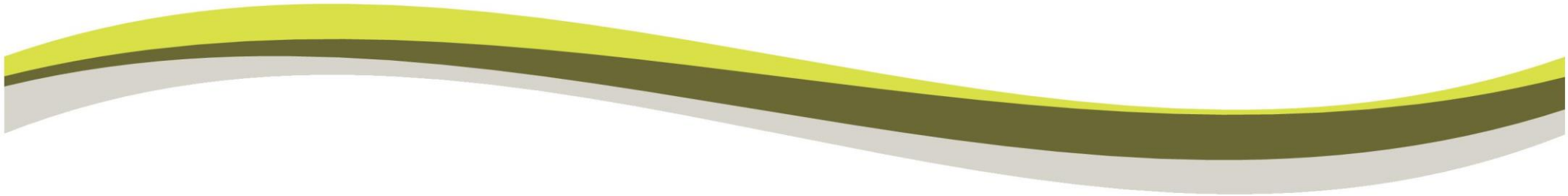
South Downs National Park Authority

PPG17/Open Space Data Assessment



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Plans

Tables

Part One: Main Report

Background

As the Planning Authority for the National Park, the SDNPA has a statutory responsibility to collate an evidence base in relation to green infrastructure and biodiversity networks to inform the drafting of their Local Plan.

The SDNPA has an ambition to develop a strategic approach to GI across the National Park. To this end the SDNPA is in the process of reviewing its existing data, particularly GIS layers, to inform its policy development for the National Park.

A study has been undertaken to analyse and interpret Natural England's Accessible Natural Greenspace (ANG) data in relation to other socio-economic and environmental data across the whole National Park area plus the area of each district authority that is included within the Park (Access Network and ANG Study 2013).

The study analysed ANG to highlight deficiencies in GI, the link to health and well-being indicators and the relationships with 'recreation sensitive biodiversity', to public transport routes and hubs and significant development areas and the impact that this is likely to have upon ANG. The study concentrated on one element of the GI resource, accessible natural greenspace (ANG). Although this is a limited dataset in terms of the green infrastructure network, it is useful in the context of the twin purposes of the National Park, both to conserve and enhance their natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage and to promote opportunities for the public understanding and enjoyment of these special qualities. However, further analyses were recommended both to complete analysis of the access component of GI and to move forward the SDNPA evidence base for the future delivery of a green infrastructure strategy.

This report has been prepared to support the evidence base for the future requirement of a SDNPA Green Infrastructure Strategy.

The priority datasets required in order to understand the full access resource and develop the analyses carried out in the ANG study are the PPG17[1] (or similar Open Space) data from district, borough and unitary local authorities. This data provides information on other amenity greenspaces and will support further analyses of health and socio-economic factors. Other datasets will be required in order to proceed with a full green infrastructure strategy, but this task is initially confined to analysis of the PPG17 data only.

District authorities have audited their open spaces and recreation and sports facilities in response to earlier planning guidance (PPG 17) and in some cases in order to provide the evidence base for the development of district Green Infrastructure Strategies.

[1] Planning Policy Guidance 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation; now repealed and superceded by the NPPF

Scope

The first phase of this task was to assess the availability and quality of original (raw) open space/ PPG17 data in order to scope out the further work required to develop a dataset which is consistent across the study area of the proposed GI Study and for the health analyses (which may not be the same study area) and supports the needs of both of these future pieces of work.

In order to take this work forward the following tasks in this current study comprised:

1. Agree the categorisation of PPG17 typologies which is suitable for the current project and future GI Strategy development);
2. Examine data already formatted for the ECOSERVE pilot project and advise on its suitability for this project, including liaison with SDNPA officers and others regarding data and analysis requirements;
3. Request and review raw data available from all the relevant district authorities and advise on (a) the need for collection of additional datasets, and (b) the value added that a comprehensive re-working of the data would provide in terms of supporting the project outputs (GI Strategy, Local Plan and Management Plan) together with the costs of that exercise;
4. Report back to client on options (including geographical extent of data collection and analyses), costs and benefits.

Area of study

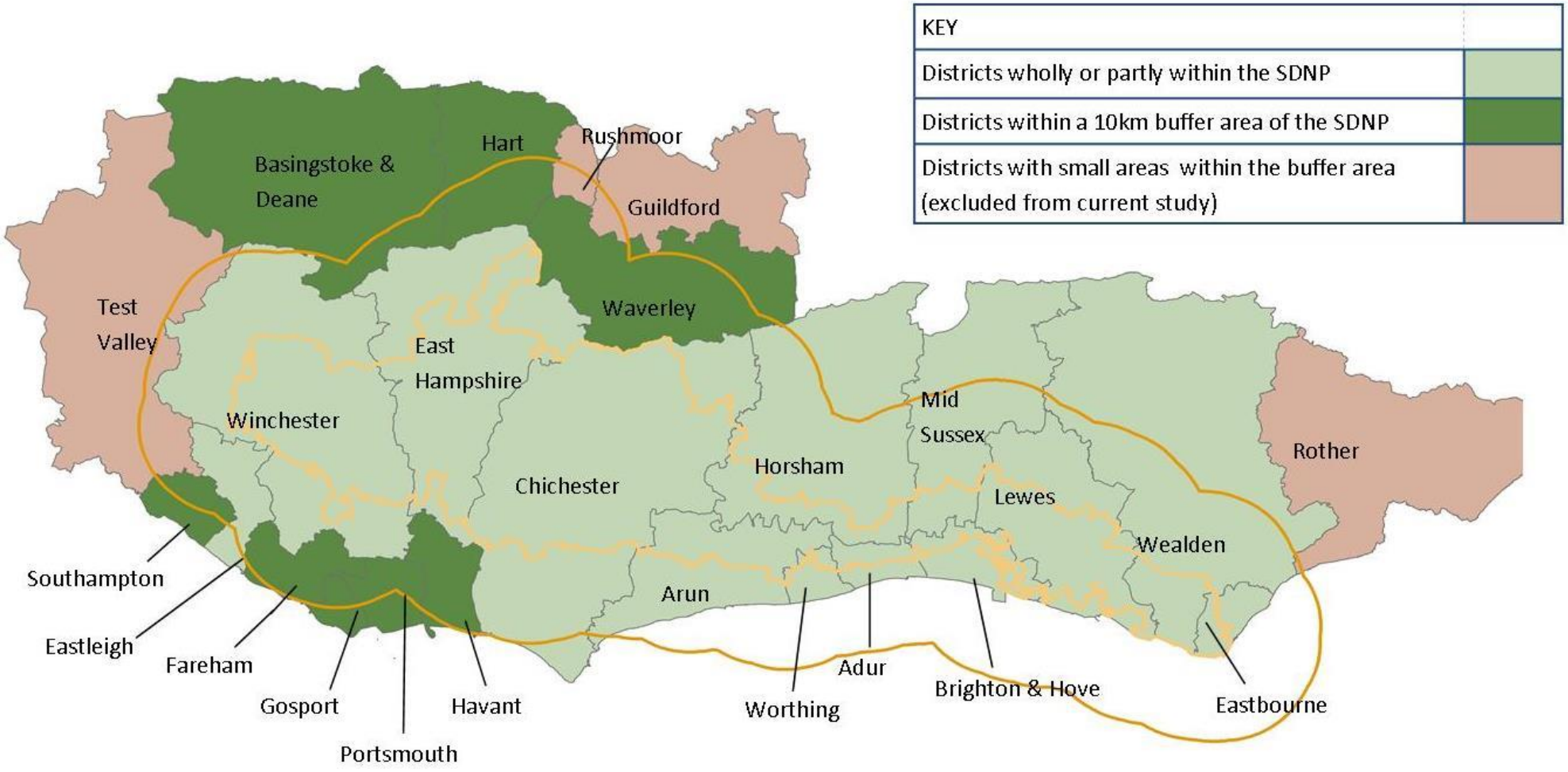
The area of study comprises the SDNP area, plus a buffer area that includes all districts that fall wholly or partly within an area up to 10km from the national park boundary. This wider area will enable the SDNPA to draw on data from areas that may have an impact upon the SDNP, or be affected by the SDNP; and to make selective analyses to provide information on a wide range of issues.

