needed, what type of open space should this be?

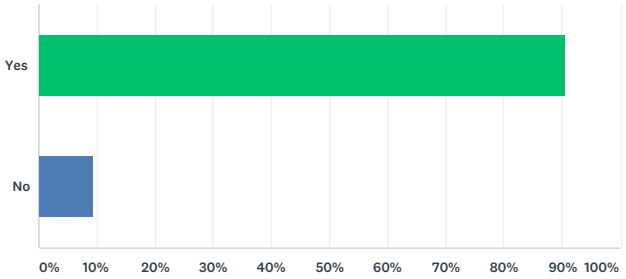
Answered: 519 Skipped: 269



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Parks and gardens (including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens)	44.70%	232
Natural and semi natural green space (including woodlands, urban forestry, grasslands)	66.47%	345
Green corridors (e.g. cycleways, rights of way)	38.34%	199
Amenity green space (e.g. informal recreation spaces, green spaces in neighbourhood areas / around housing areas)	35.45%	184
Allotments (including community gardens)	33.53%	174
Provision for younger children including those aged 0-11 (e.g. equipped play areas)	26.40%	137
Provision for older children and young people including those aged 12+ (e.g. ball courts, skateboard parks, 'hanging' out areas)	42.20%	219
Civic spaces (e.g. market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians)	16.57%	86
Cemeteries and churchyards	10.98%	57
Provision for outdoor sports (e.g. playing pitches, bowling greens, tennis / netball courts)	32.56%	169
Total Respondents: 519		

Q22 Are you currently a Bexley resident?

Answered: 562 Skipped: 226

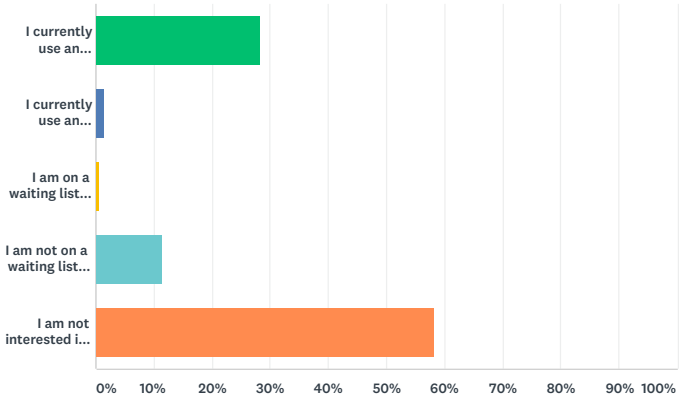


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	90.57%	509
No	9.43%	53

TOTAL	562

Q23 With regards to allotments in Bexley, please select from the following:

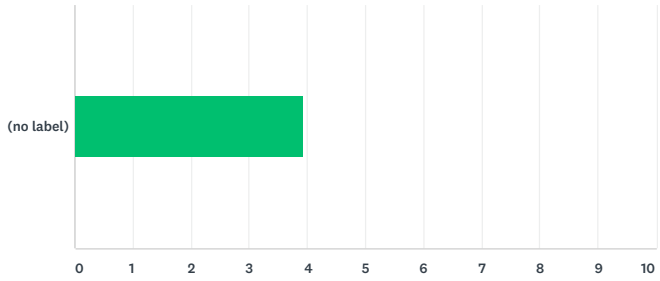
Answered: 554 Skipped: 234



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I currently use an allotment in Bexley	28.16%	156
I currently use an allotment outside of Bexley	1.44%	8
I am on a waiting list for an allotment	0.72%	4
I am not on a waiting list for an allotment, but would be interested in managing a plot	11.55%	64
I am not interested in allotments	58.12%	322
TOTAL		554

Q24 How satisfied are you with the quality of allotments in Bexley?

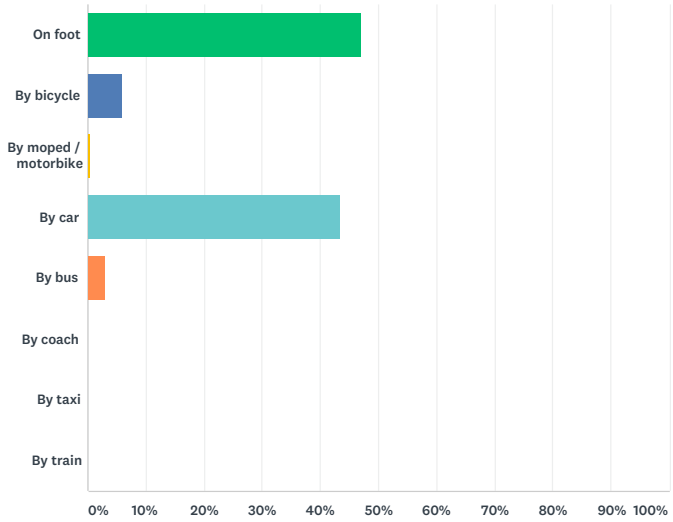
Answered: 509 Skipped: 279



	VERY SATISFIED	FAIRLY SATISFIED	NEITHER SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	FAIRLY DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	13.36% 68	19.45% 99	18.86% 96	1.77% 9	0.98% 5	45.58% 232	509	3.94

Q25 What mode of transport do you use for the majority of your journey when going to your allotment plot?

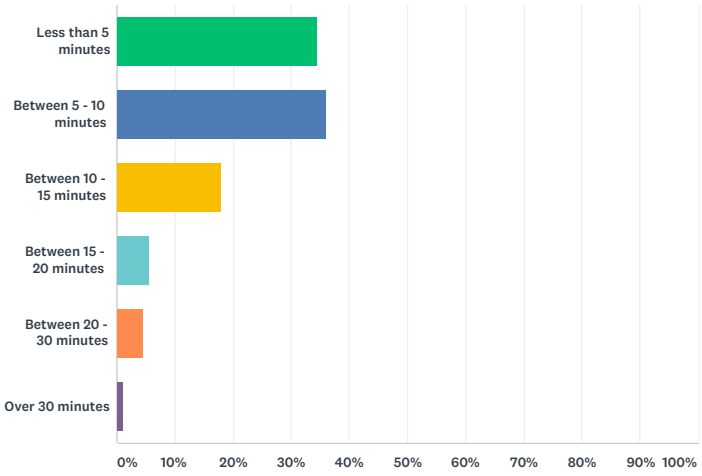
Answered: 202 Skipped: 586



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
On foot	47.03%	95
By bicycle	5.94%	12
By moped / motorbike	0.50%	1
By car	43.56%	88
By bus	2.97%	6
By coach	0.00%	0
By taxi	0.00%	0
By train	0.00%	0
TOTAL		202

Q26 How long does it take to travel to your allotment plot? Please tick one option.

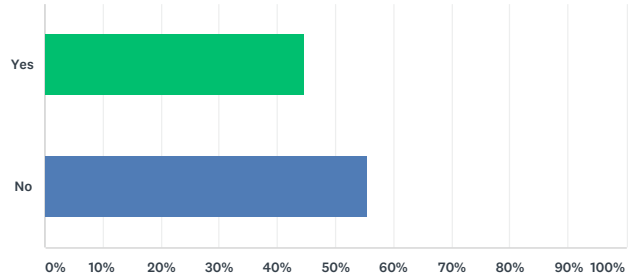
Answered: 194 Skipped: 594



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than 5 minutes	34.54%	67
Between 5 - 10 minutes	36.08%	70
Between 10 - 15 minutes	18.04%	35
Between 15 - 20 minutes	5.67%	11
Between 20 - 30 minutes	4.64%	9
Over 30 minutes	1.03%	2
TOTAL		194

Q27 Do you use equipped play facilities in Bexley?

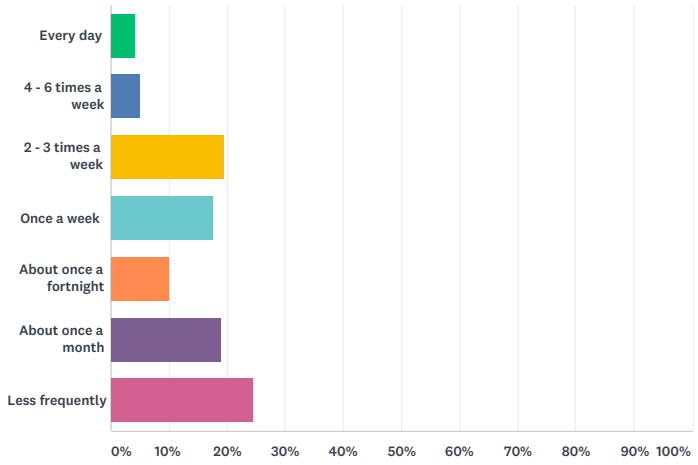
Answered: 559 Skipped: 229



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	44.54%	249
No	55.46%	310
TOTAL		559

Q28 If yes, how regularly do you use them?

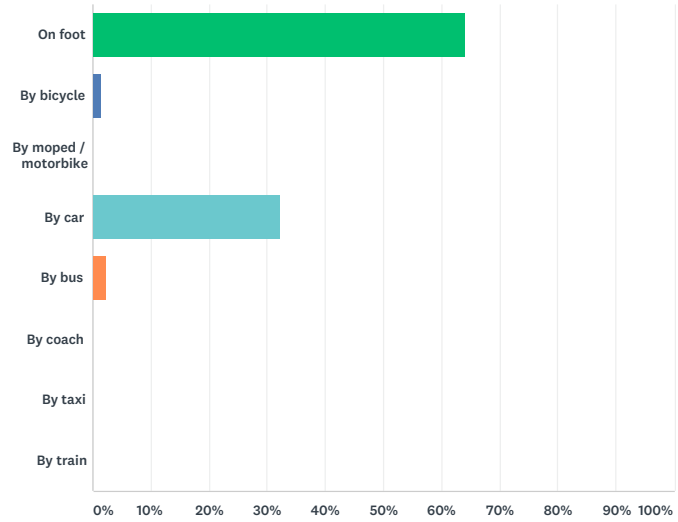
Answered: 257 Skipped: 531



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Every day	4.28%	11
4 - 6 times a week	5.06%	13
2 - 3 times a week	19.46%	50
Once a week	17.51%	45
About once a fortnight	10.12%	26
About once a month	19.07%	49
Less frequently	24.51%	63
TOTAL		257

Q29 What mode of transport do you use for the majority of your journey when going to your local play facility?

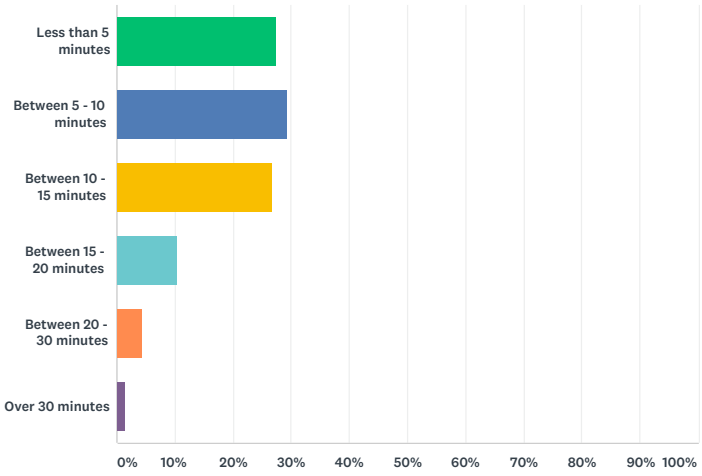
Answered: 267 Skipped: 521



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
On foot	64.04%	171
By bicycle	1.50%	4
By moped / motorbike	0.00%	0
By car	32.21%	86
By bus	2.25%	6
By coach	0.00%	0
By taxi	0.00%	0
By train	0.00%	0
TOTAL		267

Q30 How long does it take to travel to the play facility you visit the most? Please tick one option.

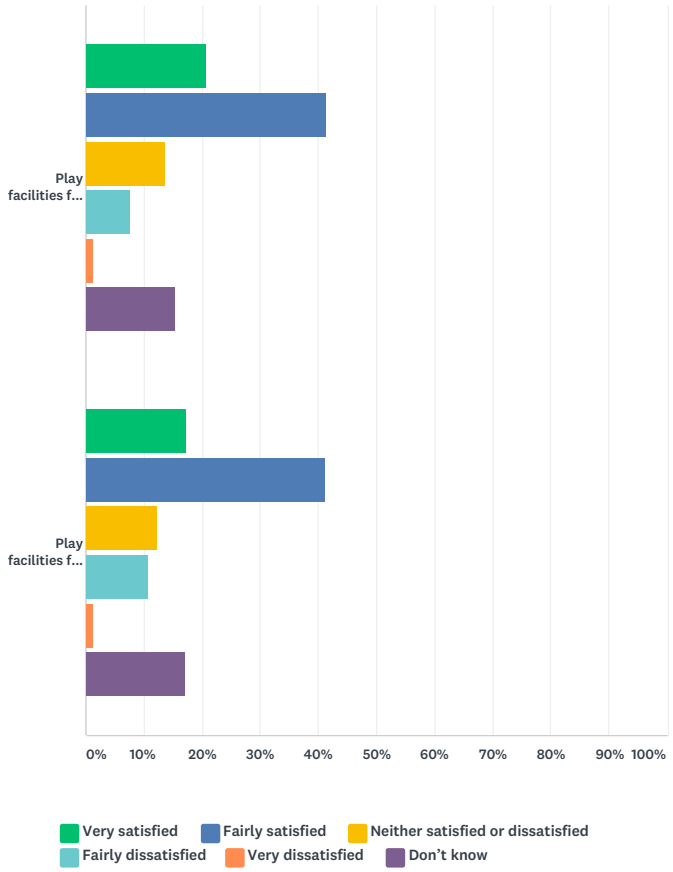
Answered: 269 Skipped: 519



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Less than 5 minutes	27.51%	74
Between 5 - 10 minutes	29.37%	79
Between 10 - 15 minutes	26.77%	72
Between 15 - 20 minutes	10.41%	28
Between 20 - 30 minutes	4.46%	12
Over 30 minutes	1.49%	4
TOTAL		269

Q31 Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of equipped play facilities in Bexley?

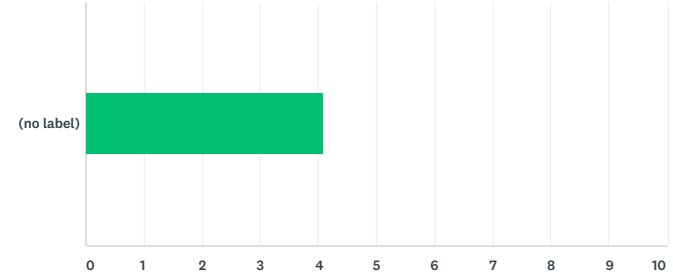
Answered: 330 Skipped: 458



	VERY SATISFIED	FAIRLY SATISFIED	NEITHER SATISFIED OR DISSATISFIED	FAIRLY DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL
Play facilities for children aged under 5 in Bexley	20.68% 67	41.36% 134	13.58% 44	7.72% 25	1.23% 4	15.43% 50	324
Play facilities for children aged 5-11 in Bexley	17.41% 55	41.14% 130	12.34% 39	10.76% 34	1.27% 4	17.09% 54	316

Q32 Overall, how satisfied are you with the quality of other outdoor facilities for young people (aged 12+) in Bexley? (e.g. skate parks, ball parks, teen shelters, bmx tracks, climbing walls, green gyms etc.)

Answered: 392 Skipped: 396

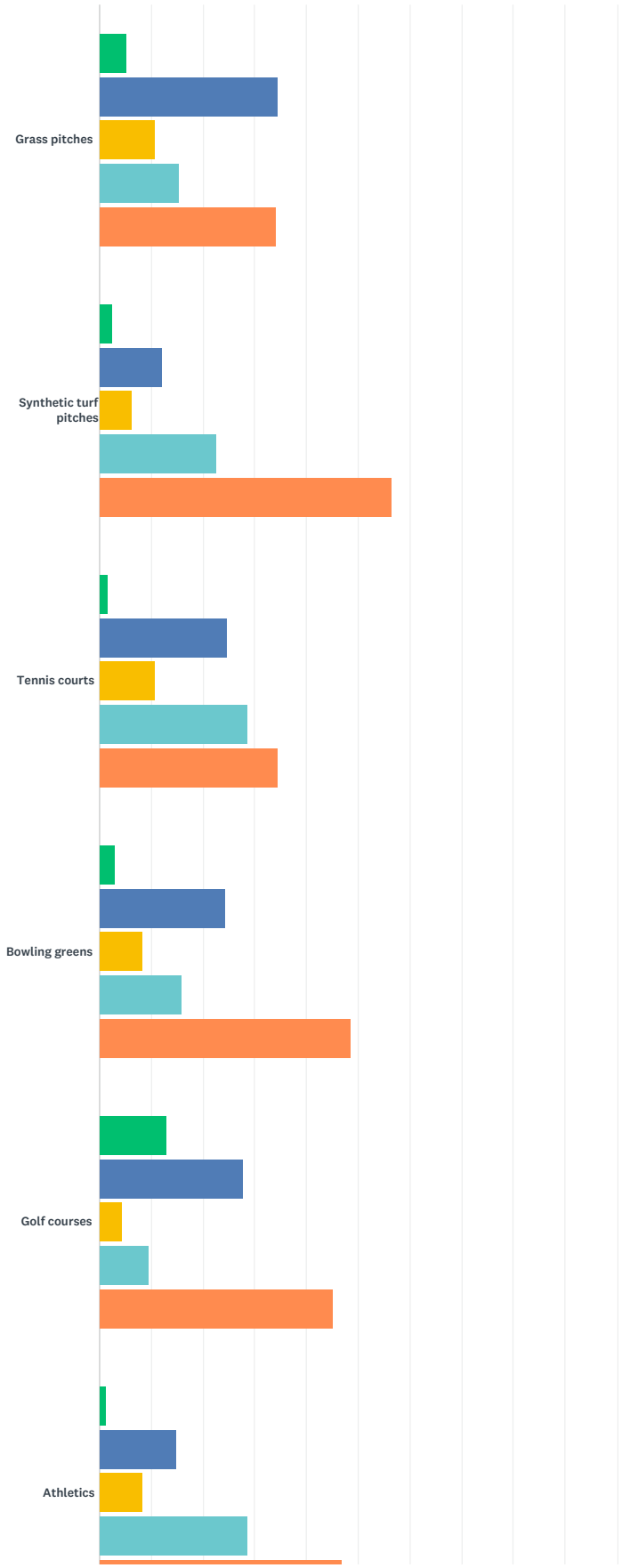


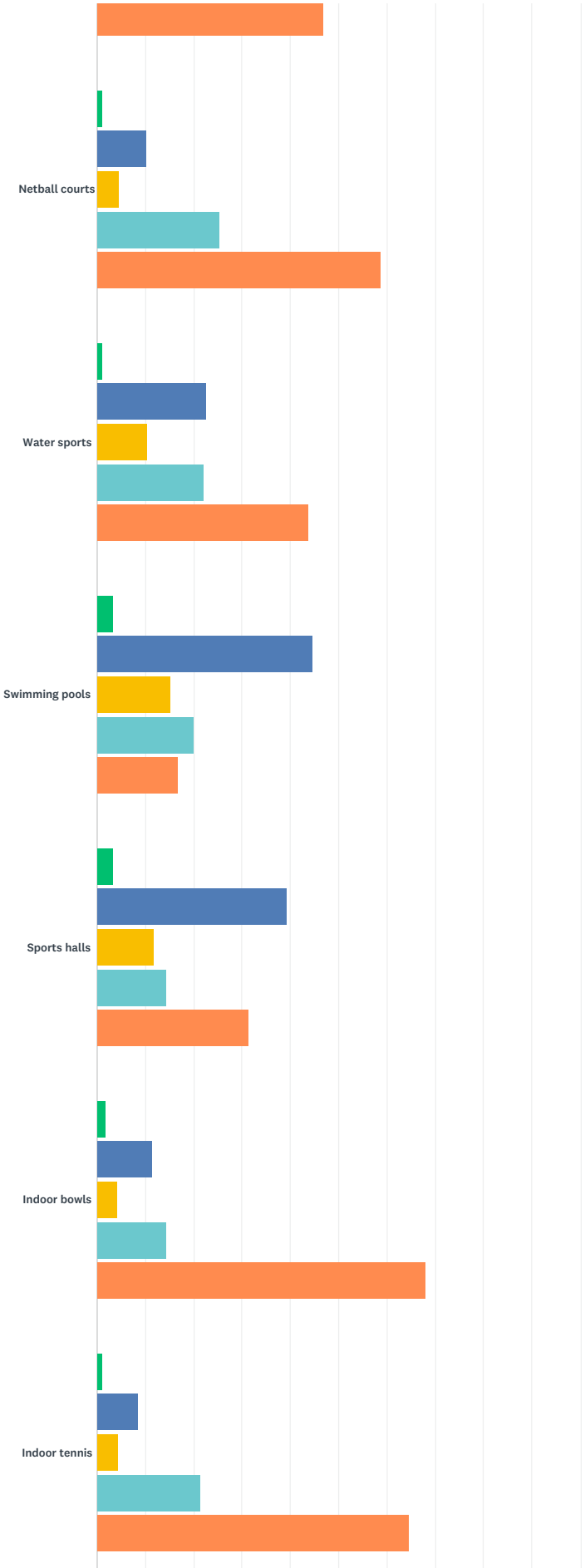
	VERY SATISFIED	FAIRLY SATISFIED	NEITHER SATISFIED NOR DISSATIFIED	FAIRLY DISSATISFIED	VERY DISSATISFIED	DON'T KNOW	TOTAL	WEIGHTED AVERAGE
(no label)	3.32% 13	12.76% 50	23.47% 92	20.92% 82	13.01% 51	26.53% 104	392	4.07

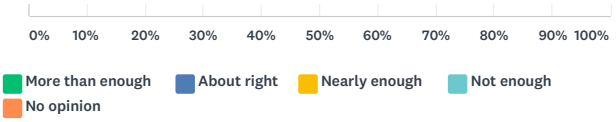
Q33 Please tick below whether you feel there is enough or not enough

provision for each type of indoor or outdoor sport facilities in the area of Bexley which is closest to where you live.