Local authority areas included in the study:

Adur and Worthing*/ Arun*/ Basingstoke and Deane+/ Brighton and Hove*/ Chichester*/ Eastbourne*/ East Hampshire*/ Eastleigh*/ Fareham+/ Gosport+/ Hart+/ Havant+/ Horsham*/ Lewes*/ Mid Sussex*/Portsmouth+/ Southampton+/ Waverley+/ Winchester*/ Wealden*

* = Districts wholly or partly within SDNP core local authority area
+ = Districts not in the SDNP area but wholly or partly within the buffer area

Plan 1: Study Area



Methodology

PPG 17 Data Preparation and Analysis

Open spaces data was provided by the Sussex Wildlife Trust and SC GIS[2] for part of the study area, as it had been collected to support an ECOSERVE[3] pilot project that is to be developed by the SDNPA.

This data collection exercise was supplemented by further requests to the above districts plus requests to all the other district authorities within the study area in order to provide a complete open space dataset. The data requested was based on a standard typology listing for PPG17[4] data.

Datasets from each local authority area were requested in ESRI-compatible format (ArcGIS), and where that was not possible the data was converted into a suitable format (detail on the composition of the datasets is at Appendix (iii)).

Summaries of the datasets provided for each district area are in section 2 of this report.

[2] South Coast GIS Ltd
[3] A project to identify and assess ecosystem services
[4] PPG 17 typology (from Assessing Needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG 17 (DCLG 2006))

The Findings

The Typologies

Typologies are a way of classifying types of open spaces for differing purposes. The SDNPA requires a typology that will assist in the future development of a Green Infrastructure approach/strategy. The SDNPA is also developing a pilot study into an ECOSERVE approach, and this may also require the development of typologies.

The current study uses a PPG 17 typology based on earlier government guidance. A recently-completed study that analysed areas of accessible natural greenspace (ANG) made use of a bespoke typology as it was concerned only with particular types of open space.

In order to develop a typology that satisfies the needs of future studies, the SDNPA may wish to consider national guidance in relation to GI typologies[5]. However, open space typologies consider the main functions of sites, but may miss out on other potential functionality (multi-functionality) of the sites as well as the wider environmental benefits and services.

Table 1 summarises the typologies for a range of applications, including a typical Green Infrastructure typology listing; a PPG 17 listing (based on earlier guidance); the typology likely to be required for ECOSERVE purposes; the typology listing from the recently completed ANG study[6] and the listing used for the current study.

[5] A green infrastructure typology (from Green Infrastructure Guidance by NE (2009) and Green Infrastructure Valuation Tools Assessment (2013) report for NE)
[6] South Downs National Park Authority: Access Network and Accessible Natural Greenspace Study (January 2014) (Consultation draft)

Table 1: Range of Typologies

GI Feature/Type *	PPG 17 Typology**	ECOSERVE pilot study: typology requirements***	Data sought from districts in SDNP and buffer area****	Data already provided in previous SDNPA study (ANG mapping)
Street trees				
Hedges				
Natural and semi-natural greenspaces including urban woodland	✓			✓
Grasslands				✓
Woodlands			✓	✓
Ponds				✓
Grass verges				
Parks and Gardens (includes country parks)	✓	Parks, country parks and formal gardens	✓	Country parks and registered parks and gardens
Amenity greenspace	✓	✓	✓	
Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	✓	✓	✓	
Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	✓	✓	✓	
Green walls				
Green roofs				
Green Corridors (includes rivers and canals used as corridors for walking and/or cycling))	✓		✓	✓
Areas created for sustainable urban drainage				
	Outdoor Sports facilities	Outdoor sports facilities	Sports facilities	
	Provision for children and young people	Play facilities	Playgrounds	
		Beaches and open access intertidal areas	Coastal areas	

*****A green infrastructure typology (from Green Infrastructure Guidance by NE (2009) and Green Infrastructure Valuation Tools Assessment (2013) report for NE)
Parks and Gardens – urban parks, Country and Regional Parks, formal gardens
Amenity Greenspace – informal recreation spaces, housing green spaces, domestic gardens, village greens, urban commons, other incidental space, green roofs
Natural and semi-natural urban greenspaces - woodland and scrub, grassland (e.g. downland and meadow), heath or moor, wetlands, open and running water, wastelands and disturbed ground), bare rock habitats (e.g. cliffs and quarries)
Green corridors – rivers and canals including their banks, road and rail corridors, cycling routes, pedestrian paths, and rights of way
Other - allotments, community gardens, city farms, cemeteries and Churchyards
**PPG 17 typology (from Assessing Needs and opportunities: a companion guide to PPG 17 (DCLG 2006))
***SDNPA ECOSERVE pilot study typology requirements
****Includes data requested by SCGIS from Hampshire districts, and subsequent request for data made by the SDNPA (and EXC on their behalf) to all districts in the study area

The data received from the districts interprets the typology categories in different ways, leading to confusion as to the actual function of open spaces.

In addition the shaded rows in Figure 1 highlight categories from the GI typology that are not included in any of the other typologies listed, revealing gaps in the categories of data collection.

ECOSERVE Project Data

Data already collected from some of the Hampshire authorities was forwarded from SC GIS and The Sussex Wildlife Trust. The data had been collected to support an ECOSERVE pilot study in the SDNP, and comprised some but not all of the site categories that make up the PPG 17 typology. This data appeared to be supplied in the form provided by the districts, and as such it was not consistent or uniform across the districts.

Further data was then requested from all the districts in the study area to complete the data required for the PPG 17 typology.
The ECOSERVE project requires a bespoke typology across a defined area.

Although the typology required in order to develop ECOSERVE is likely to be more extensive than those provided by this study - and is likely to include broader issues of functionality and environmental benefits - the data collected for this study, together with the data collected and analysed for the ANG study, should provide essential building blocks for the development of the ECOSERVE project.

Data Received from the District Authorities

Data was received from all the districts in the study area. The data files for each district comprised data in table form and mapping. The data in the tables varied according to the district, ranging from districts that provided comprehensive data on sites with a range of typologies, to those that provided basic information comprising site names only. The typologies varied across all the districts, and there was no consistent approach to data reporting or presentation in either tables or mapping. The mapped data comprised either point data (i.e. sites denoted by a single dot); or polygon data (i.e. the area of each open space site in outline); and in some cases both notations are used on the same map. In one case a line is also used on mapping to denote an open space site.

Table 2 (below) summarises the data received for the districts in the study area in graphic form. The district authorities are listed together with a record of the data provided based on typology listings and the type of mapped data (i.e. point data, polygons or lines).

Table 3 (referred to in Appendix (iv) but sent to the Client as a separate spread sheet) sets out the technical content of the datasets received for all the district areas. The table includes a section for each district comprising the number of datasets, format, name, map type, values (typologies and sub-typologies) and a commentary.
From the tables the following points are clear:

- A number of datasets are currently missing from across the range of district authorities;
- Typologies and their interpretation vary across the districts;
- The amount and content of data provided varies widely;
- Some districts arrange their sites in a primary typology list only, and lack sufficient detail (e.g. parks, country parks and gardens grouped in one category);

- There are uncertainties around the components of each of the typology listings (e.g. which sites are included, which of the sites are publicly accessible, an agreed definition of 'semi-natural', format of data using maps and/or tables and text), **making accuracy of the data and comparisons between districts impossible without further investigation.**

As a point of interest, the districts of Test Valley, Rushmoor and Guildford lie partly within the study area, but as only relatively small areas of these districts are within the buffer area they were not included in the study.