Answered: 514 Skipped: 274



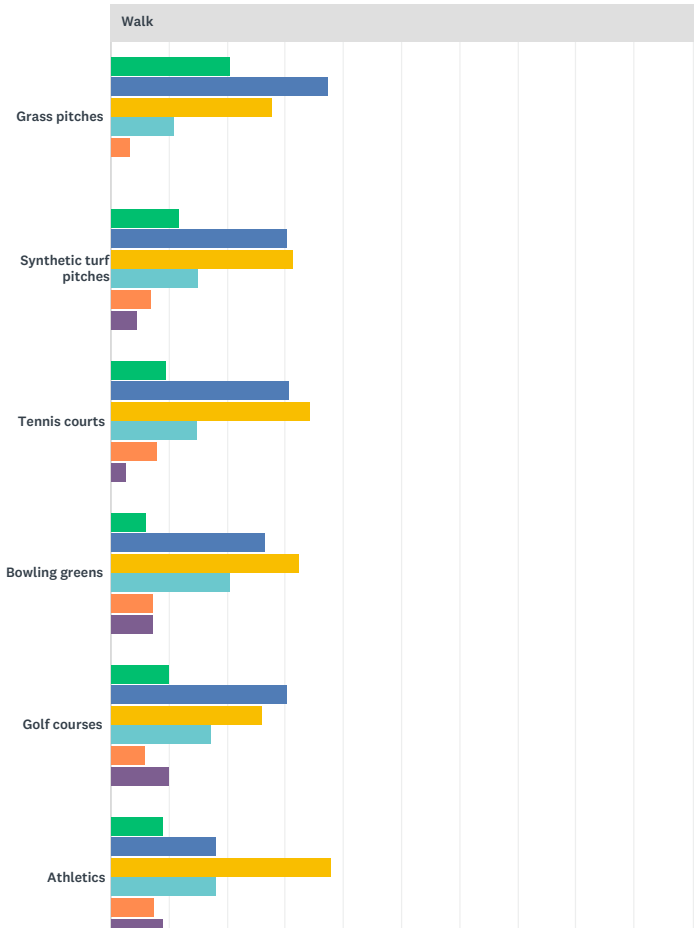

Netball courts
Water sports
Swimming pools
Sports halls
Indoor bowls
Indoor tennis

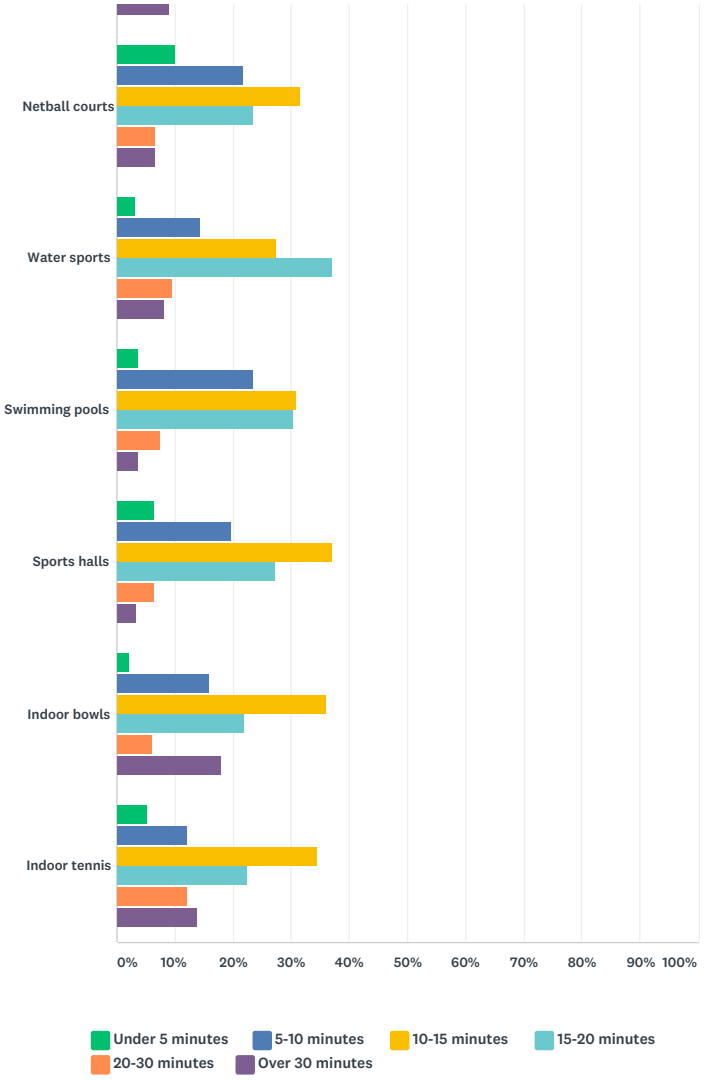


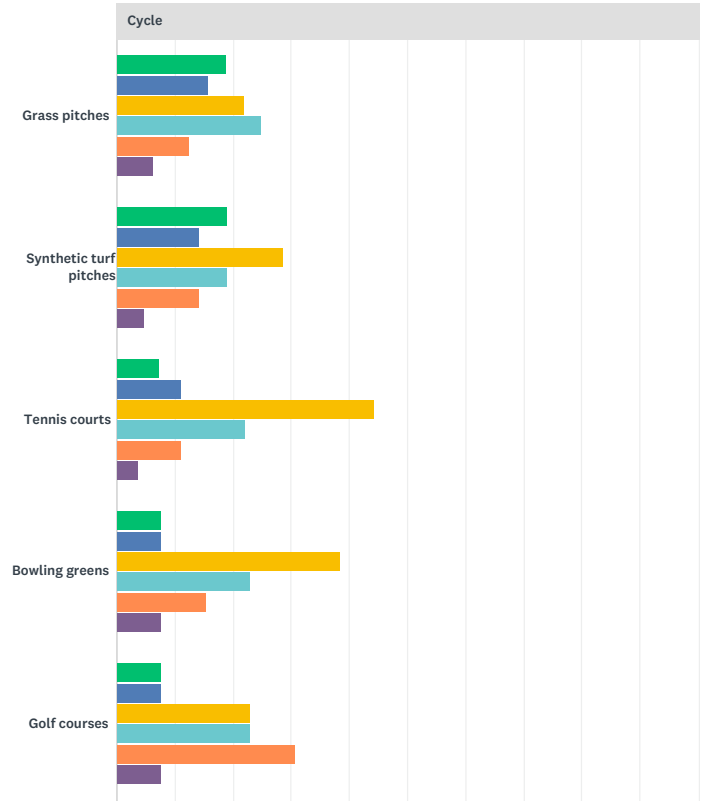
	MORE THAN ENOUGH	ABOUT RIGHT	NEARLY ENOUGH	NOT ENOUGH	NO OPINION	TOTAL
Grass pitches	5.18% 26	34.46% 173	10.76% 54	15.54% 78	34.06% 171	502
Synthetic turf pitches	2.61% 13	12.05% 60	6.22% 31	22.69% 113	56.43% 281	498
Tennis courts	1.60% 8	24.65% 123	10.62% 53	28.66% 143	34.47% 172	499
Bowling greens	3.00% 15	24.20% 121	8.40% 42	15.80% 79	48.60% 243	500
Golf courses	13.03% 65	27.86% 139	4.41% 22	9.62% 48	45.09% 225	499
Athletics	1.20% 6	14.86% 74	8.43% 42	28.71% 143	46.79% 233	498
Netball courts	1.01% 5	10.30% 51	4.65% 23	25.25% 125	58.79% 291	495
Water sports	1.02% 5	22.61% 111	10.39% 51	22.20% 109	43.79% 215	491
Swimming pools	3.39% 17	44.51% 223	15.17% 76	20.16% 101	16.77% 84	501
Sports halls	3.25% 16	39.23% 193	11.79% 58	14.43% 71	31.30% 154	492
Indoor bowls	1.81% 9	11.47% 57	4.23% 21	14.49% 72	68.01% 338	497
Indoor tennis	1.01% 5	8.52% 42	4.46% 22	21.30% 105	64.71% 319	493

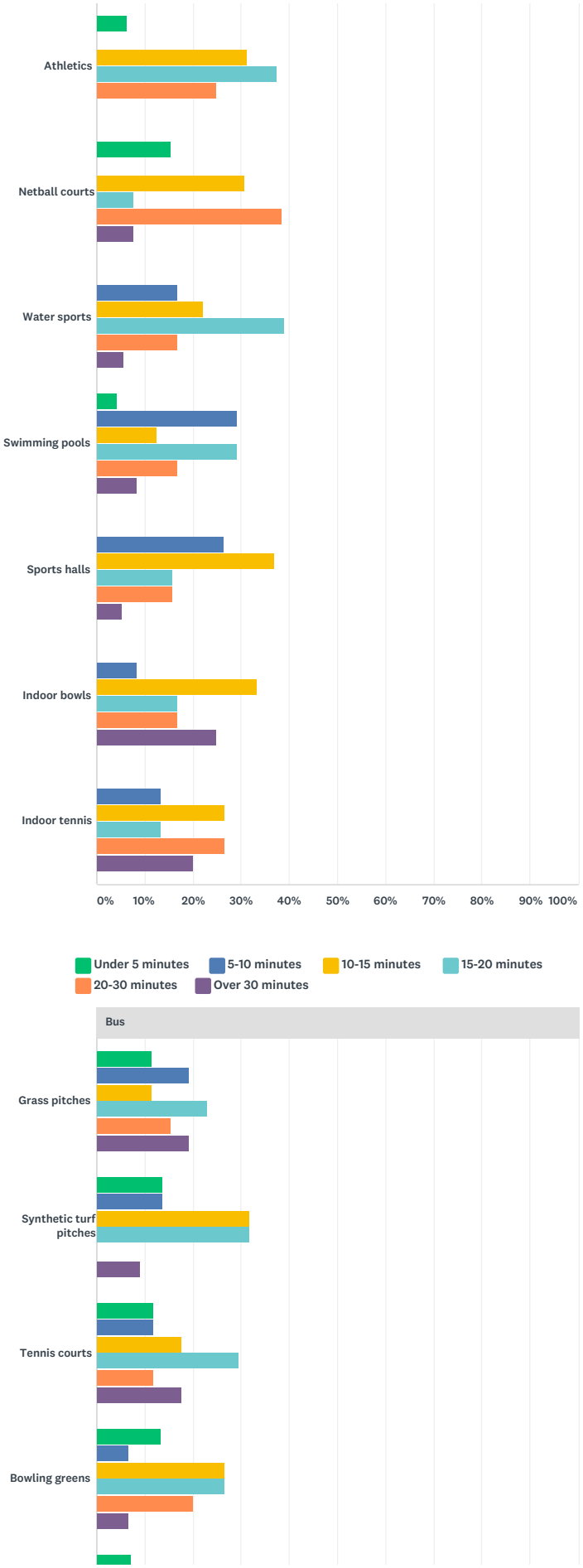
Q34 For each type of sports facility, select your preferred transport type and use the drop down selection to state the amount of time you'd be willing to travel.

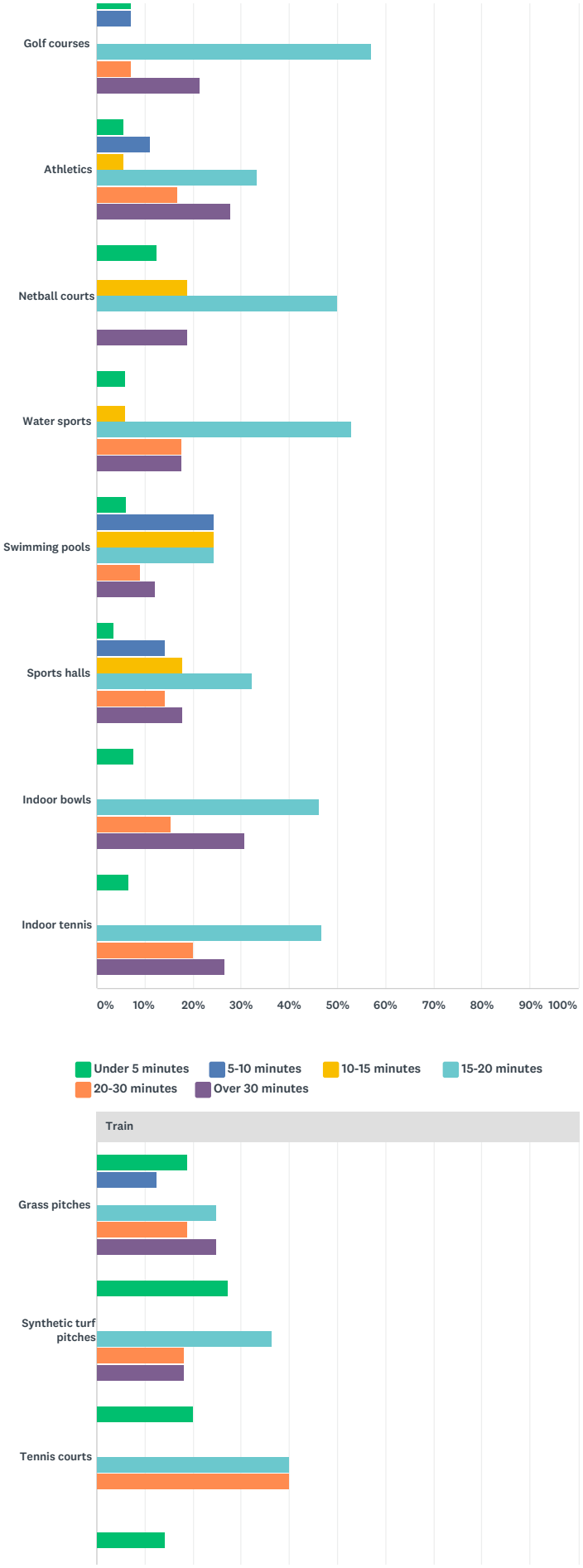
Answered: 290 Skipped: 498

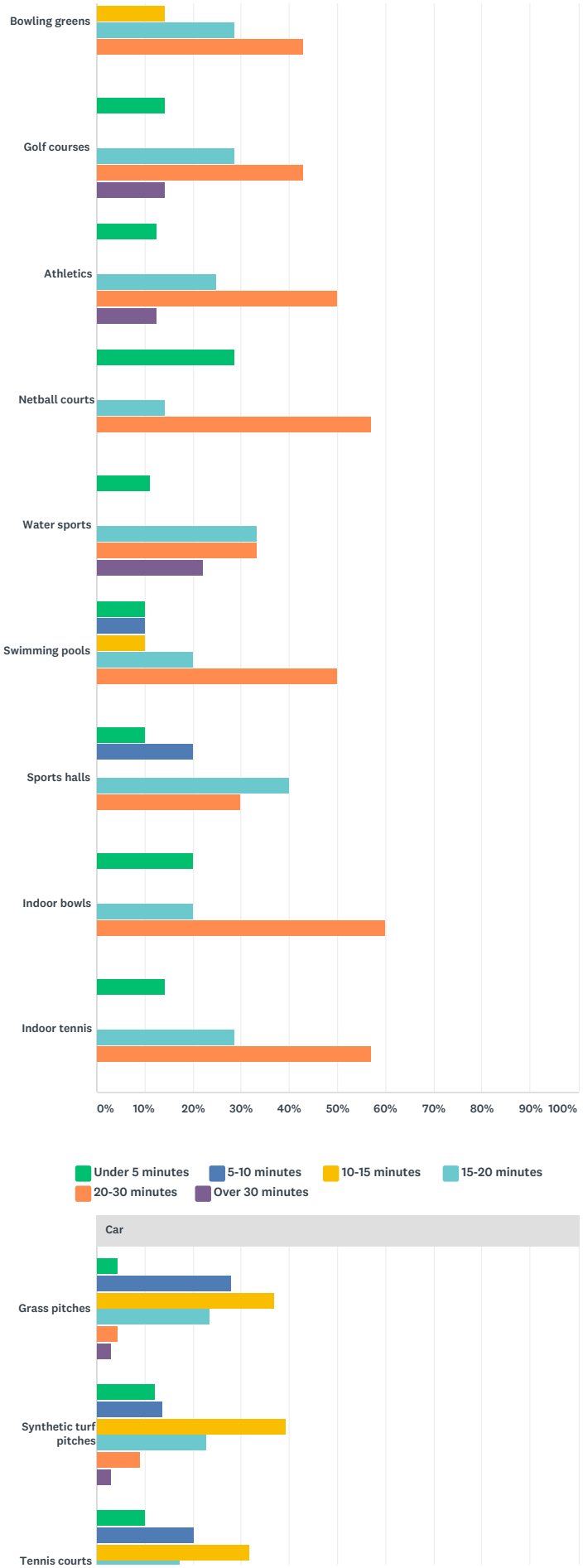


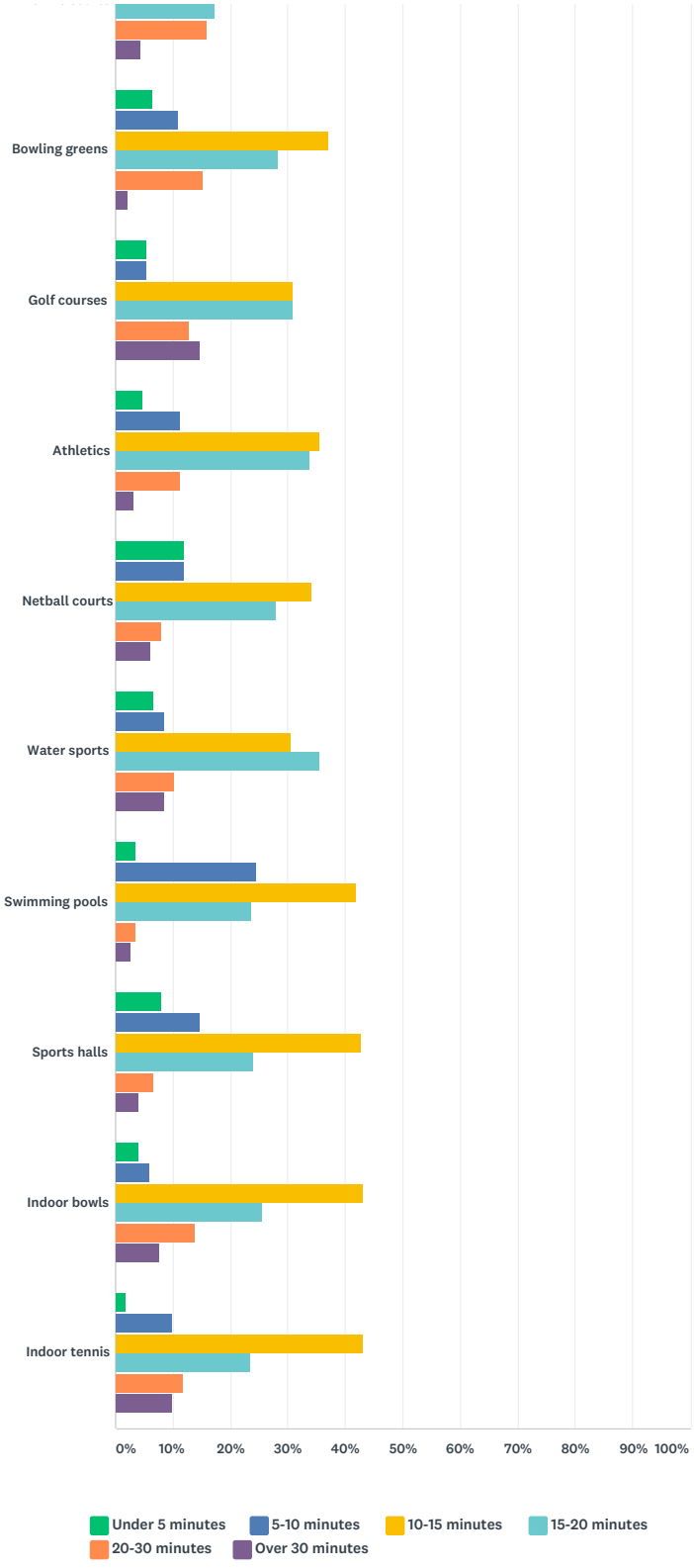

Netball courts
Water sports
Swimming pools
Sports halls
Indoor bowls
Indoor tennis
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Under 5 minutes
5-10 minutes
10-15 minutes
15-20 minutes
20-30 minutes
Over 30 minutes


Cycle
Grass pitches
Synthetic turf pitches
Tennis courts
Bowling greens
Golf courses


Athletics
Netball courts
Water sports
Swimming pools
Sports halls
Indoor bowls
Indoor tennis
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Under 5 minutes
5-10 minutes
10-15 minutes
15-20 minutes
20-30 minutes
Over 30 minutes
Bus
Grass pitches
Synthetic turf pitches
Tennis courts
Bowling greens


Golf courses
Athletics
Netball courts
Water sports
Swimming pools
Sports halls
Indoor bowls
Indoor tennis
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Under 5 minutes
5-10 minutes
10-15 minutes
15-20 minutes
20-30 minutes
Over 30 minutes
Train
Grass pitches
Synthetic turf pitches
Tennis courts


Bowling greens
Golf courses
Athletics
Netball courts
Water sports
Swimming pools
Sports halls
Indoor bowls
Indoor tennis
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%
Under 5 minutes
5-10 minutes
10-15 minutes
15-20 minutes
20-30 minutes
Over 30 minutes
Car
Grass pitches
Synthetic turf pitches
Tennis courts



Walk

	UNDER 5 MINUTES	5-10 MINUTES	10-15 MINUTES	15-20 MINUTES	20-30 MINUTES	OVER 30 MINUTES	TOTAL
Grass pitches	20.41% 30	37.41% 55	27.89% 41	10.88% 16	3.40% 5	0.00% 0	147
Synthetic turf pitches	11.63% 10	30.23% 26	31.40% 27	15.12% 13	6.98% 6	4.65% 4	86
Tennis courts	9.65% 11	30.70% 35	34.21% 39	14.91% 17	7.89% 9	2.63% 3	114
Bowling greens	6.02% 5	26.51% 22	32.53% 27	20.48% 17	7.23% 6	7.23% 6	83

Golf courses	10.14% 7	30.43% 21	26.09% 18	17.39% 12	5.80% 4	10.14% 7	69
Athletics	9.09% 6	18.18% 12	37.88% 25	18.18% 12	7.58% 5	9.09% 6	66
Netball courts	10.00% 6	21.67% 13	31.67% 19	23.33% 14	6.67% 4	6.67% 4	60
Water sports	3.23% 2	14.52% 9	27.42% 17	37.10% 23	9.68% 6	8.06% 5	62
Swimming pools	3.79% 5	23.48% 31	31.06% 41	30.30% 40	7.58% 10	3.79% 5	132
Sports halls	6.52% 6	19.57% 18	36.96% 34	27.17% 25	6.52% 6	3.26% 3	92
Indoor bowls	2.00% 1	16.00% 8	36.00% 18	22.00% 11	6.00% 3	18.00% 9	50
Indoor tennis	5.17% 3	12.07% 7	34.48% 20	22.41% 13	12.07% 7	13.79% 8	58

Cycle

	UNDER 5 MINUTES	5-10 MINUTES	10-15 MINUTES	15-20 MINUTES	20-30 MINUTES	OVER 30 MINUTES	TOTAL
Grass pitches	18.75% 6	15.63% 5	21.88% 7	25.00% 8	12.50% 4	6.25% 2	32
Synthetic turf pitches	19.05% 4	14.29% 3	28.57% 6	19.05% 4	14.29% 3	4.76% 1	21
Tennis courts	7.41% 2	11.11% 3	44.44% 12	22.22% 6	11.11% 3	3.70% 1	27
Bowling greens	7.69% 1	7.69% 1	38.46% 5	23.08% 3	15.38% 2	7.69% 1	13
Golf courses	7.69% 1	7.69% 1	23.08% 3	23.08% 3	30.77% 4	7.69% 1	13
Athletics	6.25% 1	0.00% 0	31.25% 5	37.50% 6	25.00% 4	0.00% 0	16
Netball courts	15.38% 2	0.00% 0	30.77% 4	7.69% 1	38.46% 5	7.69% 1	13
Water sports	0.00% 0	16.67% 3	22.22% 4	38.89% 7	16.67% 3	5.56% 1	18
Swimming pools	4.17% 1	29.17% 7	12.50% 3	29.17% 7	16.67% 4	8.33% 2	24
Sports halls	0.00% 0	26.32% 5	36.84% 7	15.79% 3	15.79% 3	5.26% 1	19
Indoor bowls	0.00% 0	8.33% 1	33.33% 4	16.67% 2	16.67% 2	25.00% 3	12
Indoor tennis	0.00% 0	13.33% 2	26.67% 4	13.33% 2	26.67% 4	20.00% 3	15

Bus

	UNDER 5 MINUTES	5-10 MINUTES	10-15 MINUTES	15-20 MINUTES	20-30 MINUTES	OVER 30 MINUTES	TOTAL
Grass pitches	11.54% 3	19.23% 5	11.54% 3	23.08% 6	15.38% 4	19.23% 5	26
Synthetic turf pitches	13.64% 3	13.64% 3	31.82% 7	31.82% 7	0.00% 0	9.09% 2	22
Tennis courts	11.76% 2	11.76% 2	17.65% 3	29.41% 5	11.76% 2	17.65% 3	17
Bowling greens	13.33% 2	6.67% 1	26.67% 4	26.67% 4	20.00% 3	6.67% 1	15
Golf courses	7.14% 1	7.14% 1	0.00% 0	57.14% 8	7.14% 1	21.43% 3	14
Athletics	5.56% 1	11.11% 2	5.56% 1	33.33% 6	16.67% 3	27.78% 5	18
Netball courts	12.50% 2	0.00% 0	18.75% 3	50.00% 8	0.00% 0	18.75% 3	16
Water sports	5.88% 1	0.00% 0	5.88% 1	52.94% 9	17.65% 3	17.65% 3	17
Swimming pools	6.06% 2	24.24% 8	24.24% 8	24.24% 8	9.09% 3	12.12% 4	33
Sports halls	3.57% 1	14.29% 4	17.86% 5	32.14% 9	14.29% 4	17.86% 5	28
Indoor bowls	7.69% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	46.15% 6	15.38% 2	30.77% 4	13
Indoor tennis	6.67% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	46.67% 7	20.00% 3	26.67% 4	15

Train

	UNDER 5 MINUTES	5-10 MINUTES	10-15 MINUTES	15-20 MINUTES	20-30 MINUTES	OVER 30 MINUTES	TOTAL
Grass pitches	18.75% 3	12.50% 2	0.00% 0	25.00% 4	18.75% 3	25.00% 4	16

Synthetic turf pitches	27.27% 3	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	36.36% 4	18.18% 2	18.18% 2	11
Tennis courts	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	40.00% 4	40.00% 4	0.00% 0	10
Bowling greens	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	28.57% 2	42.86% 3	0.00% 0	7
Golf courses	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	42.86% 3	14.29% 1	7
Athletics	12.50% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	25.00% 2	50.00% 4	12.50% 1	8
Netball courts	28.57% 2	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	14.29% 1	57.14% 4	0.00% 0	7
Water sports	11.11% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	33.33% 3	33.33% 3	22.22% 2	9
Swimming pools	10.00% 1	10.00% 1	10.00% 1	20.00% 2	50.00% 5	0.00% 0	10
Sports halls	10.00% 1	20.00% 2	0.00% 0	40.00% 4	30.00% 3	0.00% 0	10
Indoor bowls	20.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	20.00% 1	60.00% 3	0.00% 0	5
Indoor tennis	14.29% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	28.57% 2	57.14% 4	0.00% 0	7

Car

	UNDER 5 MINUTES	5-10 MINUTES	10-15 MINUTES	15-20 MINUTES	20-30 MINUTES	OVER 30 MINUTES	TOTAL
Grass pitches	4.41% 3	27.94% 19	36.76% 25	23.53% 16	4.41% 3	2.94% 2	68
Synthetic turf pitches	12.12% 8	13.64% 9	39.39% 26	22.73% 15	9.09% 6	3.03% 2	66
Tennis courts	10.14% 7	20.29% 14	31.88% 22	17.39% 12	15.94% 11	4.35% 3	69
Bowling greens	6.52% 3	10.87% 5	36.96% 17	28.26% 13	15.22% 7	2.17% 1	46
Golf courses	5.45% 3	5.45% 3	30.91% 17	30.91% 17	12.73% 7	14.55% 8	55
Athletics	4.84% 3	11.29% 7	35.48% 22	33.87% 21	11.29% 7	3.23% 2	62
Netball courts	12.00% 6	12.00% 6	34.00% 17	28.00% 14	8.00% 4	6.00% 3	50
Water sports	6.78% 4	8.47% 5	30.51% 18	35.59% 21	10.17% 6	8.47% 5	59
Swimming pools	3.64% 4	24.55% 27	41.82% 46	23.64% 26	3.64% 4	2.73% 3	110
Sports halls	8.00% 6	14.67% 11	42.67% 32	24.00% 18	6.67% 5	4.00% 3	75
Indoor bowls	3.92% 2	5.88% 3	43.14% 22	25.49% 13	13.73% 7	7.84% 4	51
Indoor tennis	1.96% 1	9.80% 5	43.14% 22	23.53% 12	11.76% 6	9.80% 5	51

Appendix F

Summary of Open Space Standards in Neighbouring Boroughs

This appendix presents a summary of open space standards for the local authorities surrounding Bexley. This provided an understanding of the extent of provision in close proximity to Bexley.

Table F.1: Accessibility standards adopted by nearby local authorities

Typology	Barking and Dagenham	Bromley	Dartford	Greenwich	Havering	Thurrock	Seven Oaks
Access to parks and gardens (distance from home)	No data available	Regional Park (over 400ha) 8km; Metropolitan Park 3.2km; District Park 1.2km; Local Park/Small Local Park/Pocket Park 400m	No data available	Metropolitan 3.2km; District 1.2km; Local 400m; Small local and pocket spaces 280m	Regional Park (400 ha) 3.2 to 8 km; Metropolitan Park (60 ha) 3.2km; District Park (20ha) 1.2km; Local Park (2ha) 800m	Community park over 1.0km Local park 0.7km Satellite park 0.4km	1.2km (15-minute walk)
Access to natural and semi-natural green spaces (distance from home)	No data available	720m	No data available	No data available	No data available	No person should live more than 300m from a natural accessible greenspace; There should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2Km of their home; There should be at least one accessible 100ha site within 5Km; There should be at least one accessible 500ha site within 10Km	1.2km (15-minute walk)
Access to green corridors (distance from home)	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Access to outdoor sports facilities (distance from home)	No data available	Pitches and tennis courts 768m – 16 minute walk time; Bowling greens, synthetic pitches 20 minute drive	No data available	No data available	Sports pitches 1.2km	20 minutes travel time to a range of different sports facilities (urban – walk time) (rural drive time)	20 minutes travel time (walk time in urban areas and a drive time in rural areas) of a range of different sports facilities, one of which

Typology	Barking and Dagenham	Bromley	Dartford	Greenwich	Havering	Thurrock	Seven Oaks
							has achieved a quality assured standard
Access to amenity green space (distance from home)	No data available	400m	No data available	No data available	No data available	100m without the need to cross a road	800m (10-minute walk)
Access to children and young peoples' space (distance from home)	No data available	Provision for children (aged under 12) 480m; Provision for young people (aged over 12) 720m	No data available	Neighbourhood 800m; Local 400m; Doorstep 100m; Youth 800m	Children's Play Space with access to formal/informal play provision within 400m of home	Small equipped play space with 5-8 items within 5-minute walk; Large equipped play space with 9 or more items within 15-minute walk	800m (10-minute walk)
Access to allotments (distance from home)	No data available	720m	No data available	1.2km	Allotments - 0.18 hectares per 1,000 population with access within 800m of home	Residents within the following distances of at least one catchment area, dependent on site size: Over 100 plots – 1200m; 50-100 plots – 900m; 10 – 49 plots – 600m; 1 – 9 plots – 300m	10-minute walk time
Access to cemeteries and churchyards (distance from home)	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Access to civic spaces (distance from home)	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Access to agricultural land (distance from home)	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available

Table F.2: Quantity standards adopted by nearby local authorities

Typology	Quantity standards by comparable Local Authority (ha per 1,000 head of population)						
	Barking and Dagenham	Bromley	Dartford	Greenwich	Havering	Thurrock	Seven Oaks
Parks and gardens	No quantity standard	Metropolitan Park 1.12 ha per 1,000 population District Park 0.38 ha per 1,000 population Local Park 0.58 ha per 1,000 population	No quantity standard	2.69ha per 1,000 population (public open space including parks and gardens; natural and semi-natural green space; and amenity green space)*	2.58ha per 1,000 population	0.7ha per 1,000 population	0.80ha per 1,000 population
Natural and semi-natural green spaces	No quantity standard	2.58 ha per 1,000 population	No quantity standard	*See box above	1.78ha per 1,000 population	2.0ha per 1,000 population according to a system of tiers into which sites of different sizes fit	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace standard: No person should live more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace of at least 2ha in size; Provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1,000 population; There should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km; There should be one accessible 100ha site within 5km; There should be one 500ha site within 20 km
Green Corridors	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard

Typology	Quantity standards by comparable Local Authority (ha per 1,000 head of population)						
	Barking and Dagenham	Bromley	Dartford	Greenwich	Havering	Thurrock	Seven Oaks
Outdoor sports facilities	Playing Pitches: 0.75ha playing pitches per 1,000 population; MUGA: one per 1,500 population under 16; Tennis Courts: one per 2,500 population 10 to 45-year-old; Bowling Greens: one per 9,500 population over 40	1.30 ha per 1,000 population (of which 0.52 is community accessible sports pitches)	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	0.75ha per 1,000 population	Grays and Tilbury areas 1.0ha per 1,000 population Aveley and Stanford-le-Hope areas 1.3ha per 1,000 population Rural area 2.3ha per 1,000 population	Including golf courses: Urban – 5.2ha per 1,000 population Rural – 17.4ha per 1,000 population Excluding golf courses: Urban – 2.6ha per 1,000 population Rural – 3.7ha per 1,000 population
Amenity Green Space	No quantity standard	0.16ha per 1,000 population	No quantity standard	**See box above*	0.52ha per 1,000 population	0.8ha per 1,000 population	0.6ha per 1,000 population
Children and young peoples' space	No quantity standard	Provision for children (aged under 12) 1.43 facilities per 1,000 children; Provision for young people (aged over 12) 1.15 facilities per 1,000 young people	No quantity standard	A minimum of 10 square metres of dedicated play space per child.	0.03ha per 1,000 population - 0.8 hectares per 1,000 population	1 piece of equipment for every 33 children aged 5 – 16, augmented by good quality amenity greenspace	0.25ha per 1,000 population
Allotments	No quantity standard	0.22 ha per 1,000 population	No quantity standard	0.125ha per 1000 people	0.15ha per 1,000 population	15 plots per 1,000 households	Swanley: 0.10ha per 1,000 population Central Sevenoaks: 0.31ha per 1,000 population North Sevenoaks: 0.51ha per 1,000 population

Typology	Quantity standards by comparable Local Authority (ha per 1,000 head of population)						
	Barking and Dagenham	Bromley	Dartford	Greenwich	Havering	Thurrock	Seven Oaks
							South Sevenoaks: 0.47ha per 1,000 population
Cemeteries and churchyards	No quantity standard	2.16 plots per 1,000 population	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	Sufficient to meet a demand for 150 - 175 graves per annum	No quantity standard
Civic spaces	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard
Agricultural land	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard	No quantity standard
Total open space provision per 1,000 head of population	Current total public open space provision: 2.80ha	Current total open space provision: 6.37ha	Current total open space provision:14.0ha (of publicly accessible open space)	Current provision of publicly accessible open space: 2.69ha	Current total open space provision: 2.74 ha.	Provided by different typologies: Urban parks 0.43ha per 1,000 population Country parks 1.47ha per 1,000 population Semi-natural and natural greenspace 10.32ha per 1,000 population Play area 336 children per play area 1 playing pitch per 1608 population	Provided by different typologies: Parks and gardens 4.47ha per 1,000 population Amenity greenspace 0.56h per 1,000 population Provision for children and young people 0.03ha per 1,000 population Natural and semi-natural greenspace 18.93 per 1,000 population Allotments 0.33ha per 1,000 population

Appendix G

Open Space Quality and Value Ratings

This appendix presents the complete list of audited sites with their quality and value ratings. Play sites are presented separately to other types of open space. Sites have been ordered primarily by site ownership, site typology and then site ID.