Data for Rushmoor is included in the data received from Hart district, and data has been requested from Test Valley but was not available at the time of writing this report.

Table 2: Data Received from all Study Area Districts

Typology (Primary)	Summary of data	Parks and Gardens			Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces		Green Corridors	Indoor Sports Facilities		Outdoor Sports Facilities					Amenity Green Space			Provision for Children and Teenagers		Allotments and Community Gardens		Cemeteries and Churchyards		
Typology (Secondary)	Data category*	Urban Parks	Country Parks	Formal Gardens	Nature Reserves	Urban Woodlands				Bowling Greens	Sports Pitches	Golf Courses	School and other playing fields	Other Outdoor Sports Areas	Informal Recreation Space**	Domestic Gardens	Village Greens	Play Areas (Outdoor)	Other areas	Allotments	Com Gardens	Cemetery	Churchyard	Burial Ground
Adur and Worthing	Type C																							
Arun	Type A																							
Basingstoke and Deane	Type C							Point	Point	Point	Point	Point	Point	Point				Point		Point/ Poly				
Brighton and Hove	Type A																							
Chichester	Type A variant																							
Eastbourne	Type A																							
East Hampshire	Type C							Point	Point	Point	Point	Point	Point	Point				Point	Point					
Eastleigh	Type C				Layer: 'Open space'										Layer: 'Open space'									
Fareham	Type C																							
Gosport	Type C				Layer: 'Open space'					Point	Point	Point	Point	Point	Layer: 'Open space'			Point	Point					
Hart	Type B	Point/Poly						Point		Point	Point	Point	Point	Point				Point	Point					
Havant	Type B																							
Horsham	Type A																							
Lewes	Type A						Greenways ?																	
Mid Sussex	Type B																							
Portsmouth	Type B																							
Southampton	Type C																							
Waverley	Type B																							
Winchester	Type C																							
Wealden	Type B																							

NB Water courses or water bodies may be included in any of the typologies

*Data category = Type A, B or C (refer to main report)

**Data on Millennium Greens and Doorstep Greens is also be held on MAGIC open source data

Point = Point data to denote sites on mapping

Point/Poly = Point data and Polygons to denote sites on mapping

	Primary Typology data only provided
	Secondary Typology data provided (i.e. more detailed)
	Data sets used from ANG study (2013) but some lacking
	Have comprehensive spatial data (polygons) but the only clue to usage is in the site name

Interpreting the Data

The key areas of difficulty in comparing the data are outlined from tables 2 and 3, namely:

1. The lack of data;
2. Typology differences/inconsistencies;
3. The differences in data;
4. Lack of standardisation of data.

Once the problems of lack of data and inconsistent typologies are resolved (points 1 and 2 above), issues remain around the technical aspects of how the data is stored (point 3) and how the data can be arranged to enable comparisons across the study area (point 4). Data should be standardised to a consistent format in order for it to be measured and compared.

Standardisation

As the datasets for the districts are arranged in different categories it will be difficult to compare the data, so there will be a need to standardise the typologies and the formatting in order to compare 'like with like'. Standardising the data is hindered by the technical aspects of how the typologies are stored within the data, and the need to break the data down to its smallest component parts.

Although the datasets provided by each district were not consistent with each other, it has been possible to construct an approach by which the majority of the data may be compared. NB Arun and Horsham are problematic because very little data was provided, and the data that was provided could not be used to accurately identify the typology.

The data in the district tables can be categorised into three types; for the purposes of this study they will be referred to as Type A, Type B and Type C (See also Table 1). Some districts provide one dataset with the different typologies stored in columns within the data table (Type A format), whilst others provide multiple datasets providing a dataset for each typology (Type B format). Some districts use a combination of both these approaches (Type C). **This lack of consistency would make any efforts to standardise the datasets in their current formats very time-consuming.** An explanation of the differences in the three data types can be found in Appendix (i).

The Datasets for each District

In order to enable comparisons between different local authority areas, a summary table for each district area describes the dataset, together with a map of each district area that denotes the open space sites spatially. Summaries of the data provided for each local authority area are included for information, and can be found in Section 2 of this report.

The complete suite of mapped and tabled data (datasets) received for the districts across the whole study area is provided as a supplement to this report.

Conclusions and Proposed Way Forward

The scoping exercise has identified difficulties in using the data and omissions in data. From our analysis, the key issues that will limit the use of the data by the SDNPA for future studies comprise (in order of priority starting with the highest priority):

- Gaps/omissions in data:
  (a) Missing data from the typology listing requested;
  (b) Additional datasets which may be of use in future studies, but may not be available from the districts (i.e. not included in the PPG 17 typology but useful for GI and/or ECOSERVE; see also Figure 1);

- Typologies and their definitions – this directly affects the comparability of open spaces data (e.g. the use of terms such as 'semi-natural' or 'amenity space'). In addition whilst PPG 17 compliant audits consider typologies beyond sports and amenity greenspace, spaces are considered primarily from access, quality and management perspectives, rather than a consideration of their wider environmental benefits and services. The primary function of sites is considered, but this misses out on the other potential functionality (multi-functionality) of the sites; and data doesn't record more than one use (i.e. shared useage) of sites. Accordingly if ECOSERVE and/or GI approaches are to be developed across the SDNP area, the data analyses may need to be widened to include the wider environmental benefits and services in addition to shared uses and functions.

- Technical issues - the differences in the way the data is stored (i.e. the categories) will have an influence in terms of lengthening the time it will take to standardise the data across the study area. However if data is not standardised then it will be difficult to use the data in a meaningful way for future studies that cross district boundaries.

Other important issues include:

- The selection of sites for inclusion in the dataset – e.g. whether publicly and privately owned/managed;
- Accessibility - which of the sites are publicly accessible and to what degree.

At this stage, and in order for the SDNPA to progress with future studies, a number of actions may be considered:

Do nothing: if no action is taken, it may be possible to use some of the data in its current format for future studies on a district or sub-district scale; there are data listings and mapping for all the districts in the study area. However, both Arun and Horsham have very little data, and as they are situated in the heart of the SDNP their omission from future studies would be a significant issue. Also, it will be difficult to compare data across district boundaries as the organisation of datasets is not standardised; the typologies and their interpretation are inconsistent; and the presentation of mapped data varies across districts, making use of the datasets in their current formats difficult and time-consuming, and rendering the results of data comparisons useless.

Do the minimum: in order to be able to compare the datasets it will be necessary to request the district authorities to do two things; fill the gaps in their datasets to provide a comprehensive record of open space information including accessibility and ownership data; and present their data to an agreed and standardised typology and definitions. This would greatly enhance functionality and enable the SDNPA to make use of the data. However, this would require a collective agreement on a standard typology together with the agreement and cooperation of all the districts across the study area to complete their data collection. The datasets would continue to be arranged across varying types, so the comparison of data across district boundaries would be extremely time-consuming.

Do sufficient to enable the SDNPA to use the data across district boundaries in future projects: in addition to the above and in order to make sense of the data, a consistent and agreed (standardised) method of categorisation would allow the comparison of data between the districts. This would make data sharing easier and reduce the risk of errors as well as speeding up the use of the data. It would also enable the SDNPA to use the data in the development of GI and ECOSERVE projects.

However, although ideal in terms of creating a standardised suite of datasets, this approach would be time-consuming and the results – although useful - may be more than is required for the current purposes and ambitions of the SDNPA in moving forward with a GI approach.

In order to take forward the proposal to standardise the data we suggest three possible options.

Option 1

A typology-led approach could be taken across the study area as a whole; creating a uniform approach to storing data for each typology across the study area. This would create a Type B categorisation of data. It would result in a limited range of typology types (based on a broad 'primary typology' listing) across the study area, and create a dataset for each type.

This will require taking all disparate data from each district, and breaking it down based on a re-worked typology, then building it up and merging it into a big dataset for each typology across the study area.

Pros: This would provide consistent results across the study area; Useful for the SDNPA's studies in the longer term; SDNP-focused; SDNPA has a key role in managing and controlling the data; easy to share data, providing the basic building blocks for analysis and Ecosystems Services approach; a good way of identifying gaps and differences in provision per typology;

Cons:
This approach would rely on a good standard/quality of raw data to be provided from the districts; it will require the (future) central (or very well-coordinated) management of data, and the agreement of all districts. It may place the onus on the SDNPA to coordinate the maintenance of the comprehensive dataset, and will rely on the on-going good will and cooperation of the districts to provide data in the agreed format. This option may result in data that is too broad and which leaves room for misinterpretation.

Also there would be a huge amount of data to maintain. It would necessitate discarding all polygon data and defaulting to point data in order to provide comparable mapped data; or else a huge exercise to convert all point and line data into polygons - although the latter is preferable as it would provide improved mapped data, but would be hugely time-consuming and dependent upon the districts to carry out this work.

Option 2

A variant of Option 1, whereby Option 1 type datasets would be produced only for those districts where the data is already of a sufficiently high standard.

Pros: This would result in a wider (more detailed) range of typology types (based on the 'secondary typology' listing) across the study area, and create a dataset for each type; resulting in more detailed data, providing less scope for misinterpretation and greater accuracy.

Cons: There would be omissions in the inclusion of districts with poorer standards of data; and this will only provide initial results for those districts with the best data provided to date.

Option 3

All data would be standardised on a study area scale, but one district at a time. It is proposed that all district tabular data be converted into Type A format and merged. As in previous options the data would be broken down and then reassembled. This would create a Type A approach, with a different dataset for every district.

Pros: This work can be done over time, and each project constructed on a district by district basis; working initially with those districts that already have good datasets. This would be a good method for dealing with inconsistent data from multiple sources, as it would reveal where there are gaps and poor standards in the data.

Each district would have two mapping files; one for polygons and one for point data (so not so many files to deal with). The districts would be able to maintain their own data to an agreed format (once it is converted); the original (raw) data would be retained (NB mapped data would need to be converted to point data for a SDNP-wide study).

Cons: This option relies on each district to contribute and maintain their data to an agreed standard in the long term. Some districts would be left behind where they don't have data of a sufficiently high standard. For SDNP scale this could be more time-consuming as data has to be assembled from district 'components'.

Pilot Study

Bearing in mind the difficulties and length of time it could take to achieve some or all of the above actions, it is suggested that in addition to any of the above actions a pilot study should be progressed. The pilot study could be developed in parallel with the other activities. It would focus on a small number of districts which already possess good quality and comprehensive datasets. The study would showcase the approach to the other districts in the study area and demonstrate the possibilities and benefits of such an approach. Without a pilot study it may be difficult to 'sell' the proposal to the other districts.

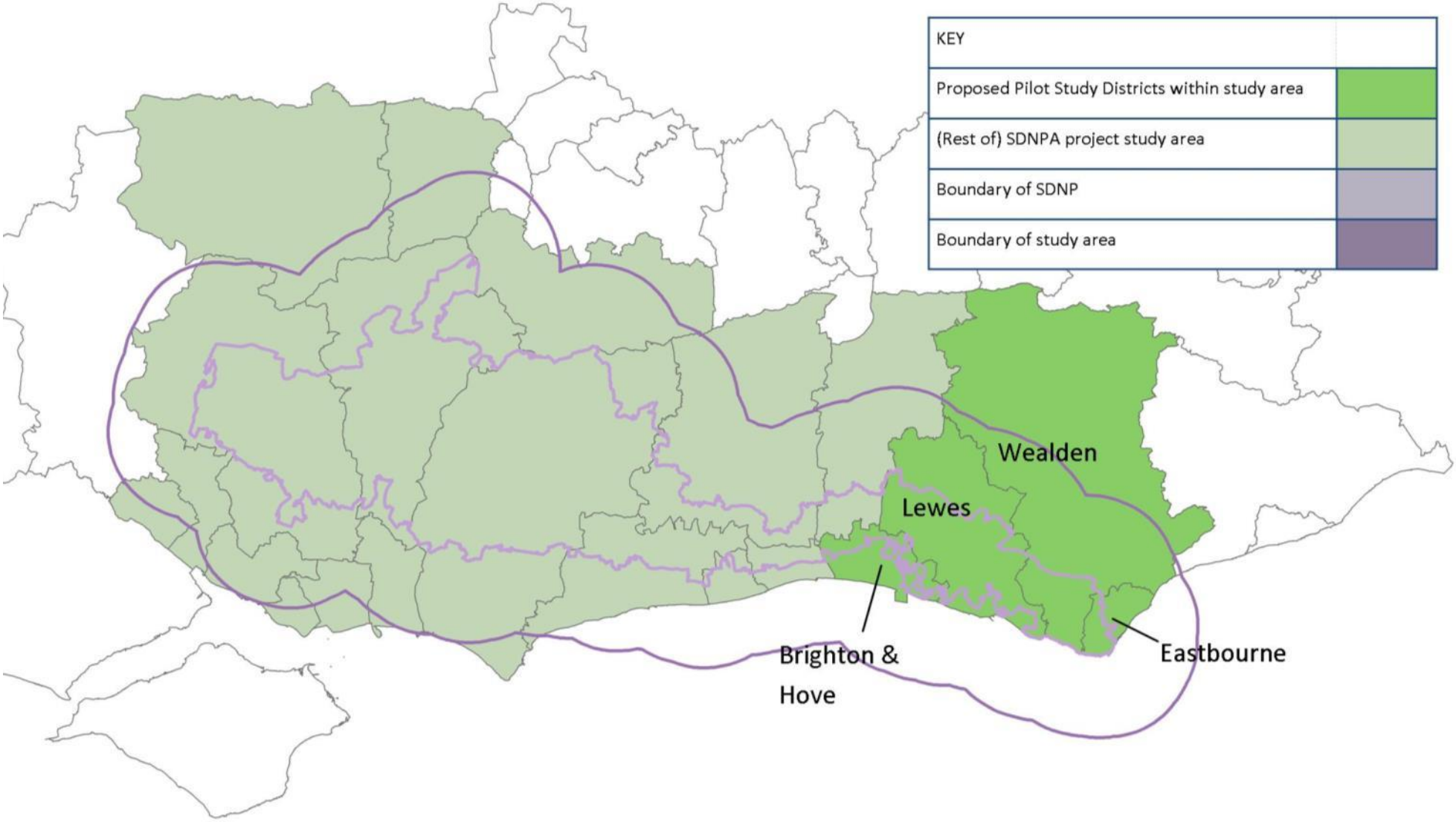
This study would comprise one of the following:

(a) A study to standardise the open space data across two districts where there are currently few gaps in data, and where the typologies used by the districts is suitable for the SDNPA's uses; comparing districts with an urban and a rural focus (suggest Havant and Wealden), or

(b) A study to highlight the gaps and differences in data e.g. suggest using Arun or Horsham, plus B&H and Mid Sussex. This would provide a good building block and essential learning. However it would be a demonstration and not necessarily practically useful in terms of developing a GI project for the SDNP; or

(c) Should Option 2 be selected, carry out a study to demonstrate the Option 2 approach across a smaller area e.g. Eastbourne, Lewes, Wealden and Brighton & Hove. This would provide an easier route to demonstrating Option 2, using districts that already have good quality data with few gaps, and would cover an area of around one third of the study area. This may also have the benefit of coinciding with areas of interest in a parallel exercise of health data analyses.