Table G.1: Quality and Value Ratings for Open Space Sites in Bexley

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
125	London Borough of Bexley	Danson Park	Metropolitan parks and gardens	73.65	Freely accessible to public	73	85	++
111	London Borough of Bexley	East Wickham Open Space	District parks and gardens	28.91	Freely accessible to public	45	71	-+
149	London Borough of Bexley	Hall Place Gardens	District parks and gardens	60.62	Majority freely accessible with some restricted areas	57	55	++
36	London Borough of Bexley	Franks Park	Local parks and gardens	17.79	Freely accessible to public	33	66	-+
53	London Borough of Bexley	Northumberland Heath Recreation Ground	Local parks and gardens	9.31	Majority freely accessible with some restricted areas	36	69	++
62	London Borough of Bexley	Erith Recreation Ground	Local parks and gardens	3.73	Freely accessible to public	39	55	++
75	London Borough of Bexley	Slade Green Recreation Ground	Local parks and gardens	3.10	Freely accessible to public	29	83	-+
81	London Borough of Bexley	Whitehall Lane Recreation Ground	Local parks and gardens	6.37	Freely accessible to public	19	19	--
92	London Borough of Bexley	Barnehurst Open Space	Local parks and gardens	14.73	Freely accessible to public	23	25	--
97	London Borough of Bexley	Russell Park	Local parks and gardens	6.82	Majority freely accessible with some restricted areas	36	61	++

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
108	London Borough of Bexley	Stevens Park	Local parks and gardens	3.62	Freely accessible to public	41	54	++
131	London Borough of Bexley	Biggs Hill Wood	Local parks and gardens	2.48	Freely accessible to public	13	16	--
135	London Borough of Bexley	Shenstone Open Space	Local parks and gardens	6.27	Freely accessible to public	18	25	--
136	London Borough of Bexley	Martens Grove	Local parks and gardens	12.08	Freely accessible to public	24	72	-+
158	London Borough of Bexley	St Marys Recreation Ground	Local parks and gardens	4.04	Freely accessible to public	24	23	--
169	London Borough of Bexley	Riverside Walk / Crofton Avenue to Elmwood Road	Local parks and gardens	2.96	Freely accessible to public	42	63	++
174	London Borough of Bexley	Penhill Park	Local parks and gardens	7.95	Freely accessible to public: opening hours	21	47	-+
178	London Borough of Bexley	Marlborough Park	Local parks and gardens	2.71	Freely accessible to public: opening hours	32	21	--
179	London Borough of Bexley	Willersley Park	Local parks and gardens	2.34	Freely accessible to public: opening hours	51	60	++
180	London Borough of Bexley	Holly Oak Wood Park	Local parks and gardens	4.90	Freely accessible to public	28	25	--
183	London Borough of Bexley	Parish Woods	Local parks and gardens	4.13	Freely accessible to public	35	52	-+

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
194	London Borough of Bexley	King Georges Playing Field (Sidcup)	Local parks and gardens	4.40	Freely accessible to public: opening hours	39	51	++
197	London Borough of Bexley	Longlands Recreation Ground	Local parks and gardens	3.64	Freely accessible to public	28	16	--
199	London Borough of Bexley	Waring Park	Local parks and gardens	5.25	Freely accessible to public	50	57	++
200	London Borough of Bexley	Abbey Hill Park	Local parks and gardens	4.43	Freely accessible to public	19	21	--
230	London Borough of Bexley	Footscray Recreation Ground	Local parks and gardens	4.21	Freely accessible to public	24	21	--
237	London Borough of Bexley	Carlton Road Open Space	Local parks and gardens	3.35	Freely accessible to public	30	44	-+
39	London Borough of Bexley	West Heath Recreation Ground	Small local parks and gardens	1.87	Majority freely accessible with some restricted areas	51	51	++
51	London Borough of Bexley	Riverside Gardens (North)	Small local parks and gardens	1.12	Freely accessible to public	33	23	+-
96	London Borough of Bexley	Byron Drive Open Space	Small local parks and gardens	0.45	Freely accessible to public	32	41	++
105	London Borough of Bexley	Town Park	Small local parks and gardens	0.86	Freely accessible to public	33	41	++
106	London Borough of Bexley	Steeple Avenue Memorial Gardens and Highway Land	Small local parks and gardens	0.74	Freely accessible to public	34	22	+-
143	London Borough of Bexley	Jolly Farmers Open Space	Small local parks and gardens	2.13	Freely accessible to public	14	16	--

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
165	London Borough of Bexley	Hurst Road/Parkhill Road Open Space	Small local parks and gardens	1.00	Freely accessible to public	30	45	-+
245	London Borough of Bexley	Waterside Gardens	Small local parks and gardens	0.24	Freely accessible to public	46	24	+-
25	London Borough of Bexley	Lesnes Abbey Woods	Metropolitan natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	85.76	Freely accessible to public	55	55	++
223	London Borough of Bexley	Foots Cray Meadows	Metropolitan natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	96.79	Freely accessible to public	44	97	++
41	London Borough of Bexley	Stream Way Open Space	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	3.70	Freely accessible to public	16	18	++
44	London Borough of Bexley	Holly Hill Open Space	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	4.96	Freely accessible to public	10	17	-+
73	London Borough of Bexley	Bursted Woods	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	11.00	Freely accessible to public	28	31	++
128	London Borough of Bexley	The Warren	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	4.84	Freely accessible to public	18	22	++
146	London Borough of Bexley	Crayford Rough	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	3.70	Freely accessible to public	13	22	++
167	London Borough of Bexley	Bexley Woods	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	12.92	Freely accessible to public	20	31	++

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
166	London Borough of Bexley	Riverside Walk / Riverdale Road	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.81	Freely accessible to public	23	17	++
185	London Borough of Bexley	Beverley Woods	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.15	Freely accessible to public	13	16	++
225	London Borough of Bexley	Road Safety Training Centre	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.41	No public access			
228	London Borough of Bexley	Land off Baugh Road	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.81	No public access			
250	London Borough of Bexley	Crayford High Street Open Space	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.14	No public access			
258	London Borough of Bexley	Station Road Open Space	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.12	Freely accessible to public	16	12	++
37	London Borough of Bexley	Highway Land between Bronze Age Way & Lower Road	Linear open spaces	0.33	Freely accessible to public			
172	London Borough of Bexley	Riverside Walk / Albany Road to Crofton Avenue	Linear open spaces	0.63	Freely accessible to public	21	19	++
184	London Borough of Bexley	Berwick Crescent Open Space	Linear open spaces	0.58	Majority freely accessible with some restricted areas	21	15	++
190	London Borough of Bexley	Land Rear of 138-140 Harland Avenue	Linear open spaces	0.39	No public access			

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
271	London Borough of Bexley	Riverside Walk (East) / Riverdale Road	Linear open spaces	0.60	No public access			
50	London Borough of Bexley	West Street Small Park	Amenity green spaces	0.22	Freely accessible to public	29	13	+-
82	London Borough of Bexley	Craydene Open Space	Amenity green spaces	2.35	Freely accessible to public	14	13	--
86	London Borough of Bexley	Holmcroft Open Space	Amenity green spaces	1.61	Freely accessible to public	12	9	--
98	London Borough of Bexley	Palmar Gardens	Amenity green spaces	0.49	Freely accessible to public	25	15	+-
99	London Borough of Bexley	The Green (Bexleyheath)	Amenity green spaces	0.58	Freely accessible to public	16	13	--
100	London Borough of Bexley	Long Lane Playground	Amenity green spaces	0.59	Freely accessible to public	21	15	+-
103	London Borough of Bexley	Burr Farm Site	Amenity green spaces	1.32	No public access			
107	London Borough of Bexley	Beechwood Crescent Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.38	Freely accessible to public	23	14	+-
117	London Borough of Bexley	Shoulder of Mutton Green	Amenity green spaces	1.49	Freely accessible to public	25	14	+-
126	London Borough of Bexley	Danson Mead Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.44	Freely accessible to public	20	10	+-
161	London Borough of Bexley	Eighty Oak Wood	Amenity green spaces	0.99	Freely accessible to public	12	18	--

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
171	London Borough of Bexley	Hurst Recreation Ground	Amenity green spaces	1.51	Freely accessible to public	20	10	+-
177	London Borough of Bexley	Burnt Oak Lane Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.89	Freely accessible to public	15	22	--
181	London Borough of Bexley	The Oval Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.69	Freely accessible to public	31	17	+-
188	London Borough of Bexley	Old Farm Park (West)	Amenity green spaces	1.79	Freely accessible to public	18	19	+-
238	London Borough of Bexley	Highway Land at Northcote Road	Amenity green spaces	2.48	Freely accessible to public	18	21	+-
242	London Borough of Bexley	Land at Lakeside Close	Amenity green spaces	0.59	Freely accessible to public	16	12	--
246	London Borough of Bexley	Ocean Park	Amenity green spaces	0.30	Freely accessible to public	36	21	+-
249	London Borough of Bexley	Bexley Road Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.11	Freely accessible to public	20	13	+-
252	London Borough of Bexley	Eastcote Gardens	Amenity green spaces	0.38	Freely accessible to public	12	15	--
253	London Borough of Bexley	Barnehurst Avenue/Erith Road Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.07	Freely accessible to public	19	11	+-
254	London Borough of Bexley	Footscray Common	Amenity green spaces	0.28	Freely accessible to public	12	11	--
255	London Borough of Bexley	Groombridge Close Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.24	Freely accessible to public	12	11	--
256	London Borough of Bexley	Parkhurst Gardens	Amenity green spaces	0.19	Freely accessible to public	29	13	+-

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
257	London Borough of Bexley	The Crescent	Amenity green spaces	0.31	Freely accessible to public	18	12	+-
259	London Borough of Bexley	St Paulinus Gardens	Amenity green spaces	0.18	Freely accessible to public	25	12	+-
260	London Borough of Bexley	Boevey Path Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.12	Freely accessible to public	18	9	+-
261	London Borough of Bexley	Lawrence Road Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.17	Freely accessible to public	22	10	+-
262	London Borough of Bexley	Wilde Road (East) Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.09	Freely accessible to public	21	12	+-
263	London Borough of Bexley	Wilde Road (West) Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.08	Freely accessible to public	19	9	+-
264	London Borough of Bexley	Land Fronting 29 - 63 Colyers Lane	Amenity green spaces	0.08	Freely accessible to public	19	10	+-
265	London Borough of Bexley	Bedonwell Road Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.14	Freely accessible to public	16	12	--
266	London Borough of Bexley	Crayford Way Gardens (East)	Amenity green spaces	0.06	Freely accessible to public	25	10	+-
267	London Borough of Bexley	Crayford Way Gardens (West)	Amenity green spaces	0.09	Freely accessible to public	24	10	+-
268	London Borough of Bexley	Riverside Gardens (South)	Amenity green spaces	0.32	Freely accessible to public	21	14	+-
269	London Borough of Bexley	Millfield Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.06	Freely accessible to public	16	7	--
270	London Borough of Bexley	Stoneham Park	Amenity green spaces	2.34	Freely accessible to public	18	14	+-

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
272	London Borough of Bexley	Foots Cray Gardens Open Space	Amenity green spaces	0.08	Freely accessible to public	29	14	+-
23	London Borough of Bexley	Gilbert Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.47	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	15	11	-+
28	London Borough of Bexley	Leatherbottle Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.16	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	26	17	++
29	London Borough of Bexley	Elstree Gardens Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.13	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	22	13	++
30	London Borough of Bexley	Lesnes Abbey Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	2.57	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	21	14	++
31	London Borough of Bexley	Ripley Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.54	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	25	11	++
40	London Borough of Bexley	Barry Avenue Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.60	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	9	7	--
42	London Borough of Bexley	Chapmans Land Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.39	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	24	15	++
56	London Borough of Bexley	Lesney Farm Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.10	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	8	4	--
61	London Borough of Bexley	South Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	3.16	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	23	10	++

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
91	London Borough of Bexley	Orchard Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.68	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	25	18	++
94	London Borough of Bexley	Grasmere Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.21	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	9	6	--
101	London Borough of Bexley	Church Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.43	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	26	13	++
102	London Borough of Bexley	Sheldons Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.77	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	18	11	-+
112	London Borough of Bexley	Monks Farm Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	2.20	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	16	13	-+
114	London Borough of Bexley	Rosemary Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	2.17	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	27	13	++
118	London Borough of Bexley	Olyffe Avenue Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.29	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	9	7	--
119	London Borough of Bexley	Burnell Avenue Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.21	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	9	7	--
120	London Borough of Bexley	Station Approach Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.16	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	9	7	--
124	London Borough of Bexley	Radnor Avenue Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.76	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	10	7	--

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
127	London Borough of Bexley	Alers Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	3.31	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	42	15	++
133	London Borough of Bexley	Bourne Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.48	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	26	19	++
142	London Borough of Bexley	Crayford Way Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.12	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	23	11	++
164	London Borough of Bexley	Love Lane Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	2.93	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	36	22	++
176	London Borough of Bexley	Sherwood Park Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	2.07	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	22	10	++
182	London Borough of Bexley	Days Lane Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.50	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	9	7	--
187	London Borough of Bexley	Old Farm Avenue Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	3.45	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	30	16	++
189	London Borough of Bexley	Harland Avenue Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	3.16	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	30	17	++
195	London Borough of Bexley	Longlands Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.79	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	23	11	++
196	London Borough of Bexley	Priestlands Park Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.58	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	20	11	++

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
205	London Borough of Bexley	Valentine Avenue Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.05	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	12	7	--
222	London Borough of Bexley	Stable Meadow Allotment Gardens	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	2.29	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	20	18	++
227	London Borough of Bexley	Knoll Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	2.04	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	18	12	-+
229	London Borough of Bexley	Cray Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.60	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	21	14	++
233	London Borough of Bexley	Warwick Road Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.50	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only	23	19	++
243	London Borough of Bexley	Parkside Avenue Allotments	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.25	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only			
43	London Borough of Bexley	Erith Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	8.33	Freely accessible to public: opening hours	39	15	++
104	London Borough of Bexley	Bexleyheath Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	3.79	Freely accessible to public: opening hours	29	15	-+
116	London Borough of Bexley	Hill View Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	4.69	Freely accessible to public: opening hours	44	19	++
203	London Borough of Bexley	Sidcup Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	2.99	Freely accessible to public: opening hours	40	12	++

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
109	Church of England	St Michaels Church and Okehampton Crescent Gardens	Cemeteries and churchyards	1.25	Freely accessible to public	23	20	-+
138	Church of England - Closed Churchyard maintained by LBB grant	St Paulinus Church	Cemeteries and churchyards	2.49	Freely accessible to public	34	30	++
11	Galleon Housing Association	Southmere Park and Lake	District parks and gardens	25.74	Freely accessible to public	40	55	-+
8	Galleon Housing Association	Crossway Park	Local parks and gardens	10.77	Freely accessible to public	44	68	++
12	Galleon Housing Association	Erith Marshes (Part) South	District natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	47.92	Freely accessible to public	20	20	++
14	Galleon Housing Association	Erith Marshes (Part) North	District natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	33.18	Majority freely accessible with some restricted areas	17	24	++
2	Galleon Housing Association	Crosswater lake/ ecology centre	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	4.31	De facto public access	10	12	-+
7	Galleon Housing Association	Former Thamesview Golf Course	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	13.54	Freely accessible to public	11	21	-+
1	Galleon Housing Association	Thames-side Path	Linear open spaces	6.29	Freely accessible to public	30	27	++
3	Galleon Housing Association	Manorway Green	Linear open spaces	1.58	Freely accessible to public	26	27	++

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
9	Galleon Housing Association	Southern outfall sewer	Linear open spaces	3.17	Freely accessible to public	15	21	-+
10	Galleon Housing Association	Binsey Walk	Linear open spaces	0.52	Freely accessible to public	26	23	++
20	Galleon Housing Association	Green corridor south of Southemere	Linear open spaces	3.63	Freely accessible to public	28	36	++
4	Galleon Housing Association	Land off Fairway Drive	Amenity green spaces	0.76	Freely accessible to public	28	30	++
21	Galleon Housing Association	Parkway	Amenity green spaces	1.34	Majority freely accessible with some restricted areas	37	25	+-
22	Galleon Housing Association	Leatherbottle Green	Amenity green spaces	1.40	Freely accessible to public	35	30	++
26	Orbit Housing Association	Woolwich Road/Hurst Lane	Amenity green spaces	0.42	Freely accessible to public	17	16	+-
59	Orbit Housing Association	Stuart Mantle Way	Amenity green spaces	0.33	Freely accessible to public	10	9	--
60	Orbit Housing Association	Highstead Crescent	Amenity green spaces	0.24	Freely accessible to public	14	7	--
64	Orbit Housing Association	Larner Road amenity green space	Amenity green spaces	0.82	Freely accessible to public	22	29	++
83	Orbit Housing Association	Burns Close	Amenity green spaces	0.21	Freely accessible to public	25	10	+-
84	Orbit Housing Association	Scott Cress	Amenity green spaces	0.11	Freely accessible to public	20	10	+-

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
85	Orbit Housing Association	Northend Road	Amenity green spaces	0.69	Freely accessible to public	15	14	--
80	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Howbury Lane Open Space	Local parks and gardens	3.57	Freely accessible to public	24	46	-+
192	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	The Glade	Local parks and gardens	7.79	Freely accessible to public	27	35	-+
234	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Sidcup Place Open Space	Local parks and gardens	15.02	Freely accessible to public	45	78	++
214	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Chalk Wood	Metropolitan natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	165.40	Freely accessible to public	25	28	--
144	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Thames Road Improvements Crayford	District natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	20.89	Freely accessible to public	7	20	-+
47	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Birch Walk Open Space	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	2.87	No public access			
201	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Rutland Shaw	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	2.11	Freely accessible to public	17	17	++

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
175	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Lamorbey Open Space	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.57	Freely accessible to public	9	22	-+
163	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Finsbury Way Open Space	Linear open spaces	2.54	Majority freely accessible with some restricted areas	17	18	-+
224	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Hales Field Open Space	Linear open spaces	1.57	No public access			
132	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	Land at Bourne Mead	Amenity green spaces	0.49	Freely accessible to public	18	10	+-
235	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part private owned	The Green (Sidcup)	Amenity green spaces	0.78	Freely accessible to public	30	19	+-
173	Part London Borough of Bexley owned and part unregistered ownership	Riverside Walk / Penhill Road to Albany Road	Linear open spaces	0.99	Freely accessible to public	13	22	-+
90	Private	Land at Perry Street	District natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	27.30	No public access			
78	Private	Railway land	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	2.59	No public access			

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
115	Private	Wimpey Land, Dryden Road	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	9.31	No public access			
137	Private	Perry Street/Manor Road	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	2.24	No public access			
147	Private	Rail Line South of Hall Place	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.97	No public access			
152	Private	Land North of Coldblow	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	13.08	Freely accessible to public	9	22	-+
157	Private	River Cray and Open Space	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	6.75	No public access			
207	Private	Land South of Bexley Village	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	6.87	No public access			
208	Private	The Grove	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	3.12	No public access			
217	Private	Gattons Wood	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	4.46	No public access			
219	Private	Land adj. Five Arches Business Estate	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	3.04	No public access			
239	Private	Coldblow semi-natural	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	3.90	No public access			