Plan 2: Potential Pilot Area



Actions

The following actions are proposed in order of priority and timing:

1. Consult district and County authorities in order to:
   (a) agree standard descriptions of typologies;
   (b) complete their gaps in data;

2. SDNPA to consider an option to take forward the standardisation of data, subject to its current requirements;

3. The SDNPA to work with selected district authorities to undertake a pilot study of GI data assessments;

4. SDNPA to agree a typology listing;

5. SDNPA to decide what if any additional data is required e.g. from other district authorities

Appendix

Categories of District Datasets

Type A Datasets

Type A datasets use text tables to analyse and display data (i.e. the tables are used to break down the data).

The datasets provide a single layer; one file of data, stored in columns, together with mapping of the sites represented as polygons. A site-led approach; each site is assigned one row in the table.

Typologies are recorded in columns and assigned to each site.

Districts in the Type A category comprise **Arun, Brighton & Hove, Chichester, Eastbourne, and Lewes.**

Similarities between the district datasets include the ability to display and analyse mapped data according to the values (typologies) of each site. Differences between the district datasets include no standardisation in typologies, although there are general trends.

Type B Datasets

Type B datasets select from given typologies and build up the mapped layers (i.e. they build up the data). This is a typology-led approach. The datasets provide many files/layers of data. Using lists of typologies, each typology comprises a dataset, with some data overlapping different datasets. Sites are shown on mapping in both polygon and point format.

Districts in the Type B category comprise **Havant, Hart, Mid Sussex, Portsmouth, Southampton, Waverley, and Wealden.**

Similarities between the district datasets include the provision of a dataset per typology.

Differences between the district datasets include no standardisation of typologies or their format.

Type C Datasets

Type C datasets are a hybrid of Types A and B.

A set of tables is used to describe the primary function for each category of facility/open space, and the quantity of sites.

Districts in the Type C category comprise **Adur & Worthing, Basingstoke & Deane, East Hampshire, Eastleigh, Fareham, Gosport, Southampton and Winchester.**

PPG 17 Typology (Typical)

	PPG17 Typology	Primary purpose
Greenspaces	Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces, including urban woodland	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness
	Green corridors	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration
	Outdoor sports facilities	Participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside and water sports
	Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
	Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters
	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion
	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity
Civic spaces	Civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians	Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events

Each of the different types of open space in the typology may also include areas of running or static water such as ponds, fountains, rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs. Water can make a major contribution to the quality and nature of a greenspace or civic space and be an important component of the urban drainage system or vitally important for recreation and biodiversity conservation.

The Composition of the Datasets used in this Study

Each Shapefile comprises at least three and often more files.

Mandatory files :

.shp — shape format; the feature geometry itself; provides the spatial image;
.shx — shape index format; a positional index of the feature geometry to allow seeking forwards and backwards quickly
.dbf — a database file; columnar attributes for each shape; a table of records that stores properties/attributes for each shape in the shapefile.

Optional files :

.prj — projection format; the coordinate system and projection information, a plain text file describing the projection using well-known text format
.sbn and .sbx — a spatial index of the features

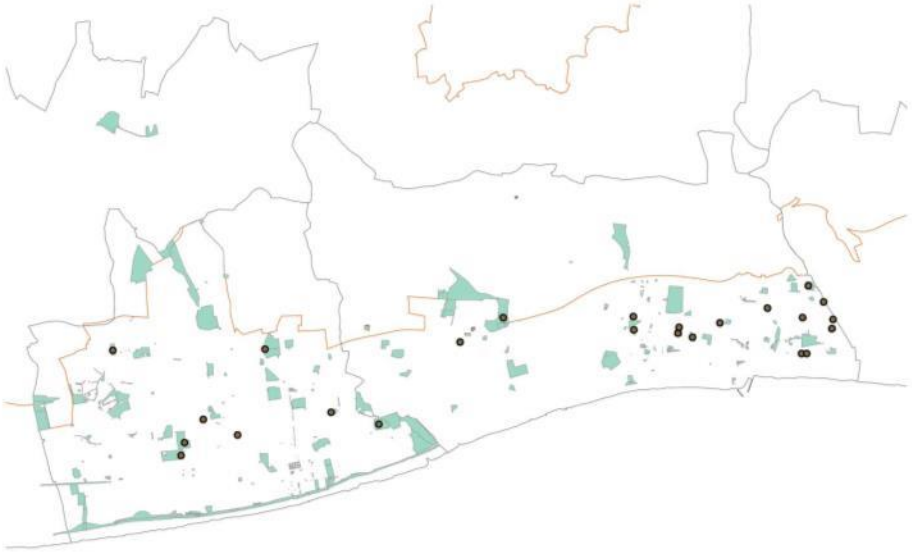
Technical content of District datasets sent to Client separately.

Part Two - The Districts' Data

Adur & Worthing

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Adur and Worthing, West Sussex	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	6 datasets (4 x tables plus 2 of no use to this project)	No typology data apparent
Number of open space sites:	254	Possible overlap with SITE-region and other files; would need to unpick the data
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons;	
Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	Covers entire area
	Tabled data: **Poor/Fair**	Site name, address and mapping reference data only
	Gaps:	Typologies missing

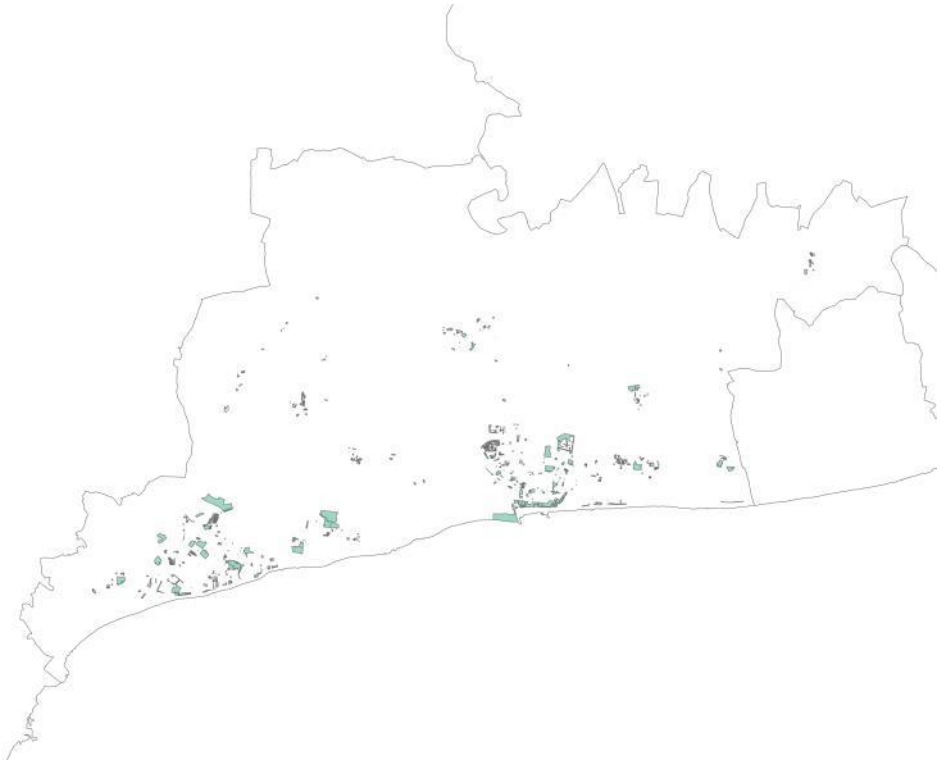
The summary table indicates that the tabled data is presented in 4 files and there are no stated typology categories. In order to make use of this data additional fields would be required e.g. typology, site ownership, accessibility.