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
45	Private	Land To The Rear Of 21 - 81 Holly Hill Road	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.69	No public access			
46	Private	Land at Sandcliff Road	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.43	No public access			
49	Private	Railway land near Erith Station	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.84	No public access			
63	Private	Waterhead estate open space	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.53	No public access			
79	Private	Howbury Lane Allotments	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.58	No public access			
134	Private	Land at former David Evans	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.81	No public access			
162	Private	Land at Rochester Drive	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.85	No public access			
198	Private	Land adj. railway at Jubilee Way	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.60	No public access			
209	Private	Sands Spinney	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.41	No public access			
210	Private	Caveys Spring	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.65	No public access			

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
212	Private	Land North of Dartford Road	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	1.16	No public access			
226	Private	Nature Area, Rectory Lane	Small local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	0.87	No public access			
5	Private	Tump 52	Linear open spaces	2.07	Freely accessible to public	30	20	++
145	Private	River Cray	Linear open spaces	0.58	Freely accessible to public	28	20	++
232	Private	Land adj. to Water Lane	Linear open spaces	0.86	No public access			
87	Private	Gascoyne Drive	Amenity green spaces	0.35	Freely accessible to public	9	11	--
88	Private	Wyatt Road	Amenity green spaces	0.38	Freely accessible to public	9	13	--
95	Private	Becton Place and Playground	Amenity green spaces	0.44	Freely accessible to public	19	33	++
186	Private	Oakley Drive	Amenity green spaces	0.43	Freely accessible to public	13	8	--
211	Private	Land adj. to Hurst Grid Station	Amenity green spaces	11.57	No public access			
151	Private	Coldblow	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	1.93	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only			
244	Private	Parkside Allotments (rear of 166-182)	Allotments, community gardens and city farms	0.15	Restricted public access: members/ tenants only			

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
54	Private	Our Lady of the Angels	Cemeteries and churchyards	1.20	No public access			
193	Private	Holy Trinity Church	Cemeteries and churchyards	0.51	Freely accessible to public	33	25	++
160	TFL owned	Land adjacent to A2 & Bourne Road	Amenity green spaces	0.70	Freely accessible to public	14	17	--
74	Unknown	Crayford Marshes	Metropolitan natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	81.74	Freely accessible to public	3	30	--
148	Unknown	Former Gun Club Site	District natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	21.85	Freely accessible to public	14	53	++
206	Unknown	Upper College farm	District natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	27.27	Freely accessible to public	11	24	-+
72	Unknown	Saltings	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	11.07	Freely accessible to public	13	27	++
76	Unknown	Banks of the River Dart	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	19.96	Freely accessible to public	13	31	++
140	Unknown	River Crayford Industrial Estate	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	3.54	Freely accessible to public	9	18	-+
153	Unknown	Churchfield Wood	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	4.93	Freely accessible to public	5	22	-+

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
154	Unknown	Manor Farm	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	4.25	Freely accessible to public	14	17	++
216	Unknown	Gattons Plantation	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	15.10	Freely accessible to public	10	19	-+
231	Unknown	Land at Frognal Avenue	Local natural and semi-natural urban green spaces	10.33	Freely accessible to public	7	19	-+
6	Unknown	Summerton Way/Courtland Grove	Linear open spaces	1.18	Freely accessible to public	29	18	++
150	Unknown	A2 Roadside Verge	Linear open spaces	10.49	Freely accessible to public	4	18	-+
70	Unknown	Frobisher Road open space	Amenity green spaces	0.76	Freely accessible to public	16	12	--
191	Unknown	The Hollies	Amenity green spaces	4.95	Freely accessible to public	23	20	+-
35	Unknown	All Saints Church Nuxley road	Cemeteries and churchyards	0.29	Freely accessible to public	36	19	++
38	Unknown	St Johns Church, West Street	Cemeteries and churchyards	1.24	Freely accessible to public	25	29	-+
52	Unknown	Christ Church, Victoria Road	Cemeteries and churchyards	0.50	Freely accessible to public	21	23	-+
155	Unknown	Cemetery, Manor Road	Cemeteries and churchyards	1.04	Freely accessible to public	14	26	-+
156	Unknown	St Mary's Church and Churchyard	Cemeteries and churchyards	0.51	Freely accessible to public	33	28	++

ID	Ownership	Name	Typology	Area (hectares)	Accessibility	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
218	Unknown	North Cray Cemetery	Cemeteries and churchyards	1.12	Freely accessible to public	17	17	-+

Table G.2: Quality and Value Ratings for Play Sites in Bexley

Site ID	Name	Playable space hierarchy	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
11	Southmere Park and Lake	Neighbourhood	3	25	--
27	Abbey Wood Recreation Ground	Neighbourhood	6	48	++
33	Belvedere Recreation Ground (North)	Neighbourhood	4	36	++
34	Belvedere Recreation Ground (South)	Neighbourhood	7	44	++
36	Franks Park	Neighbourhood	7	38	++
39	West Heath Recreation Ground	Neighbourhood	6	31	-+
53	Northumberland Heath Recreation Ground	Neighbourhood	6	44	++
62	Erith Recreation Ground	Neighbourhood	7	34	++
71	Rainbow Road Square with playground	Neighbourhood	4	21	+-
80	Howbury Lane Open Space	Neighbourhood	6	28	--
93	Old Manor Way Playground	Neighbourhood	4	40	++
96	Byron Drive Open Space	Neighbourhood	4	28	+-
97	Russell Park	Neighbourhood	4	39	++
108	Stevens Park	Neighbourhood	7	32	++
110	Lodge Hill Open Space	Neighbourhood	4	32	++
111	East Wickham Open Space	Neighbourhood	7	44	++
122	The Green (Falconwood)	Neighbourhood	7	67	++
125	Danson Park	Neighbourhood	7	37	++

Site ID	Name	Playable space hierarchy	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
136	Martens Grove	Neighbourhood	6	47	++
141	The Dell	Neighbourhood	7	35	++
169	Riverside Walk / Crofton Avenue to Elmwood Road	Neighbourhood	7	36	++
174	Penhill Park	Neighbourhood	4	32	++
179	Willersley Park	Neighbourhood	7	35	++
194	King Georges Playing Field (Sidcup)	Neighbourhood	4	35	++
199	Waring Park	Neighbourhood	7	33	++
223	Foots Cray Meadows	Neighbourhood	6	50	-+
234	Sidcup Place Open Space	Neighbourhood	4	39	++
237	Carlton Road Open Space	Neighbourhood	4	28	+-
4	Land off Fairway Drive	Local	7	15	+-
8	Crossway Park	Local	6	37	++
20	Green corridor south of Southemere	Local	3	19	++
21	Parkway	Local	4	11	+-
22	Leatherbottle Green	Local	3	15	+-
24	Monarch Road Playground	Local	4	20	++
32	Clive Road Playground	Local	6	15	+-
64	Larner Road amenity green space	Local	3	8	+-
66	Arthur Street Playground	Local	3	18	++

Site ID	Name	Playable space hierarchy	Quality score	Value score	Summary QV
67	Boundary Street Playground	Local	4	10	+-
75	Slade Green Recreation Ground	Local	5	62	++
95	Becton Place and Playground	Local	3	19	++
105	Town Park	Local	6	22	++
148	Former Gun Club Site	Local	3	19	++
165	Hurst Road/Parkhill Road Open Space	Local	4	25	++
183	Parish Woods	Local	5	24	-+
240	Redbourne drive play area 2	Local	4	13	+-
241	Redbourne drive play area 1	Local	4	12	+-
48	St Fidelis Playground	Doorstep	3	12	+-
121	Hook Lane Open Space	Doorstep	4	11	+-
170	Thistlefield Play Ground	Doorstep	3	14	+-

Appendix H

Glossary and Abbreviations

This appendix presents a glossary of terms used in this report. Details of abbreviations specific to the playing pitches evidence base are also included.

Glossary

Active travel - Journeys made by physically active means, including walking or cycling.

Air quality management area (AQMA) - Areas that are unlikely to achieve national air quality objectives by the relevant deadlines as designated by the relevant local authority.

Ancient woodland - Wooded areas that have been present in a recognisable form since at least 1600 AD.

Biodiversity - The whole variety of life encompassing all genetics, species and ecosystem variations, including plans and animals.

Blue infrastructure - The water environment essential to the quality of lives and ecosystems in the borough taken to include all water of public and natural value.

Brownfield land - Land that was previously occupied by a permanent structure (exceptions to this including where the site was occupied by agricultural or forestry buildings; land developed for minerals extraction or waste disposal by landfill; where the site has been restored by development management procedures; land such as parks or gardens in built- up areas; and land at which the remains of structures previously on site have blended into the landscape).

Character – Qualities which contribute to places' appearance and distinct identity. This encompasses the landscape or the layout of streets and open spaces and the relationships between these elements. The term is often linked to Conservation Areas or Listed Buildings.

Climate change adaption - Adjustments made to natural or human systems in response to the actual or expected impacts of climate change, to moderate or avoid harm or exploit beneficial opportunities.

Climate change mitigation - Measures undertaken to reduce or prevent emission of greenhouse gases. This may involve the use of new technologies and renewable energies, making older equipment more energy efficient, or changing management practices or other human behaviours.

Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) - A planning charge, introduced by the Planning Act 2008, as a tool for local authorities in England and Wales to help deliver infrastructure to support the development of their area. The levy is charged according to a published tariff schedule.

Distinctive destinations - visitor attractions and destinations that reflect local character and heritage and add to the overall sense of place.

Geodiversity – The natural range of geological (rocks, minerals, fossils), geomorphological (land form, physical processes) and soil features.

Ecosystem services – Benefits humans gain freely from the natural environment, including food and water; regulating services such as flood and disease control; cultural services such as spiritual, recreational, and cultural benefits; and supporting services such as nutrient cycling that maintain the conditions for life on Earth.

Ecological networks – Connections between sites of importance for biodiversity.

Examination in Public (EiP) – Process of determination by the inspector (or panel of inspectors in the case of the London Plan) appointed by the Secretary of State on whether a plan is sound (justified, effective and consistent with national policy) and legally compliant.

Green Belt - The designation of land around certain cities and large built-up areas, with the aim of keeping that land permanently open or largely undeveloped. The five purposes of Green Belt are set out in paragraph 134 of the NPPF.

Green corridor – Also known as wildlife corridor or habitat corridor; an area which connects wildlife populations separated by human activities or structures. These corridors can also provide linkages to help promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling at urban locations.

Green Flag Award – Awarded to recognise and reward well managed parks and green spaces. The Green Flag Award sets a benchmark standard for the management of recreational outdoor spaces across the United Kingdom and around the world.

Greenfield land – Land which has not previously been developed.

Groundwater – Water found beneath the surface of the Earth which exists between the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock. Geologic formations of soil, sand and rocks called aquifers act to store this water and allow it to move slowly through between them.

Metropolitan Open Land (MOL) – A designation afforded the same level of protection as Green Belt land. Used only within the city of London the designation is used to protect areas of strategic importance.

Priority habitats and species – Species and Habitats of Principle Importance included in the England Biodiversity List published by the Secretary of State under section 41 of the Natural Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006.

Public transport – Modes of transport, including buses and trains that are available to the public for a set fares, which run on fixed routes.

Section 106 (S106) - Planning obligations under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended), are a mechanism which make a development proposal acceptable in planning terms, that would not otherwise be acceptable. They are focused on site specific mitigation of the impact of development.

Secured Community Use - For pitches that are available to the community the degree of certainty that this availability will continue needs to be recorded (i.e. how secure is the availability to the community?). Unless local information suggests otherwise it can be assumed that the availability of all pitches in Local Authority, town and parish council and sports club ownership will be secure.

Statutory body - Body set up by the government to give advice, consider evidence and be consulted for comment upon plans and planning applications affecting matters of public interest.

Sustainability Appraisal - An appraisal of the economic, environmental and social effects of a plan from the outset of the preparation process to allow decisions to be made that accord with sustainable development.

Sustainable drainage systems (SuDS) - Collection of water management practices that aim to align modern drainage systems with natural water processes.

Surface water – Water that collects and lies on the surface of ground such as in a river, lake, or wetland.

Urban greening – Incorporating green features, such as green roof and walls, into the built environment including streets, buildings and other public spaces.

Unsecured Community Use - Mainly educational sites where the following should be in place to ensure certainty of secured community use: if not in place then the site provides unsecured community use.

- A formal community use agreement
- A leasing or management agreement requiring pitches to be available to the community/a community club
- A formal policy for community use adopted by the owner and or educational establishment
- Written confirmation from the owner and or educational establishment.

Note on definitions of artificial pitch surfaces

H.1 Sport England has produced guidance on "Selecting the Right Artificial Surface for Hockey, Football, Rugby League and Rugby Union" This guidance can be referred to when selecting an artificial surface, but it is worth noting that this is now superseded by new and updated National Governing Body (NGB) technical guidance and you should make contact with the relevant NGB. The guidance can be found at:

https://www.sportengland.org/media/4275/selecting-the-right-artificial-surface-rev2-2010.pdf

H.2 Throughout the Playing Pitch Audit the following abbreviations are used to describe specific types of playing pitch facility that has an artificial surface rather than natural grass.

H.3 NTP or non-turf pitch refers to an artificial turf sports surface designed specifically for cricket.

H.4 3G FTP- Third Generation Football Turf Pitch. This pitch type comprises blades of polypropylene supported by a thin base layer of sand and by an infill of rubber crumb. 3G pitches must meet the FIFA Quality Performance Standard up to Step 3 (FA National League System) or the FIFA Quality Pro Performance Standards for Step 1 & 2 level football as well as higher level FA competitions

H.5 AGP - stands for an England Hockey recognised Artificial Grass Pitch which is either sand based/dressed or water playing surface

H.6 World Rugby Regulation 22 compliant stands for a long pile FTP 3G with an engineered sub-base system (of stone base, porous tarmac layer and shock pad) and are accepted by the rugby governing bodies (RFU and RFL).

Abbreviations

3G	Third generation (artificial grass pitch)
AGP	Artificial grass pitch
CC	Cricket Club
CIL	Community Infrastructure Levy
CFA	County Football Association
CSP	County Sports Partnership
EH	England Hockey
FA	Football Association
FC	Football Club
FE	Further Education
FF	Football Foundation
FTP	Football Turf Pitch
GIS	Geographical Information Systems
GLA	Greater London Authority
HC	Hockey Club
HE	Higher Education
JFC	Junior Football Club
ECB	England and Wales Cricket Board
LTA	Lawn Tennis Association
LMS	Last Man Stands
MES	The number of games a playing pitch can accommodate is addressed as match equivalent sessions.
NGB	National Governing Body
ONS	Office of National Statistics
PF	Playing Field
PPS	Playing Pitch Strategy
PQA	Pitch Quality Assessment
PQS	Performance Quality Standard
RFC	Rugby Football Club
RFL	Rugby Football League
RFU	Rugby Football Union
S106	Section 106
TGR	Team Generation Rate

Appendix I

Data List

This appendix presents a detailed list of the GIS data presented in this report. This information has been obtained from various sources and includes information from LBB, GLA and relevant other local, regional and national organisations.

Table I.1: GIS data presented in the Bexley Green Infrastructure Study

Name	Source	Date obtained/created
Geographic regions	London Borough of Bexley	12/02/2018
Open space	London Borough of Bexley/LUC	04/03/2020
Open space outside Borough	LUC/GiGL/Ordnance Survey	04/03/2020
Metropolitan sized open space buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
District sized open space buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
Local sized open space buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
Small local sized open space buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
Amenity green space buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
Allotment buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
Doorstep play buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
Local play buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
Neighbourhood play buffer	LUC	04/03/2020
Combined open space deficiency	LUC	04/03/2020
Population density	Greater London Authority	2016
Index of Multiple Deprivation	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	26/09/2019
Childhood obesity	Public Health England	27/03/2019
Air quality focus areas	Greater London Authority	2016
Local Atmospheric Emissions Inventory	Greater London Authority	2016
Road noise 16 hour average in dB: 0700-2300	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	27/06/2019
Rail noise 16 hour average in dB: 0700-2300	Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs	27/06/2019
Flood defences	Environment Agency	16/12/2019
Flood storage areas	Environment Agency	16/12/2019
Flood zone 3b	Wood PLC	20/02/2020
Flood zone 3	London Borough of Bexley	19/02/2020
Flood zone 2	London Borough of Bexley	19/02/2020

Name	Source	Date obtained/created
Surface water flood risk: 1 in 30 years	London Borough of Bexley	19/02/2020
Surface water flood risk: 1 in 100 years	London Borough of Bexley	19/02/2020
Surface water flood risk: 1 in 100+ years	London Borough of Bexley	19/02/2020
Road run off water quality	Thames 21	2020
National character areas	Natural England	17/10/2017
Listed Buildings	Historic England	09/03/2018
Conservation Areas	Historic England	12/02/2018
Scheduled Monuments	Historic England	09/03/2018
Registered Parks and Gardens	Historic England	09/03/2018
Thames path	LUC	26/06/2019
Distinctive destinations	LUC	25/10/2019
Key off road cycle route	London Borough of Bexley	28/10/2019
Cycle route	Sustrans	26/01/2018
Green chain walk	London Borough of Bexley	26/06/2019
Public rights of way	London Borough of Bexley	23/02/2018
Sports sites	Continuum/LUC	23/01/2019
Play sites	LUC	04/03/2020
Public consultation results	LUC	08/04/2018
Metropolitan Open Land	London Borough of Bexley	12/02/2018
Proposed Metropolitan Open Land amendments	LUC	04/03/2020
Strategic green corridor	London Borough of Bexley	07/08/2018
Green belt	Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government	13/11/2017
Trees	London Borough of Bexley	23/01/2018
Tree canopy cover	Greater London Authority	30/09/2019
Mastermap Greenspace	Ordnance Survey	09/04/2018
Site of Special Scientific Interest	Natural England	04/10/2018

Name	Source	Date obtained/created
Local Nature Reserve	Natural England	04/10/2018
Regionally and Locally Important Geological Sites	London Borough of Bexley	11/07/2018
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation	Greenspace Information for Greater London	15/01/2019
Sites of Importance for Nature Conservation: areas of deficiency	Greenspace Information for Greater London	30/04/2019
Ancient woodland inventory	Natural England	17/01/2017
Ancient woodland	London Borough of Bexley	15/01/2019
Priority habitat	Natural England	02/08/2017
Composite score of all variables	Greater London Authority	07/04/2020

Appendix J

Playing Pitch Audit - Sport Specific Action Plan

This appendix presents the Sport Specific Action Plan which was originally presented in the Playing Pitch Audit (Appendix F). The Sport Specific Action Plan provides individual sport recommendations for the borough.