The Adur & Worthing data map (above) shows data in both point and polygon format. Data mapping extends beyond the district boundary in a few cases.

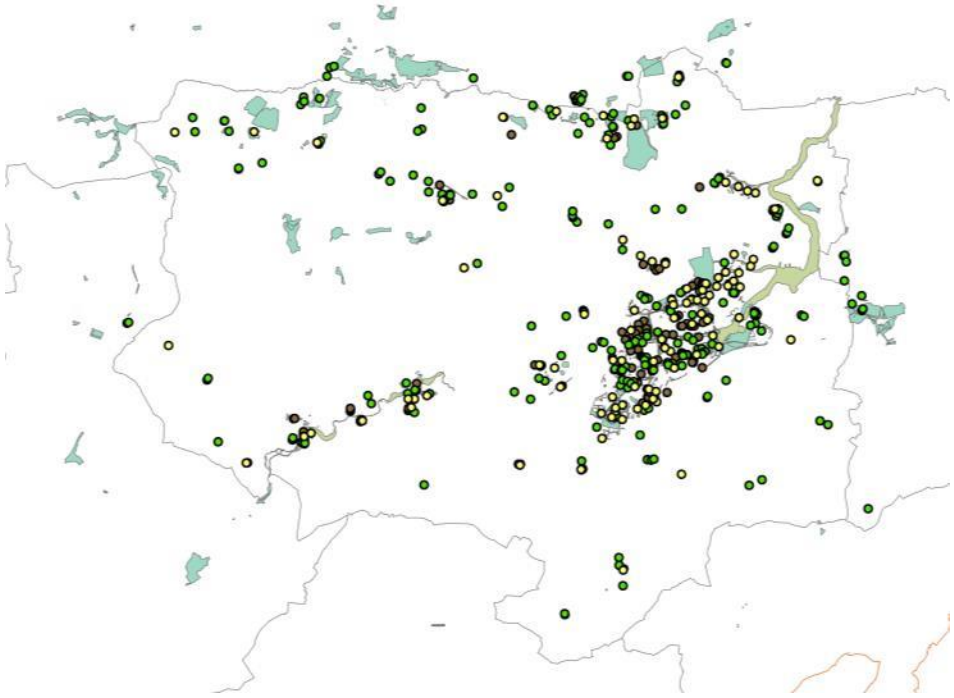
Arun

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Arun, West Sussex	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type A	
The data provided:	1 x data table	One list of sites categorised in Wards/Parishes
Number of open space sites:	523	Names of sites only; unclear if all sites listed are public open space
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Excellent**	
	Tabled data: **Poor**	Hardly any useful data for GI purposes. Very little data was provided, and the data that was provided could not be used to accurately identify the typology.
	Gaps:	Typologies missing



Basingstoke & Deane

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Basingstoke & Deane, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data files and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	6 x data files	Good overlap data provided 2km into adjoining districts
Number of open space sites:	GI Key diagram = 16 sites General (MFGS-AP?) = 700 sites Allotments = 79 sites Amenity grassland = 2201 sites Play areas = 100 sites Sports facilities = 259 sites	General file provides a number of categories and sub-categories of useful data; although coding system needs explanation. Other files provide very few data fields/categories of information.
Mapping format:	3 x Points and 3 x Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	Covers entire district
	Tabled data: **Fair (Variable)**	Some data sets have very poor data, and other data sets have reasonable data; No area (size) data; GI typology provided
	Gaps:	Some typologies missing

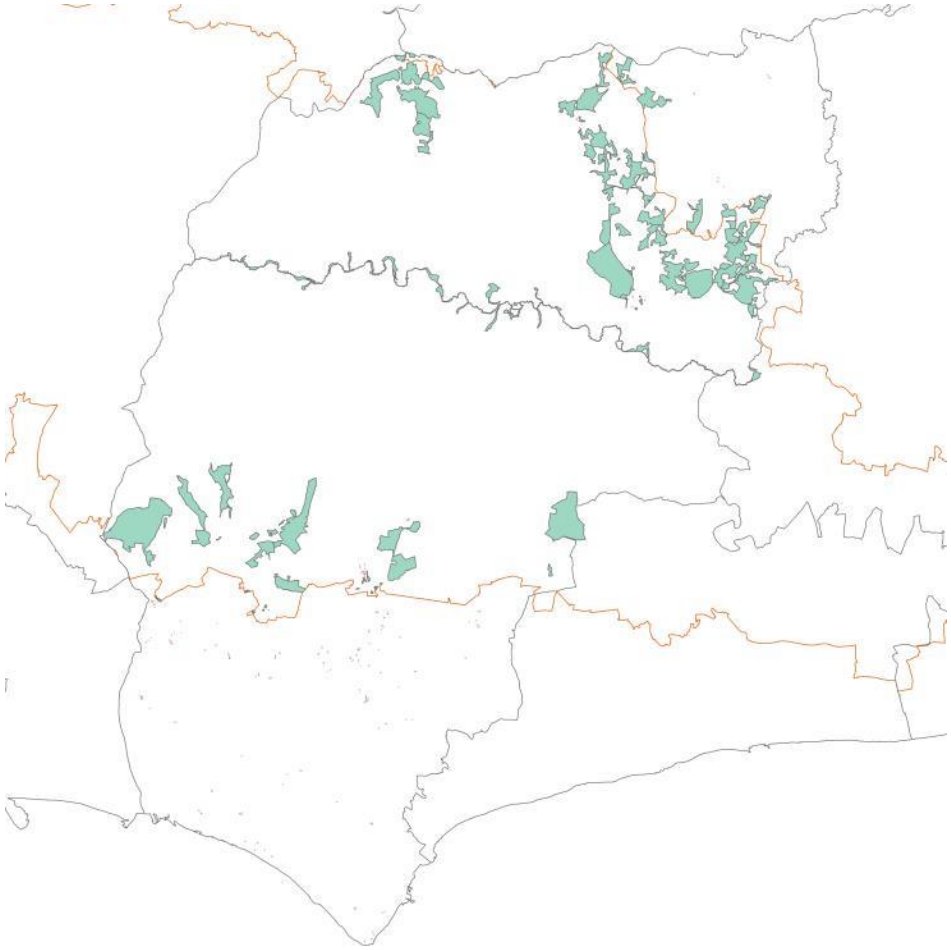


Brighton & Hove

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Brighton & Hove Unitary	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type A	
The data provided:	1 x table	Table includes typologies and area (m2)
Number of open space sites:	1900 sites	
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Excellent**	
	Tabled data: **Very good**	Each polygon is described by one row of data
	Gaps:	Sites identified by code and typology