Bexley PPS Individual Sport Specific Action Plan

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.	RECOMMENDATION NO.	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY SITES / CLUBS / ACTIONS/ GEOGRAPHIC AREA	TIMESCALE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST	DATE REVIEWED
FOOTBALL							
PROTECT	Football 1.	All football pitches across the Borough should be protected in the Local Plan unless suitable equivalent or better replacements are provided.	All existing pitches and sites that have been previously used as playing fields across the borough. Geographic Area: All	Short	LB Bexley	Low -High	
PROTECT	Football 2.	Ensure formal Community Use Agreements are in place with Education, Further and Higher Education establishments providing football pitches and 3G rubber crumb pitches for community use.	All Schools, Colleges, Higher Education facilities used by clubs. Geographic Area: All	Short	LB Bexley/ London and Kent CFA/ Schools / Academies / Colleges and Higher Education	Low	
PROTECT	Football 3.	Ensure clubs have appropriate levels of security of tenure at playing pitch sites where feasible to secure the long-term future of the club.	Relevant football Clubs Geographic Area: All	Short - Long	LB Bexley/ Site Owners / Tenants/FA	Medium	
ENHANCE	Football 4.	Future investment in sustaining or enhancing quality needs to be focused on key football sites in the borough that are accessible, accommodate multiple teams (or have	**Stadium sites:** ➢ SC Thamesmead Geographic Area: Thamesmead ➢ Erith LC. Geographic Area: Erith ➢ Oakwood VCD Geographic Area Crayford	Short - Long	Site Owners / FA / London and Kent CFA	High	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
		real potential to do so with enhancement) and can sustain good quality ancillary facilities. FA Pitch Improvement Assessments should be undertaken at these sites.	➢ Welling Park View Geographic Area: Welling ➢ Phoenix Sports Ground. Geographic Area: Bexleyheath **Multi pitch community club football sites:** ➢ Mayplace (Danson Sports). Geographic Area: Crayford ➢ Bakers Field (Crayford Arrows). Geographic Area Crayford ➢ Bexley Park in Dartford Borough (Parkwood Rangers). **Multi pitch park sites:** ➢ Hall Place. Geographic Area Bexleyheath ➢ Slade Green Recreation Ground. Geographic Area Erith ➢ King George Recreation Ground. Geographic Area Sidcup ➢ Northumberland Heath Recreation Ground Geographic Area Erith ➢ Crossways Park. Geographic Area Thamesmead **Education sites:** ➢ Danson Youth Centre. Geographic Area Bexley Heath ➢ Cleeve Park School. Geographic Area Sidcup ➢ Haberdashers Askes, Crayford. Geographic Area Crayford ➢ Harris Garrard Academy, AGP needs resurfacing and re-fencing. Geographic Area: Thamesmead				

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
			➢ King Henry School. Geographic Area: Erith ➢ Beth's School. Geographic Area: Crayford				
Enhance	Football 5.	Improve the quality of football pitches to provide the required level of good quality natural grass pitches and engage with the Football Improvement Programme and consider improvements to ancillary facilities.	**Pitches:** ➢ King Georges Recreation Ground 1 Senior Pitch 'Poor' quality. Geographic Area: Sidcup ➢ Hall Place1 Senior Pitch North Side 'Poor' quality. Geographic Area: Bexleyheath ➢ Park View Stadium Short Run offs. Geographic Area: Welling ➢ Sidcup Youth Centre 1 Youth 11 v 11 Pitch 'Poor' quality. Geographic Area: Sidcup ➢ Harris Academy, Falconwood 1 Junior 9 v 9 'Poor' quality. Geographic Area: Welling ➢ Bexley Grammar School 2 Youth 11 v 11 & 1 9 v 9 'Poor to Standard'. Geographic Area: Welling **Ancillary Facilities:** ➢ Mayplace Sports Field: Replacement pavilion. Geographic Area: Crayford ➢ King George Recreation Ground: Pavilion replacement in long term. Geographic Area: Sidcup ➢ Waring Park: Changing rooms rated as poor. Geographic Area Sidcup ➢ Slade Green Recreation Ground: The pavilion needs replacing with good quality welfare facilities and secure	Short	Site Owners /FA / London and Kent CFA	High High	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
			storage as the minimum level of provision. Geographic Area: Erith ➢ Park View Stadium: Welling United Pavilion needs replacing. Geographic Area Welling ➢ Memorial Ground: The access road and car park are badly pot-holed and require attention. Geographic Area: Thamesmead. ➢ Danson Youth Centre: The ball retention netting to private gardens at the rear of the pitches needs replacing. Geographic Area: Bexleyheath. ➢ VCD Sports and Social Club: Changing facilities require refurbishment. Geographic Area: Crayford. ➢ Bakers Field: Need to repair balcony balustrade and provide storage under. Geographic Area: Crayford ➢ Baugh Road: Restrictions are in place on frequency of use of these pitches due to landfill gas emissions risk assessment. Need to continue monitoring of emissions. Geographic Area Sidcup ➢ Loring Hall: Changing rooms need replacing. Geographic Area: Sidcup. ➢ Bexley Grammar School: Needs new changing rooms for its sports hall and a separate toilet block adjacent to the playing field for use by pupils and pitch				

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
			hirers. Geographic Area: Welling				
Enhance	Football 6.	Continue to support junior clubs to develop with the management and improvement of facilities and ensure security of tenure of playing facilities for junior clubs either through leasing or community asset transfers so clubs can become sustainable in the future. Asset transfers for sites will be considered on a club's ability to be able to sustainably manage and operate a site and the Council's Policy at the time of request. There are no current plans for further asset transfers.	➢ Eversley Rangers. ➢ Newtown Tigers. ➢ SC Thamesmead. ➢ Slade Green Knights. ➢ Teviott Rangers. ➢ Danson Sports. ➢ Junior Reds. ➢ Phoenix Sports. ➢ Welling Youth. ➢ Fastfield FC. ➢ Kingsdale FC. ➢ Crayford Arrows. ➢ Footscray Lions. ➢ VCD Athletic. ➢ Parkwood Rangers.	Short	LB Bexley All site owners, London & Kent CFA. FA	Low	
Enhance	Football 7.	Ensure as much as possible that Clubs are maintaining sinking funds for the replacement of FTP carpets and floodlights and FA Registration of FTPs is in place and maintained.	All 3G FTP Sites	Short - Long	LB Bexley/ All FTP Site Owners.	High	
Provide	Football 8.	Provide a solution to meet current, identified latent demand and future demand to 2036 – all pitch typologies.	Meeting Current, Latent and Future Demand 2036 – Adult Teams, Youth 11 v 11, Junior 9 v 9, Mini Soccer **Adult 11 v 11**	Short - Long	L B Bexley/ FA/ London FA and Kent CFA	High	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
			Adult 11 v 11 – Current demand is being met for adult football. Population growth to 2036 and team generation rates predict a need for 5 adult 11 v 11 pitches to be provided based on growth projections 2019 -2036. Geographic areas Thamesmead and Erith **Youth 11 v 11** Current shortfall of 24 pitches at peak time on a Sunday morning. Population growth to 2036 and team generation rates predict the need for 8 'Youth football 11 v 11 pitches to be provided based on growth projections 2019 and 2036. Geographic Areas: Thamesmead and Erith These 8 youth 11 v 11 pitches will assist in meeting the future shortfall of 42 youth 11 v 11 pitches. The shortfall of 42 pitches at peak time of play can be met by providing 14 good quality pitches that can provide for up to 3 matches back to back at the peak time of play. The 14 youth 11 v 11 pitches could be provided by the 8 new housing development pitches, Improving quality of the 3 existing youth 11 v 11 pitches and reconfiguration of 3 spare adult 11 v 11 pitches.				

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
			Junior 9 v 9 Current Shortfall of 11 pitches at peak time of play. Population growth to 2036 and team generation rates predict the need for 2 Junior 9 v 9 pitches to be provided based on Growth projections 2019 – 2036. Geographic Area: Thamesmead and Erith These 2 junior 9 v 9 pitches will assist in meeting the future shortfall of 16 junior 9 v 9 pitches. 2 Good quality pitches will provide for 6 matches back to back at peak time of play The shortfall of 16 pitches at peak time of play can be met by taking numerous actions: • Improving the quality of existing pitches to provide more capacity and providing staggered kick off times. • Reconfiguring spare adult 11 v 11 pitches and or • Moving the predicted shortfall of 10 matches after provision of 2 good quality pitches form developer contributions onto 3G football turf pitches, which is Football Association policy. This would require football league agreements and the use of 2 full size 3G football turf pitches.				

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
			Mini Soccer 7 v 7 Current demand is being met for mini 7 v 7 football. Population growth to 2036 and team generation rates predict the need for 1 mini soccer 7 v 7 pitch to be provided based on growth projections 2019 - 2036. Geographic Area: Thamesmead or Erith In addition the future use of 3G football turf pitches should be considered for mini soccer 7 v 7 match play. **Mini Soccer 5 v 5** Current demand is being met for mini 5 v 5 match. Future demand can be met from existing 5 v 5 pitches. In addition the future use of 3G football turf pitches should be considered for mini soccer 7 v 7 match play. **3G Football Turf Pitches** Currently 4 full size floodlit 3G football turf pitches (FTPs) are available for community use. 3 full size FTPs are listed on the FA's 3G Pitch Register (which confirms the pitch has been performance tested and approved by a test centre) and deemed suitable for training and competitive				

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.	RECOMMENDATION NO.	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY SITES / CLUBS / ACTIONS/ GEOGRAPHIC AREA	TIMESCALE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST	DATE REVIEWED
			matches. Using the FA's 1:38 ratio and the current 288 FA Affiliated teams suggests that 8 (7.57 rounded up) full size floodlit 3G FTPs would be required to meet 100% of the current demand for training within Bexley (i.e. 288/38). There is in addition to the PPS a Local Football Facility Plan that includes recreational players in the equation for 3G FTPs. The PPS does not cover recreational play. The Local Football facilities Plan shows a shortfall currently of 3No, 3G FTPs. Including the current and known 3G FTPs with planning permission, there will be 6 equivalent 3G FTPs across Bexley suggesting a future shortfall of 2 full size equivalent 3G FTPs 2 full size 3G Football turf pitches – Thamesmead and Erith (Slade Green Area and Belvedere Area). The Local Football Facilities Plan identifies recreational participants				
PROVIDE	Football 9.	Provide off site payments to enhance football facilities across the borough for use by residents of new developments.	Use Sport England's new Development Calculator for each new development to obtain developer contributions. Geographic Areas: All	Short - Long	LB Bexley/ FF and London & Kent CFA.	Dependent on number of houses and population of new development.	
Cricket							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.	RECOMMENDATION NO.	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY SITES / CLUBS / ACTIONS/ GEOGRAPHIC AREA	TIMESCALE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST	DATE REVIEWED
PROTECT	Cricket 1.	All cricket pitches across Bexley should be protected in the Local Plan unless suitable equivalent or better replacements are provided.	All existing cricket pitches and sites that have been previously used as playing fields across Bexley. Geographic Areas: All	Short	LB Bexley	Low - High	
PROTECT	Cricket 2.	Ensure clubs have appropriate levels of security of tenure at playing pitch sites where feasible to secure the long term future of the club. Seek to ensure community use agreements are in place at unsecured community use sites.	Bexley Cricket Club – Goldsmith's Loring Hall – Geographic Area: Sidcup Beth's Grammar School and any school receiving funding for new non-turf pitches. Or any new schools providing cricket facilities in the future. – Geographic Area Crayford	Short Short	Bexley Cricket Club/ Goldsmith's/ ECB/ Kent Cricket LB Bexley	Low	
ENHANCE	Cricket 3.	LB Bexley, Cricket Clubs in partnership with the ECB and Kent Cricket to work together to improve the quality of cricket pitches, through developer contributions and accessing funding through the ECB Grant Aid and Pitch Advisory Scheme. Any improvements undertaken should seek to ensure that facilities are in line with ECB standards as well as meeting specifications for the local leagues	Continue to improve the two pitches used by the Bexley Club at the Goldsmith's College Loring Hall Sports Ground. – Geographic Area Sidcup Replace particularly the 'second' NTP at Bexleyheath Cricket Ground which is now 20+ years old and the NTP at Bexleyheath Academy which is nominally available to hire via Schools Plus but is not of a quality suitable for community use. Bexleyheath Cricket Club – Geographic Area: Welling Bexleyheath Academy – Geographic Area: Bexleyheath	Short	LB Bexley/ ECB /Kent Cricket/ Cricket Clubs/ Bexleyheath Academy	Medium Low Low	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
Enhance	Cricket 4.	Ensure that ancillary facilities meet club needs and requirements to ensure sustainability of use.	Bexley CC's three bay practice net system is ten years old and, in view of its heavy use, will need replacing within the next 5 years. Geographic Area Crayford	Medium	Site owners/ ECB /Kent Cricket	Low	
			The net system at Belvedere CC is partly overgrown and needs maintenance to make safe. Geographic Area: Thamesmead	Short		Low	
			Bexley Grammar School - The playing field and the sports hall changing rooms and toilets are located quite far apart. There is a good case for provision of a small pavilion to provide WCs and shelter on the edge of the playing field by the car park for use year-round by both the school and community groups for cricket and football. Geographic Area: Welling	Medium		Medium	
			At Belvedere CC the quality of the access road and car park needs upgrading as does the access for the disabled (steps to building entrance and to showers). Geographic Area: Thamesmead.	Medium		Medium	
			Bexleyheath CC pavilion roof needs attention.	Long		High	
			The facilities at Loring Hall for changing are poor. Separate low grade felt roofed buildings are provided for male and females. These are not en-suite and separate officials changing is not provided. Pavilion facilities need modernising. Geographic Area Sidcup	Long		High	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.	RECOMMENDATION NO.	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY SITES / CLUBS / ACTIONS/ GEOGRAPHIC AREA	TIMESCALE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST	DATE REVIEWED
PROVIDE	Cricket 5.	Work with clubs to identify satellite facilities of appropriate quality when demand exceeds supply at the club base.	Bexley Heath Cricket Club Geographic Area: Welling Bexley Cricket Club Geographic Area: Crayford	Short - Long	Clubs/ ECB/ Kent Cricket	Low	
PROVIDE	Cricket 6.	Provide a solution for under and oversupply in the future to 2034.	**Cricket requirements 2018 – 2036.** Broadly supply and demand is in balance. Demand is being met with 3 teams exported to neighbouring boroughs and current secured use of education sites. Population growth to 2036 and team generation rates predict the need for 1 large fine turf cricket pitch (16 wickets plus an NTP) provided and maintained to a 'good' standard based on growth projections 2019 and 2036. Alternatively, the need would be better addressed by the provision of 2 smaller pitches (8 wickets plus an NTP) to provide greater capacity and flexibility of match programming in the peak period. 2 smaller 8 wicket pitches and outfield with non-turf pitches based on growth projections – Geographic Areas: Thamesmead and Erith Ensure sufficient supply of non-turf pitches at school sites where required. Geographic Areas: All	Short - Long	LB Bexley /ECB / Kent Cricket	Low - high	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.	RECOMMENDATION NO.	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY SITES / CLUBS / ACTIONS/ GEOGRAPHIC AREA	TIMESCALE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST	DATE REVIEWED
PROVIDE	Cricket 7.	Provide 3 parks in the North of the Borough with 1 non-turf pitch each to encourage local participation.	ECB and LB Bexley to work together to identify the 3 parks to be provided with non-turf pitches. Geographic Areas: Thamesmead and Erith	Short	ECB and LB Bexley.	Low	
PROVIDE	Cricket 8.	Provide off site payments to enhance cricket facilities across the borough for use by residents of new developments.	Use Sport England's new Development Calculator for each new development to obtain developer contributions. Geographic Areas: All	Short	LB Bexley/ ECB and Kent Cricket.	Dependent on number of houses and population of new development	
Rugby							
PROTECT	Rugby 1.	All Rugby pitches in the Borough should be protected unless suitable equivalent or better replacements are provided.	All existing pitches and sites that have been previously used as rugby playing fields and remain of potential value, Geographic Areas: All	Short	LB Bexley	Low - High	
PROTECT	Rugby 2.	Seek to ensure unsecured community use rugby pitches have a formal community use agreement in place.	Beth's Grammar School – Geographic Area Crayford	Short	LB Bexley	Low	
PROTECT	Rugby 3.	Ensure clubs have appropriate levels of security of tenure at playing pitch sites where feasible to secure the long-term future of the club.	LB Bexley to discuss with Sidcup Rugby Club the lease of Carlton Park rugby pitch. Geographic Area: Sidcup Dartfordians Rugby Club to consider incorporation of the rugby club to secure tenure at Dartfordians Sports Association.	Short	LB Bexley/ Sidcup Rugby Club/ RFU. Dartfordians Sports Association/ Dartfordians Rugby Club/ RFU/	Low	
ENHANCE	Rugby 4.	Improve the quality, availability and carrying capacity of existing rugby	Dartfordians RFC 1st team pitch in front of the clubhouse is uneven with a dip of approximately 9 inches in the middle.	Short	Dartfordians Sports	Medium	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
		pitches to meet current and future needs of clubs Particular emphasis on improving maintenance and installing drainage and access to floodlit training facilities.	Pitch needs to be improved. The second pitch alongside the Club house and car park is more even but also drains quite poorly affected by the canopy of mature trees along the far touchline which blocks sunlight from reaching the pitch. Investigate pollarding these trees. Need to provide RFU specification floodlights. Geographic Area: Crayford	Short	Association/ Dartfordians Rugby Club/ RFU/ Dartfordians Sports Association/ Dartfordians Rugby Club/ RFU/		
Enhance	Rugby 5.	Support the improvement of all ancillary facilities to the required NGB standard.	Geographic areas: Erith, Sidcup and Crayford	Short - Long	LB Bexley/ RFU/ Erith Rugby Club/ Sidcup Rugby Club and Dartfordians Rugby Club.	High	
Provide	Rugby 6.	Provide a solution for under and oversupply in the future to 2034.		Short - Long	LB Bexley/ RFU/ Erith Rugby Club/ Sidcup Rugby Club and Dartfordians Rugby Club.		
Provide	Rugby 7.	Need to provide for and address the mid-week match equivalent need for floodlighting.	There is a need to provide RFU specification floodlights to address mid-week match equivalent training need at both Dartfordians and Sidcup Rugby Clubs. Dartfordians Rugby Club - Geographic Area: Crayford Sidcup Rugby Club – Geographic Area Sidcup	Short	LB Bexley/ RFU// Sidcup Rugby Club and Dartfordians Rugby Club.	Medium	
Provide	Rugby 8.	Provide off site payments to enhance rugby facilities across the borough for residents of new	Use Sport England's new Development Calculator for each new development to obtain developer contributions.	Short - Long	LB Bexley and England Rugby	Dependent on number of houses	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
		developments.	Geographic Area: All			and population of new development	
Hockey							
Protect	Hockey 1.	All hockey suitable sand-based AGPs in the borough are required to be protected. Change of use of existing hockey artificial turf pitches to 3G rubber crumb pitches should NOT HAPPEN UNTIL discussed and agreed with LB Bexley PPS Steering Group.	• Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup Schools AGP. Geographic Area: Sidcup • King Henry School AGP. Geographic area Erith • Trinity School AGP. Geographic Area: Erith	Short	LB Bexley	Low	
Protect	Hockey 2.	Seek to ensure security of unsecured community use sites by providing formal community use agreements.	• Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup Schools AGP. Geographic Area: Sidcup • King Henry School AGP. Geographic area Erith • Trinity School AGP. Geographic Area: Erith	Short	LB Bexley/ England Hockey/ Burnt Ash Hockey Club/ Bexley & Belvedere Hockey Club.	Low	
Protect	Hockey 3.	It is important to ensure that those AGPs used for hockey and provide community use have prioritised peak time match use and training use for hockey use.	• Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup Schools AGP. Geographic Area: Sidcup • King Henry School AGP. Geographic area Erith • Trinity School AGP. Geographic Area: Erith	Short	LB Bexley/ England Hockey/ Burnt Ash Hockey Club/ Bexley & Belvedere Hockey Club. Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup Schools AGP. King Henry School AGP	Low	
Protect	Hockey 4.	Work with	• Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup Schools. Geographic Area: Sidcup	Short	LB Bexley/ England	Low	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
		Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup School to open on Sundays, which would give extra revenue and counteract their view that 3G is the only way to make money. Also building stronger relationship with hockey clubs would bring more bookings so the clubs don't have to go out of borough to use facilities.			Hockey/ Burnt Ash Hockey Club Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup Schools.		
Enhance	Hockey 5.	Ensure sink funds are in place for sand based AGPs to renew carpets and floodlighting.	• Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup Schools AGP. Geographic Area: Sidcup • King Henry School AGP. Geographic area Erith • Trinity School AGP. Geographic Area: Erith	Short	Hurstmere/Chislehurst & Sidcup Schools / King Henry School / Trinity School	High	
Provide	Hockey 6.	Provide a solution for the current under supply and supply in the future to 2036.	There is a current shortfall of 1 full size hockey AGP to meet hockey club match requirements at peak time of play. There needs to be consideration of where the current shortfall 1 AGP will need to be provided. 1 hockey club currently plays at King Henry school in the Erith geographic area and the other has a social base in the Crayford geographic area and plays on the borders of Crayford and Sidcup geographic areas Any new based school provision could mean that surfaces of an AGP could be changed at any time to 3G football turf. To ensure security of tenure for hockey clubs new AGPs should be club based or provide security of tenure and ideally located to a thriving club base. In reality	Short - Long	LB Bexley/ England Hockey/ Hockey Clubs	High	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
			a school based AGP may be the only solution but will require a community use agreement to be in place. There is a need for 2 AGPs in the future. Ideally provision of 1 club-based AGP in the Crayford geographic area and 1 AGP in the Erith geographic area				
Provide	Hockey 7.	Provide off site payments to enhance hockey facilities across the borough for use by residents of new developments.	Use Sport England's new Development Calculator for each new development to obtain developer contributions. Geographic areas: All	Short	LB Bexley and England Hockey	Dependent on number of houses and population of new development	
Tennis							
Protect	Tennis 1.	Protect all existing tennis courts	All existing courts	Short	LB Bexley	Low	
Enhance	Tennis 2.	Ensure as much as possible that Clubs are maintaining sinking funds for the future facilities developments.	All existing courts	Long	LTA	High	
Enhance	Tennis 3.	LB Bexley and the LTA to work together to: • Develop strong Local Park and other community tennis venue partnerships to deliver inclusive tennis provision for all. • Invest in great people delivering great experiences in parks.	Danson Park, Welling Geographic Area Sidcup Place, Sidcup Geographic Area Other tennis sites will be prioritised based upon identified demand.	Medium	LB Bexley/LTA	Medium	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.	RECOMMENDATION NO.	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY SITES / CLUBS / ACTIONS/ GEOGRAPHIC AREA	TIMESCALE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST	DATE REVIEWED
		• Target investment in "Welcoming" facilities for people to socialise and play. • Explore opportunities for floodlights at key locations to improve accessibility throughout the year and improve sustainability of key park sites.					
ENHANCE	Tennis 4.	LTA Priority 1. LB Bexley to focus its work with the LTA on tennis facilities with 3 or more courts to further develop and prioritise any opportunities to invest or seek capital investment into tennis facilities.	Tennis facilities with 3 or more courts: • Danson Park. Geographic Area Welling • Sidcup Place. Geographic Area: Sidcup • Russel Park. Geographic Area Bexleyheath • West Heath. Geographic Area Thamesmead • Northumberland Heath. Geographic Area Erith • Sidcup Place. Geographic Area Sidcup	Medium	LTA/ LB Bexley	Medium	
ENHANCE	Tennis 5.	Support the Development of Tennis Clubs	• Bexley Lawn Tennis & Squash Club. Geographic Area Crayford • Crescent Farm LTC in Sidcup. Geographic Area Sidcup • Oakwood Sports Ground. Geographic Area Crayford • Bexleyheath Sports & Social Club Geographic Area Welling • Martin Dene LTC Geographic Area Bexleyheath.	Medium	LTA/ LB Bexley	Medium	

Strategic Objective.	Recommendation No.	Recommendation	Priority Sites / Clubs / Actions/ geographic area	Timescale	Responsibility	Cost	Date Reviewed
			• Sidcup Recreation Club Geographic Area Sidcup				
Netball							
Protect	Netball 1.	Protect all existing Netball courts	All existing courts Geographic Area: All	Short	LB Bexley	Low	
Enhance	Netball 2.	Improve lighting, provision of posts, markings and maintenance of courts.	Town Park Geographic Area Bexleyheath	Medium	LB Bexley	Medium	
Provide	Netball 3.	A netball centre (with a minimum of 3 floodlit courts, changing facilities and on-site car parking) was identified as a facility need in the previous 2008 PPG17 assessment of outdoor sports facilities in the borough and has yet to be delivered. This updated review endorses the 2008 finding. This would require a partnership approach with the school in question and investment in enhancement to court surfacing, fencing and provision of floodlighting (necessitating planning consent) linked to a Community Use Agreement.	A netball centre (with a minimum of 3 floodlit courts, changing facilities and on-site car parking) was identified as a facility need in the previous 2008 PPG17 assessment of outdoor sports facilities in the borough and has yet to be delivered. This updated review endorses the 2008 finding. Re-provision needs to be considered as part of master plan for Bexleyheath. Town Park Geographic Area: Bexleyheath Future opportunities may arise in connection with the roll out of the Borough Growth Strategy, for example new secondary schools – Thamesmead and Erith geographical areas.	Medium	LB Bexley/ England Netball	High	
Protect	Bowls 1.	Protect all existing Bowls Greens	All existing bowls greens Geographic Areas: All	Short	LB Bexley	Low	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.	RECOMMENDATION NO.	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY SITES / CLUBS / ACTIONS/ GEOGRAPHIC AREA	TIMESCALE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST	DATE REVIEWED
PROTECT	Bowls 2.	The club leases on several greens in the Council's ownership have expired and are in the process of renewal. New leases need to be agreed and executed to secure the future of the consortia of clubs at these sites.	Avenue Road, Geographic Area Erith Northumberland Heath Geographic Area Erith West Heath Geographic Area Thamesmead The above site leases have expired, and renewals are in progress. Those at: Danson Park Geographic Area Welling Crayford Manor Geographic Area Crayford Russell Park Geographic Area Bexleyheath are due to expire in 2019 so will also require renewal shortly	Short	LB Bexley / Club's	Low	
ENHANCE	Bowls 3.	Focus of investment should be on maintaining and improving the quality of the existing greens and pavilions and car parking	The lack of available car parking close to the greens at Danson Park and Russell Park, particularly for visually impaired bowlers at Danson Park. This club has a proposal and some funding to develop dedicated parking closer to the greens. In future, the public greens and pavilions in the Thamesmead and Erith geographic areas of the borough should be the priority for enhancement - i.e. at Northumberland Heath Recreation Ground in Belvedere and	Medium	Bowls Clubs and Consortiums	Medium	

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE.	RECOMMENDATION NO.	RECOMMENDATION	PRIORITY SITES / CLUBS / ACTIONS/ GEOGRAPHIC AREA	TIMESCALE	RESPONSIBILITY	COST	DATE REVIEWED
			Erith Recreation Ground adjacent to Erith Leisure Centre - in view of the concentration of housing growth in these areas.				
PROVIDE	Bowls 4.	There is a need to consider a wider review of the assets in 2019 and look at the options for park hub sites where appropriate.	All Bowls Greens. Geographic Area: All	Short	LB Bexley	Low	
GOLF							
PROTECT	Golf 1.	Protect all existing Golf Courses	All existing Golf Courses 3 nine-hole golf courses at Barnehurst Geographic Area: Bexleyheath Geographic Area: Bexleyheath Sidcup Geographic Area: Sidcup 1 closed golf course Riverside Golf Course. Geographic Area: Thamesmead	Short	LB Bexley	Low	
ENHANCE	Golf 2.	The focus of activity should be on marketing - focusing on flexible access (e.g. reduced fees for off peak pay and play golf), informal dress codes and improving public transport links to make these courses more accessible to residents from the North of the borough.	All courses.	Short	Golf Club's	Low	

Appendix K

Playing Pitch Audit - Site Specific Action Plans

This appendix presents the Site Specific Action Plans which were originally presented in the Playing Pitch Audit (Appendix G). The Site Specific Action Plans present individual site recommendations by geographic area for the borough.

Individual Site Action Plans

Document Version: 12.10.19 – Final comments from Steering Group

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
All Sites Below Across All Geographic Areas	**Protect**	All sites below regardless of Geographic Area need to be protected as a playing field site in the Local Plan.	Short	LB Bexley	Low	Football 1 Cricket 1 Rugby 1 Hockey 1 Bowls 1 Tennis 1 Golf 1 Netball 1	
Crayford Geographic Area							
Mayplace Sports Field DA1 4RB LBB / Danson Sports (long lease) 2 senior football; 2 youth 9 v 9; training grids; FA Reg. Full Size FTP Licensed bar; cafe; changing; car park (unmade) Pitch Rating: Standard (all) Ancillary Rating: Poor to standard	**Enhance**	Need to ensure a sink fund is in place to replace FTP surface and floodlights of the FTP.	Short	Danson Sports FC/LB Bexley Danson Sports FC	Medium	Football 7.	
	Provide	Replacement pavilion adjacent to 3G FTP desirable in medium term.	Medium	Danson Sports FC London & Kent FC/ FA / LB Bexley	High	Football 5.	

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
St Marys Recreation Ground DA5 1LX LBB / Dartfordians (Management Agreement) Football 1 senior (+ rugby) Rating standard Rugby 1 pitch D1/M0 No changing use Dartfordians adjacent							
Baker's Field DA1 4RJ LBB / Crayford Arrows (long lease) 2 senior; 1 x9 v 9; 1x 7 v 7; 1x 5 v 5; small floodlit 3G MUGA Rating Standard Licensed bar, changing, activity hall, club room, car park (unmade) Rating Good Aspiration for 3G on site - either extension of training MUGA or conversion of a grass pitch but close to Mayplace (Danson Sports) 3G and school provision (Haberdashers rubberised MUGA pitch).	**ENHANCE**	SE CAF application to repair balcony balustrade and provide storage under.	Short	Crayford Arrows	Low	Football 5.	

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
Beth's Grammar School DA5 1NE Single Academy Trust 2 senior (one over marked for 9 v 9) plus training grids All standard 1cricket square 6 pitches 1 non-turf pitch Ancillary good	**Protect** **Provide**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use In order to meet 3G FTP requirements in the future discussions should be held with Beth's School on delivering the schools aspirations for a 3G FTP.	Short Medium	LB Bexley Beth's Grammar School/ FF/London and Kent County FA	Low High	Football 2. Football 8.	
Haberdashers' Aske's DA1 4RS 1 x Youth 11 v 11; 2 x 7 v 7; 2 x 5 v 5 All Good rating 90x50m approx. rubberised MUGA (no lights) marked and goals for 3 5 v 5 games is also provided but no current demand.	**Protect**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use	Short	LB Bexley	Low	Football 2	
	Provide	Need to ensure sink fund is in place to replace surface on the MUGA	Short - Long	Haberdashers' Aske's	Medium	Football 7.	
Bexley Cricket Club DA5 3QG 99yr lease from 1930 (i.e. 11yrs unexpired) on part and 115yrs unexpired on pitch. Club F/T groundsman	**Protect**	Bexley Cricket Club need to secure use of Goldsmiths College Loring Hall beyond 2021 linked to club's investment in 2nd pitch at Loring Hall. Club is seeking to secure access for a further 30 years.	Short Short	LB Bexley Bexley Cricket Club/ECB	Low	Cricket 2.	

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
1square x 16 pitches 3 practice nets	**ENHANCE**	Practice nets 10 yrs. old and will need replacing to new ECB spec in next 5 years).	Short	Bexley Cricket Club/ECB	Low	Cricket 4.	
	PROVIDE	Need to provide disabled access to pavilion	Medium	Bexley Cricket Club/ECB	Low	Cricket 4.	
Dartfordians Community Sports Club DA5 1LW Dartfordians Association freehold (formerly Dartford Grammar School). Sports Club pay a member for Grounds Maintenance services Cricket 1 square x 10 pitches 1 practice nets Rugby 1st Pitch - D0/M1 (dips 9 inches); 2nd Pitch DO/M1 (wet - tree canopy blocks sunlight)	**PROTECT**	Dartfordians Rugby Club to consider incorporation of the Rugby Club to secure tenure.	Short	Dartford Rugby Club/ Dartford Sports Association/ RFU/ LB Bexley.	Low	Rugby 3.	
	ENHANCE	Priority facility need is to improve the quality of the 1st Pitch. Club seeking grant/loan support from RFU. RFU supports the need for the project and is finalising governance issues with the club before going ahead.	Short	Dartfordians Rugby Club/ RFU	Medium	Rugby 4.	
		Impact of above issue on cricket - displacement for a season.	Short	Cricket Club/ ECB	Low	Cricket 2.	
		There is also a potential option to pollard the trees alongside pitch 2 to reduce the canopy and allow more light onto the pitch to improve its quality.	Medium	Dartfordians Rugby Club/ RFU	Low	Rugby 4.	
			Medium		Low	Rugby 5.	

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
		The car park is unmade and pot-holed and in need of sealing.		Dartfordians Sports and Social Club.			
	Provide	Cricket will need to seek an alternative ground for 1 season to allow quality improvements for rugby.	Short	Cricket Club/ ECB	Low	Cricket 2.	
Bexley Lawn Tennis Club DA5 1AX **Eight tennis courts (six are floodlit), with three new artificial clay courts.**	**Enhance**	Support the development of the Tennis Club	Long term	Club/ TA	Low	Tennis 5.	
Crayford Manor DA1 4HP **Bowls Green.**	**Protect**	Bowls Club lease requires renewal.	Short	LB Bexley / Bowls Club	Low	Bowls 2.	
Erith Geographic Area							
Northumberland Heath Recreation Ground DA8 1JB LBB / ISS	**Protect**	Bowls Club lease has expired and requires renewal	Short	LB Bexley	Low	Bowls 2.	

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
Football 2 senior; 1 youth 9 v 9 (+ 2 rugby) Rating Standard Changing; car park Rating Standard Rugby: D1/M0 - generally flat, wet but no ponding except on area under training lights, very high moss content **TENNIS 3 COURTS** **BOWLS GREEN**							
	ENHANCE	High moss/weed content (football & rugby pitches). An FA (and/or RFU) Pitch Quality Assessment (PQA) is needed to assess available enhancement options.	Short	LB Bexley RFU/ London FA/ Kent FA	Low	Football 4.	
Slade Green Recreation Ground DA8 2DN LBB / ISS 1 youth 1 football 1 v 11; 1 mini 7 v 7, 1 mini 5 v 5 Rating standard Kitchen; changing (players only - no showers) Rating poor	**PROVIDE**	The pavilion needs replacing with good quality welfare facilities and secure storage as the minimum level of provision required if the junior club is to remain at this site long term.	Medium	LB Bexley/ FA/ London FA/ Kent CFA	High	Football 5.	
Erith Leisure Centre DA8 3AT LBB / Parkwood Lex Leisure (long lease) / ISS 1senior floodlit stadium pitch (track infield), with mobile goals Erith Town FC 1st, Res returning from VCD in 2018/19 and aspires to	**PROTECT**	Bowls club lease requires renewal.	Short	LB Bexley /Bowls Club	Low	Bowls 2.	

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
secure its own site in the North of the borough. Bowls Green at Avenue Road							
Trinity School DA17 6HT 1 undersize AGP too small for senior hockey.	**PROTECT**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use and clubs playing hockey on the AGP.	Medium	Trinity School	Medium	Hockey 2.	
	ENHANCE	Changing rooms require to be refurbished and ensure there is a sink fund in place to replace AGP carpet and floodlights.	Medium	Trinity School	Medium	Hockey 5.	
King Henry School (Formerly Erith School Sports Centre) DA8 3BU Academy Trust 1 sand based floodlit AGP; 1 new 3G FTP not FA Registered 3 x senior; 1 x 9 v 9 standard to good	**PROTECT**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use and clubs playing hockey on the AGP and clubs using the 3G FTP. Any change of use of hockey AGPs to 3G FTPs is first discussed at the PPS steering group before any decisions are made.	Short Short - Long	LB Bexley/ King Henry School/ Bexley Heath and Belvedere Hockey Club. Football clubs London and Kent CFA PPS Steering Group	Low Low	Football 2. Hockey 2. Hockey 1.	

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
	Enhance	The 3G FTP must be registered on the FA 3G pitch register before match play can take place. Currently only deemed suitable for training. There is an immediate need to improve the floodlights to the correct hockey competition Lux Levels and renew the carpet on the AGP within 2 years.	Short Short	King Henry School/ London FA/ Kent FA King Henry School	Low Medium	Football 7. Hockey 5.	
	Provide	There is a need to ensure that a sink fund is in place for the AGP and 3G FTP.	Short	King Henry School	Medium	Hockey 5.	
Haberdashers' Aske's DA8 2EL HA Federation 1 x 7 v 7 Rating poor A small floodlit MUGA built in 2011	**Enhance**	The MUGA rubber crumb surface requires replacing.	Long	Haberdashers' Aske's	Medium	Football 7.	
	Provide	Need to ensure sink fund is in place to replace carpets and floodlights on all 3G MUGA pitches on site	Short - Long	Haberdashers' Aske's	Medium	Football 7.	
St Fedelis Primary DA8 3HQ Voluntary Aided 1 9 v 9 Standard Regular hire in term time of whole school including playing field to							

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
Polish Educational Society for Saturday morning school.							
Slade Green Football Club Ground DA8 2ND The most recent recorded use of this pitch was in the 2011/12 season by Slade Green Knights under 15s. This multi team youth football club plays its home games across two park sites, the Slade Green Recreation Ground (next to the former football club ground) and Northumberland Heath Recreation Ground close by. The stadium pitch remains in place, although very overgrown, as does a large clubhouse. Externally, the building appears to be in sound condition. An outline planning application for a mixed development of housing and replacement playing pitches (including a 3G pitch) on this site was submitted in 2017 and subsequently withdrawn.							