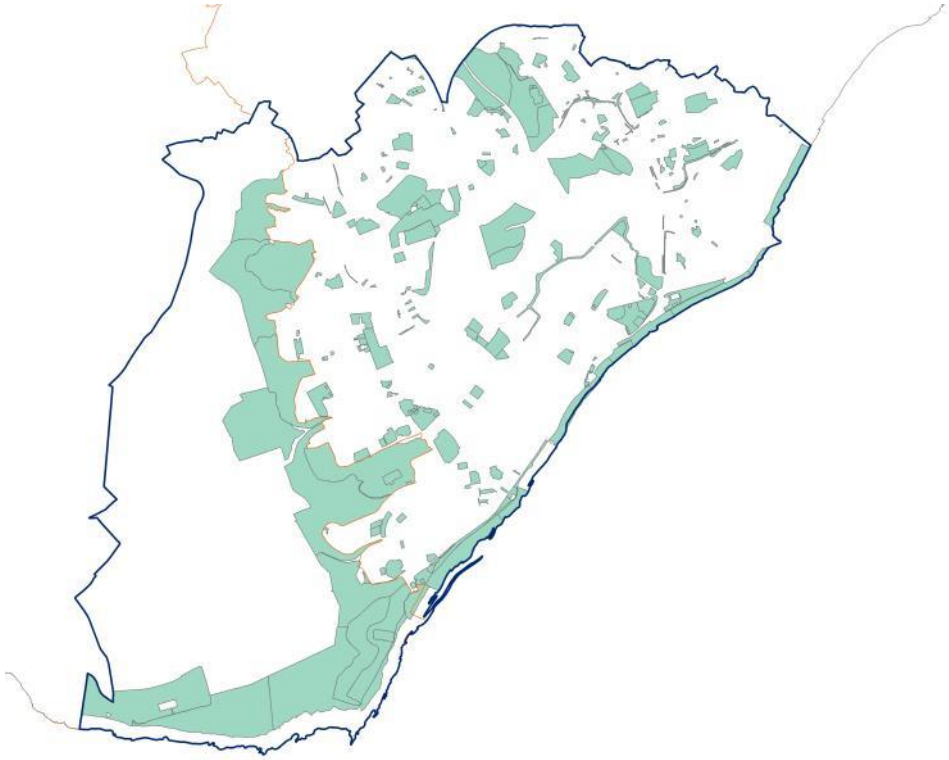
Chichester

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Chichester, West Sussex	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type A (variant)	
The data provided:	2 x datasets (NP area and all of district)	One site per row of data; Typology and sub-typology; Data set for all of district limited to sites of less than 2Ha (NB EnvXCh ANG study shows other sites?)
Number of open space sites:	83 sites within the SDNP; 142 sites in rest of district	
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Fair (Variable)**	Gap in data outside SDNP; suspect data coverage is lacking
	Tabled data: **Good**	
	Gaps:	Green Corridors



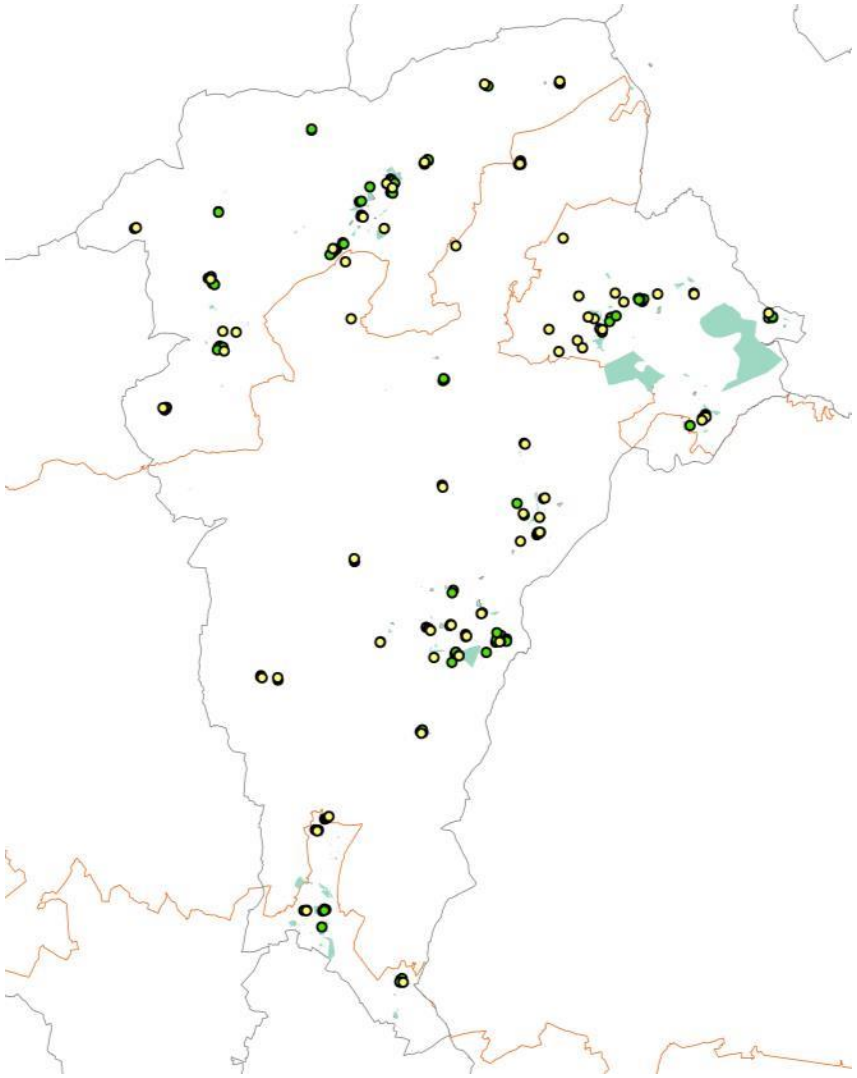
Eastbourne

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Eastbourne, East Sussex	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type A	
The data provided:	1 x data table	Location; site name; Ward; Typology; Sub-typology; area (size); land owner; management; land use data; habitat data; site activities; policies
Number of open space sites:	250 sites	
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Excellent**	
	Tabled data: **Very good**	
	Gaps:	Green Corridors



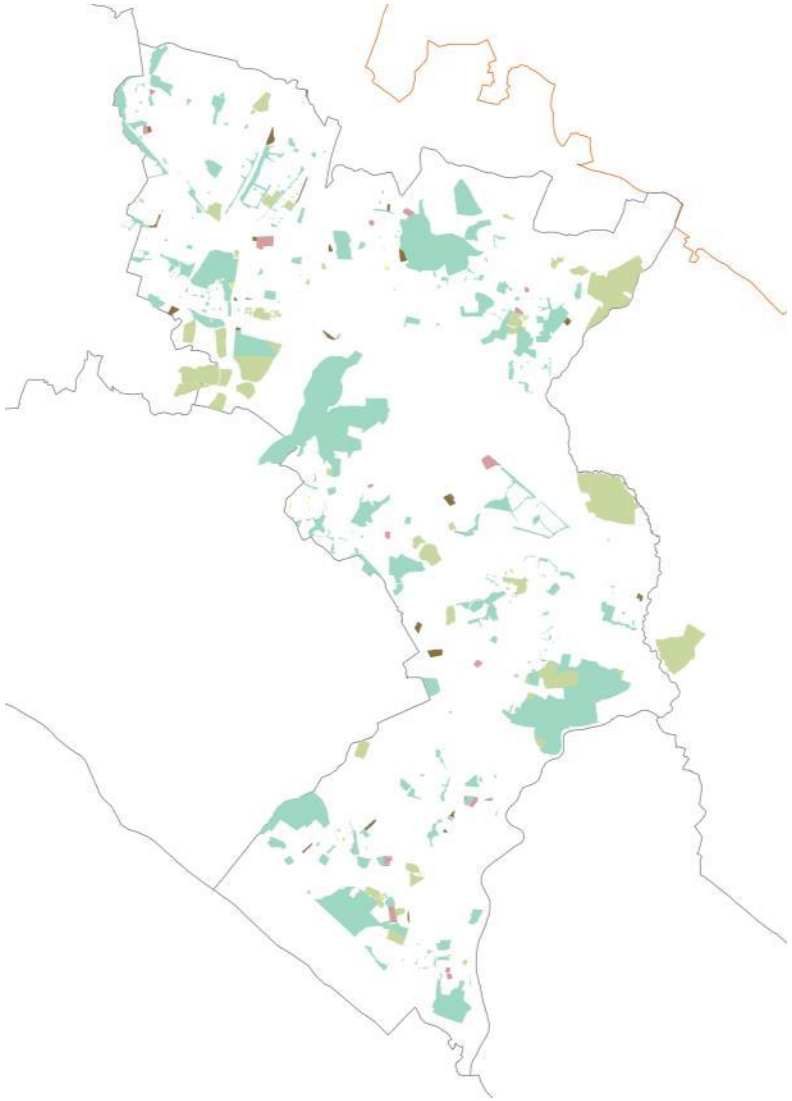
East Hampshire

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	East Hampshire, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	4 x data tables	
Number of open space sites:	Allotments = 30 sites Open spaces = 369 sites Play areas and youth facilities = 87 sites Sports facilities = 134 sites	Some typologies provided; area/size; location; site owner
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons;	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	May be some gaps (NB ANG study may cover these sites?)
	Tabled data: **Good**	
	Gaps:	Green Corridors, Village Greens