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
Thamesmead Geographic Area							
Sporting Club Thamesmead SE28 8NU Peabody Trust 1 senior football floodlit stadium pitch; 1 full size FA registered floodlit 3G FTP Rating Good Licensed bar, Cafe; activity hall; changing; car park Rating excellent	ENHANCE	Need to ensure sink fund is in place to replace carpets and floodlights on the 3G FTP. Signage at site front entrance needs updating There is a need to ensure 3G pitches are maintained on the FA 3G Pitch Register.	Long Short Short	Sporting Club Thamesmead Sporting Club Thamesmead Sporting Club Thamesmead	Medium Low Low	Football 7. Football 7.	
Crossways Park SE28 8NU Peabody Trust 1 senior football (Over marked as 2x9 v 9); 1 youth 11 v 11 (over marked as 1x7 v 7; 1 mini 5 v 5. Rating good							

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
Ancillary None use SC Thamesmead adjacent							
Memorial Ground SE2 0DY Belvedere SSC 1 senior football; 1 mini 5 v 5 Rating Good Licensed bar, changing, car park (unmade) Rating standard too poor Cricket 1 square x 10 pitches. 1 practice net.	**Enhance**	The access road and car park are badly pot-holed and require attention. The access for the disabled (steps to building entrance and to showers) need to be upgraded. The cricket practice net system in need of maintenance to make safe to use	Medium Short Short	Belvedere Sports & Social Club Bar Tenant. Belvedere Sports & Social Club. Belvedere Sports & Social Club	Low Low Low	Cricket 4. Football 5.	
Harris Garrard Academy DA18 4DW Academy Trust 3G floodlit (undersize); 1 senior; 1 x9 v 9; 1x7 v 7 All standard to good. Ancillary Good	**Protect**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use.	Short	LB Bexley	Low	Football 2.	
	Enhance	3G requires resurfacing and re fencing	Long	Harris Garrard Academy	Medium	Football 7.	
St Augustine Primary DA17 5HP Academy Trust 1 x 5 v 5 marked on larger field Standard	**Enhance**	The academy trust awaits the outcome of a funding bid for a new MUGA (3G or rubber playing surface, no lights). The school sees a potential for junior football team	Long	St Augustine Primary	Medium		

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
WAVE Coaching - outdoor football day camps in Easter and summer holidays. The academy trust awaits the outcome of a funding bid for a new MUGA (3G or rubber playing surface, no lights). The school sees a potential for junior football team hires at weekends and on summer evenings. WCs are available to hirers.		hires at weekends and on summer evenings. WCs are available to hirers.					
West Heath recreation Ground DA7 5AU **6 hard tennis courts. Bowls Green**	**Protect**	Bowls Club lease requires renewal	Short	LB Bexley / Bowls Club	Low	Bowls 2.	
	Enhance	Support the development of the tennis courts as a park community facility and seek investment to improve tennis facilities	Long term	L B Bexley/LTA	Low	Tennis 3 and 4.	
Thamesmead (Riverside) Golf Course (SE28 8PP) **Disused**							
Belvedere Recreation Ground South DA1 5EW **1 tennis court**	**ENHANCE**	Support the development of the tennis courts as a park community facility and seek investment to improve tennis facilities.	Long Term	LB Bexley/LTA	Low	Tennis 3 and 4	

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
Bexleyheath Geographic Area							

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
Hall Place DA5 1PQ LBB / ISS 9 senior football; 1 mini 5 v 5; I mini 7 v 7; 1 junior 9 v 9 Rating Standard all but 1 North side. Ancillary Rating Excellent	Enhance	Single senior pitch located on the North side of Hall Road is dangerous to access from the car park and pavilion (fast road no crossing). This pitch has a moderate cross fall and mounded goalmouths and shows little evidence of use. It therefore may be preferable to take this pitch out of use Goalmouth mounding should be addressed in the close season to those pitches where this is becoming an issue on the main part of the park. Midweek and informal use of the near pitch should be discouraged to spread wear. There is also evidence of pitch movement believed to be related to the presence of a spring under the ground. An FA Pitch Quality Assessment (PQA) is needed to assess available enhancement options.	Short Medium	LB Bexley LB Bexley/ London FA/Kent CFA	Low Low	Football 5. Football 4.	
Phoenix SG DA7 6JT							

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LBB / Phoenix Sports (long lease) 1 senior floodlit stadium pitch; 4 5 v 5 (1 training lights) Rating good Licensed bar; cafe; changing; physio; car park Rating standard							
Bexleyheath Golf Club DA6 8JS **Members 9 Hole Golf Course**							
Barnehurst 9 Hole Golf Course DA7 6JU							

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
Town Park DA6 7DA **Netball courts (3)**	**PROVIDE**	Consider with other sites development of a netball centre (with a minimum of 3 floodlit courts, changing facilities and on-site car parking). This was identified as a facility need in the previous 2008 PPG17 assessment of outdoor sports facilities.	Long term	L B Bexley/Netball	High	Netball 3.	
MARTIN DENE TENNIS CLUB DA8 8NA **3 TENNIS COURTS**	**ENHANCE**	Support the development of the Tennis Club	Long term		Low	Tennis 5	
Burr Farm Eastings 548671 Northing 175941 An irregular shaped former school playing field surrounded by housing on three sides (gardens back onto the field) and a railway line on the fourth side. The land has been							

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
listed as vacant on the Council's Asset Register for more than ten years and its future use remains to be determined.							
Pelham Primary DA7 4HL Academy Trust 1 x 7 v 7 Standard Junior Reds occasional hires on Saturday (u6/							
Brampton Primary Academy DA7 4SL Academy Trust 1 7 v 7 Standard ActivCamps - day camps in Easter and summer holidays. School considers that cost of staffing would be an issue for weekend pitch hire to local teams.							
Townley School DA6 7AB Academy Trust 2 x 7 v 7; 1 x 9 v 9 7 v 7 pitches standard rating 9 v 9 poor							
St Columbas DA6 7QB Academy Trust / ISS							

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
2 x youth 11 v 11; 1 x 9 v 9 Standard (all) The pitches are not currently made available to hire Ancillary facilities poor							
Bexleyheath Academy DA6 7DA Academy Trust/ Kier & School Plus hire pitches 1 x youth 9 v 9 plus 2 training grids area All Standard Rugby 1 pitch Cricket 1 Non-Turf pitch.	**Protect**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use	Short	LB Bexley	Low	Football 2. Rugby 2. Cricket 2.	
	Enhance	Need to replace cricket non-turf pitch	Long	Bexleyheath Academy	Low	Cricket 3.	
Oakwood Sports Ground DA1 4DN (VCD) Vickers/ VCD SSC 1 senior floodlit stadium pitch; 1 other senior pitch with training lights; 1 9 v 9 Rating Good (main) Standard (2) Separate social club and changing pavilions, car park rating Poor changing Good social Oakwood Tennis Club – 6 courts with floodlights	**Enhance**	Seek to ensure the Tennis Club has sink funds in place to replace and maintain courts. Support the development of the tennis club	Medium Medium	Oakwood Tennis Club/LTA LTA/Tennis Club	Medium Low	Tennis 5.	
	Provide	The changing facilities need renewing	Long	VCD Sports and Social Club	High	Football 5.	

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		Goalmouth mounding should be addressed in the close season to those pitches where this is becoming an issue on the main part of the park. Midweek and informal use of the near pitch should be discouraged to spread wear. There is also evidence of pitch movement believed to be related to the presence of a spring under the ground. An FA Pitch Quality Assessment (PQA) is needed to assess available enhancement options.	Medium	LB Bexley/ London FA/Kent CFA	Low	Football 4.	
Sidcup Geographic Area							
King Georges Recreation Ground DA15 7LA Sports – LBB (Fields in Trust) /ISS Football 3 senior Changing; car park – Pitch Rating: Standard (2). Poor (1) Ancillary Rating: standard	**ENHANCE**	Near pitch needs goal mouth improvements. This should be considered within the FA Pitch Improvement Programme.	Short	LB Bexley/ London FA/ Kent FA	Low	Football 4.	
	PROVIDE	Pavilion will need replacing in the long term. This should be considered within the LB Bexley Infrastructure Development Plan.	Medium	LB Bexley/ London FA/ Kent FA	High	Football 5.	

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
Waring Park DA21 4AF LBB / ISS 1 senior football Rating Standard Changing; car park – Rating Poor	**Provide**	There is a need to provide updated changing facilities. Explore funding opportunities for example LB Bexley Infrastructure Development Plan (IDP)	Short – Long	LB Bexley/ FA / London FA/ Kent FA.	High	Football 5.	
Sidcup Conservative Club SG D14 6LW Sidcup Conservative Club 1 senior football stadium pitch, no lights Rating standard Licensed bar, changing, car park Rating good							
Sidcup Youth Centre DA15 9BZ LBB Youth Service 1 youth 11 v 11 Rating poor Toilets, activity hall, car park (no showers) Rating standard	**Enhance**	Pitch needs attention. PQA required.	Medium	Sidcup youth Centre/ London FA/ Kent FA	Low	Football 4.	
Baugh Road (Cray Youth Centre) DA14 5ED LBB / ISS pitches. Youth Centre leased to MCCH 1x9 v 9; 2 x7 v 7 Rating Poor MCCH Youth Centre WCs, parking. No changing	**Protect**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use.	Short	LB Bexley	Low	Football 2.	

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Restrictions are in place on frequency of use of these pitches due to landfill gas emissions risk assessment.							
Goldsmith's Loring Hall Sports Ground DA14 5ES University 2 Football senior All standard Cricket 2 squares x 8 pitches Social pavilion with kitchen and bar, changing blocks, car park - poor	**PROTECT**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use. Bexley Cricket Club is in discussions with University to secure access for 30yrs from 2021	Short	LB Bexley	Low	Football 2. Cricket 2.	
	ENHANCE	SE CAF application to repair balcony balustrade and provide storage under. Continue to improve quality of cricket provision in conjunction with Bexley Cricket Club.	Short	University	Low	Cricket 3.	
	PROVIDE	There is a need to provide new changing facilities. University has aspirations (pre-planning) for new changing rooms/pavilion (and potentially a floodlit 3G pitch and sports hall) with a new larger car park. The scheme would require enabling housing development.	Short - Long	University	High	Cricket 4.	

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Blackfen Girls DA15 9NU Academy Trust 1 youth 11 v 11; 3 x 9 v 9 Standard (all) no community use							
Hurstmere Boys/ Chislehurst & Sidcup Grammar School DA15 9AW 3G AGP No lights, (not full size, not available); Sand AGP Hockey (hired); 1 youth 11 v 11 (not available) Rugby Pitches x 3 (not for community use) Cricket Square 1 x 8 pitches 1 non-turf pitch Standard Rating Chislehurst & Sidcup Grammar School manage hires of the AGP on Tuesday and Friday evenings, Hurstmere School on Saturdays and on three evenings. The AGP is closed on Sundays. Fitted around the primary hockey use, various football teams/groups	**PROTECT**	Any change of use of hockey AGPs to 3G FTPs is first discussed at the PPS steering group before any decisions are made. There is a need to seek formal community use agreements that provide for the security of clubs playing on the AGP.	Short - Long Short	PPS Steering Group Hurstmere Boys/ Chislehurst & Sidcup Grammar School /Burnt Ash Hockey Club/England Hockey/ LB Bexley	Low Low	Hockey 1. Hockey 2.	
	ENHANCE	AGP surface requires replacing Cricket non-turf pitch needs replacing Seek to open the AGP for junior hockey use on Sundays.	Short Short Short	Hurstmere Boys/ Chislehurst & Sidcup Grammar School Hurstmere Boys/ Chislehurst Grammar School Hurstmere Boys/ Chislehurst Grammar	Medium Low Low	Hockey 5. Hockey 4.	

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
hire half the pitch for a total of 8 hours a week. There is no hire of Hurstmere School's 3G MUGA (no lights) or its grass pitches for football or rugby. The school wishes to maintain the grass quality and playing capacity for pupils' use only.				School/ Burnt Ash Hockey Club/ England Hockey/ LB Bexley			
	PROVIDE	Need to ensure sink fund is in place to replace carpets and floodlights on all 3G FTPs and AGP.	Short - Long	Hurstmere Boys/ Chislehurst and Sidcup Grammar School	Medium	Hockey 5.	
Cleeve Park School DA14 4JN 1 youth 11 v 11; 2 x 9 v 9; 2 x 5 v 5 All Standard Planning Permission Agreed For full size 3G FTP with floodlights Fastfield FC are the regular hirer of pitches for six boys youth teams aged u8, u9, u10, u13 and u16 (Sun am).	**PROTECT**	Any new 3G FTP requires a community use agreement to safeguard existing users and new users. 3G FTP will require FA Registration for match play.	Short Short	Cleeve Park School/LB Bexley Cleeve Park School/ London FA/ Kent FA	Low Low	Football 2. Football 7.	
	PROVIDE	3G FTP with floodlights Need to ensure sink fund is in place to replace carpets and floodlights on all 3G pitches on site.	Short - Long	Cleeve Park School – LB Bexley.	High	Football 7.	
Sherwood Park Primary DA15 9JQ Academy Trust 1 5 v 5 Standard Junior Reds occasional hires on Sunday mornings; ActivCamps - day							

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
camps in Easter and summer holidays							
Royal Park Primary DA14 4PX Free School Governors 1 7 v 7 Standard Zambezi Sports School (Bexley/Dartford based) on Saturday mornings in term time for multi sports sessions for 4-9yr olds plus sports camps over 4 weeks in summer holidays.							
Burnt Oak Junior DA15 9DA Academy Trust 1 5 v 5 standard rating Unique FA CIC under 8s mixed team play here on a Tuesday after school when light allows.							
St Peter Chanel Primary DA14 5ED Voluntary Aided 1 x 5 v 5 Rating Good David Lloyd Club Sidcup has a reciprocal arrangement with the school for use of the playing field for children's football sessions on							

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
Saturdays and Sundays in return for primary pupils swimming at the club's pool nearby.							
Christ the King 6th Form College DA14 6BE DfE / College Football 1 senior Rating Poor No community Use.							
Crescent Farm (Sidcup Sports Club) DA14 6RA Sports Club Club F/T groundsman Cricket 2 squares x 10 pitches. 3 Practice nets. Rugby SOUTH FIELD: 1st Pitch D2/M2 (£65k RFU grant for drainage system a few years ago). 2nd Pitch - D1/M2 (adequate natural drainage, laid over rubble from A20 road). NORTH FIELD - Youth pitch - D1/M2 plus coned mini pitches on cricket outfield (moderate slope) Tennis – Crescent Lawn Tennis Club 8 courts	**Enhance**	Support the development of the tennis club	Long	LTA/Tennis Club	Medium	Tennis 5.	

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Carlton Road Open Space DA14 6AH Rugby 1 pitch D1/M0	**PROTECT**	Sidcup RFC remains interested in a long-standing option of a management agreement with the Council securing tenure for access to this pitch (or other suitable land in the Council's ownership in the Sidcup area). The Club's preference is for a closed site - dog mess is an issue.	Medium	Sidcup RFC/ LB Bexley	Low	Rugby 3.	
	ENHANCE	Sidcup RFC has identified to the RFU that they are keen to work with the local authority and its contractors to continue to improve the pitch. The RFU confirmed in early September 2018 that the governing body is supporting this work through its Volunteer Pitch Assessor programme.	Short	Sidcup RFC/ RFU Volunteer Pitch Assessor Programme/ LB Bexley.	Low	Rugby 4.	
		Support the development of the Tennis Club	Long term	Tennis Club/ TA	Low	Tennis 5.	

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
Sidcup Recreation Club DA14 6BU **Tennis 3 hard courts (floodlit)**	**Enhance**	Support the development of the Tennis club	Long term	Tennis Club/LTA	Low	Tennis 5.	
Sidcup Place (Sidcup Recreation Ground) DA14 6BS **4 hard tennis courts.**	**Enhance**	Support the development of the courts as a park community facility and seek investment to improve tennis facilities	Long term	L B Bexley/LTA	Low	Tennis 3 and Tennis 4.	
Russel Park DA7 5AU **6 hard tennis courts.** **Bowls Green**	**Protect**	Bowls Club lease requires renewal.	Short	LB Bexley / Bowls Club	Low	Bowls 2.	
Sidcup Golf Club DA15 9DW **Members 9 hole golf course**							
Welling Geographic Area							

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
Penhill Park DA15 9HN LBB / ISS 1 youth football 11 v 11; 2 junior 9 v 9 Rating standard Kitchen; changing; car park Rating standard	**ENHANCE**	High moss/weed content (football & rugby pitches). An FA (and/or RFU) Pitch Quality Assessment (PQA) is needed to assess available enhancement options.	Short	LB Bexley RFU/ London FA/ Kent FA	Low	Football 4.	
Park View Stadium DA16 1SY LBB / Welling United FC (long lease) 1 senior floodlit Stadium pitch Rating Standard to good short run offs. 2 separate clubhouse s with bars, cafes, changing, physio; car park. Rating Poor (Welling Utd) Good (Erith and Belvedere)	**ENHANCE**	The pitch run offs extended and goalmouths levelling if not upgraded to 3G FTP. Welling United pavilion needs replacing.	Long Long	Welling United Welling United	High High	Football 4 and 5.	
Eastcote Primary Academy DA16 2ST Academy Trust 1 x 7 v 7 Standard	**PROTECT**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use	Short	LB Bexley/ Eastcote Primary Academy	Low	Football 2.	
Harris Academy Falconwood DA16 2PE Academy Trust/ School Plus hire facilities 1 x 9 v 9;	**PROTECT**	There is a need for a formal community use agreement to be in place. FA Pitch registration needs to be maintained	Short Short	Harris Academy Falconwood/ School Plus/ LB Bexley Harris Academy Falconwood	Low Low	Football 2. Football 7.	

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
New 3G FTP FA Registered floodlit	**PROVIDE**	Need to ensure sink fund is in place to replace surface and floodlights on the 3G FTP	Long	Harris Academy Falconwood	Medium	Football 7.	
Bexley Grammar School DA16 2BL Academy Trust 2 youth 11 v 11; 1 x 9 v 9 All standard to Poor Cricket 1 square x 8 pitches 1 non-turf pitch	**ENHANCE**	The school needs new changing rooms for its sports hall and a separate toilet block adjacent to the playing field for use by pupils and pitch hirers.	Long	Bexley Grammar School	High	Football 5.	
Welling School DA16 1LB Free School Governors / Kier & Schools Plus responsible for bookings. 3G AGP 97x56(no lights); 1 senior; 1 youth 11 v 11 all standard	**PROTECT**	This site requires a formal community use agreement to be in place to safeguard community use in the future.	Short	LB Bexley/ Welling School/ Kier School Plus	Low	Football 2.	

Site Name/ Ownership/description	Objective	Action	Timescale	Partners	Cost	Individual Sport Specific Reference (Appendix J of this Report)	Date Reviewed
Bexleyheath Sports Club DA16 1SY LA. Leased to Sports Club which will be 150yrs old in 2020. 66 yrs. unexpired. Club - employs specialist contractors (Jordan Sports) to maintain square and prepare match wicket, retired member cuts and marks. 1 square x 10 pitches 2 non-turf pitches 2 practice nets 4 hard tennis courts home to Bexleyheath Tennis Club	**Enhance**	Pavilion requires roof leaks to be addressed and will require a major refurbishment or replacement in the next five years Seek to ensure the Tennis Club has sink funds in place to replace and maintain courts. Support the development of the tennis club	Medium Medium Long	Bexleyheath Sports and Social Club/ ECB LTA/Bexleyheath Tennis Club LTA/Bexleyheath Tennis Club	High Low Low	Cricket 4. Tennis 5.	
Danson Park DA6 9HL **6 hard tennis courts.** **2 Bowls Greens**	**Protect**	Bowls Green lease has expired and needs renewal	Short term	LB Bexley/Bowls Club	Low	Bowls 2.	
	Enhance	Support the development of the tennis courts as a park community facility and seek investment to improve tennis facilities. The bowls club has	Long term Medium Term	L B Bexley/LTA LB Bexley/Bowls Club	Low Low	Tennis 4 and 5, Bowls 3.	

SITE NAME/ OWNERSHIP/DESCRIPTION	OBJECTIVE	ACTION	TIMESCALE	PARTNERS	COST	INDIVIDUAL SPORT SPECIFIC REFERENCE (APPENDIX J OF THIS REPORT)	DATE REVIEWED
		a proposal and some funding to develop dedicated parking closer to the greens					
Danson Youth Centre DA7 4EZ LBB / Youth Organisation (long lease) 2x 7 v 7; 2 x 5 v 5; Floodlit sand based MUGA Rating standard 5 v 5 good 7 v 7 Toilets, club room, car park (no showers) rating Standard	ENHANCE	The ball retention netting to private gardens at the rear of the pitches needs replacing. Pitch needs attention. FA Pitch Quality Assessment required.	Long term Medium	LB Bexley/ Danson Youth Centre Danson Youth Centre/ London FA/ Kent FA	Medium Low	Football 4 and 5.	