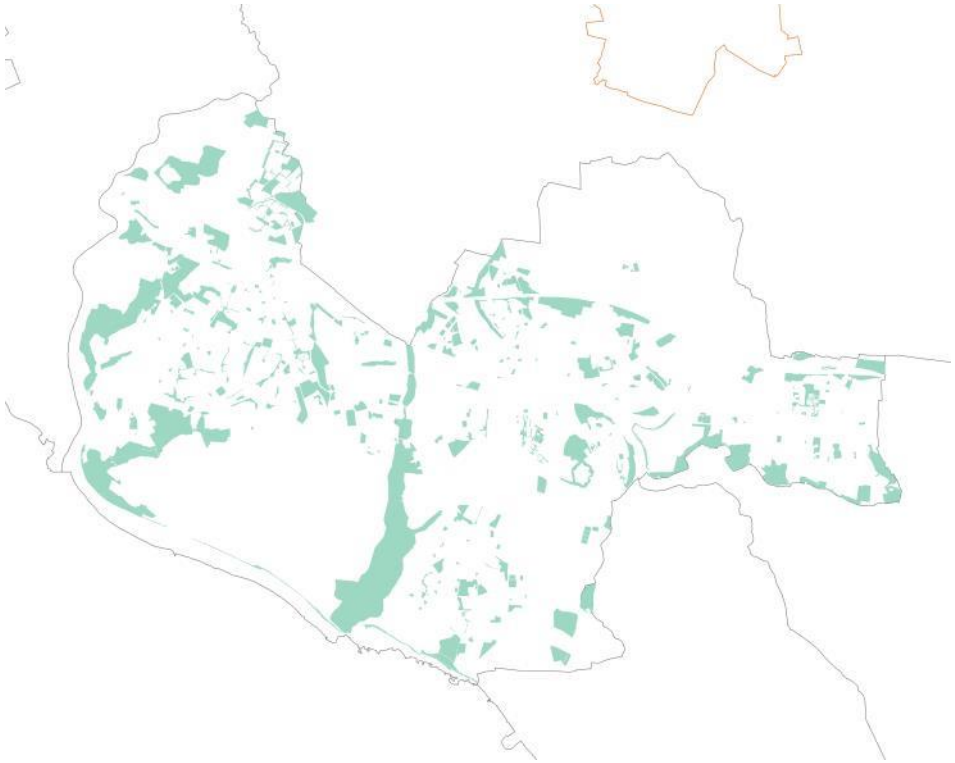
Eastleigh

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Eastleigh, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data files and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	7 x data tables	2 x data sets are irrelevant to this project
Number of open space sites:	Allotments = 25 sites Cemeteries = 21 sites Play areas and youth facilities = 157 sites Public Open Space = 274 sites Sports facilities = 94	Descriptions vary across tables; include site name; site location; typologies; ownership
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Very good**	Small district, crowded data
	Tabled data: **Good (Variable)**	
	Gaps:	Urban Parks, Formal Gardens, Green Corridors



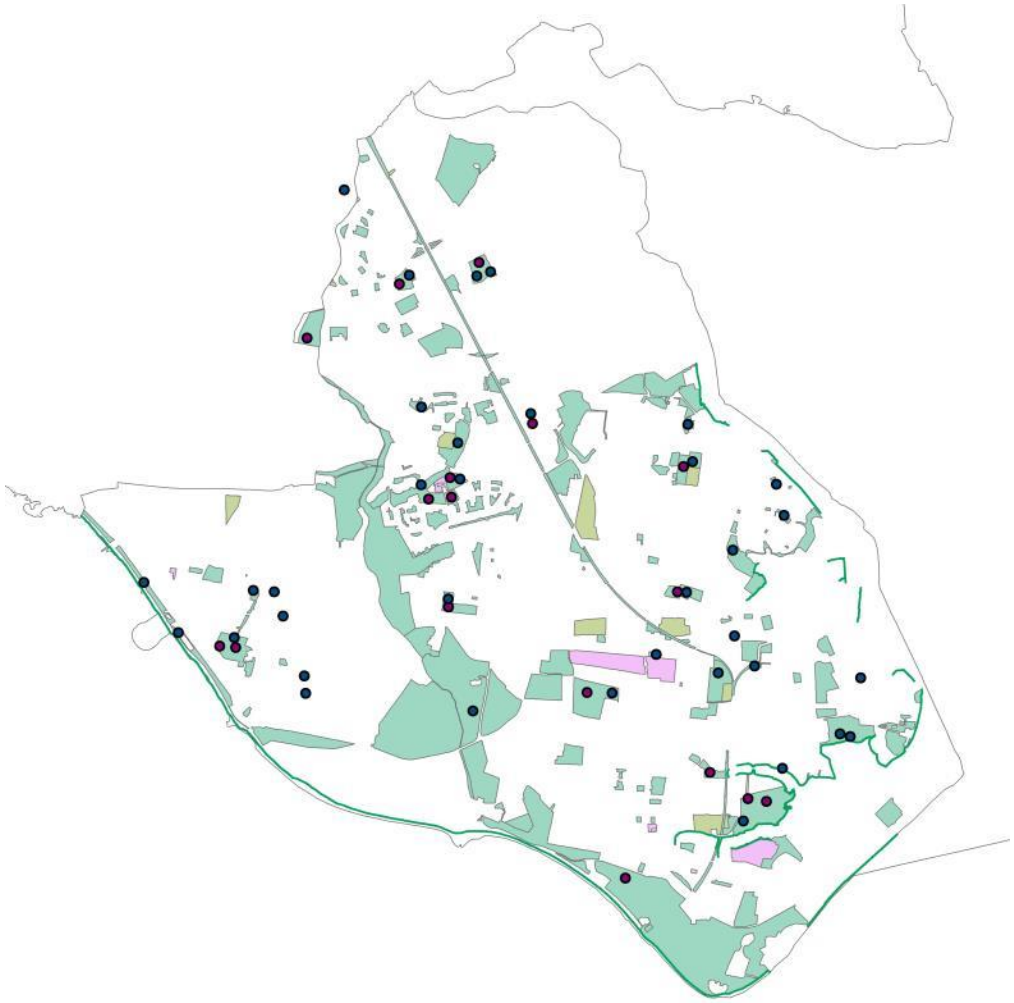
Fareham

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Fareham, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	6 x data tables	Only 4 x datasets of relevance; Data fields vary across the files. Includes names of sites; typology 1,2 and 3 (in the general file); management data; access; ownership
Number of open space sites:	Allotments = 12 sites Cemeteries = 13 sites Play areas and youth facilities = 57 sites Greenspace Study 2013 = 749 sites	
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	
	Tabled data: **Fair to good**	General (Greenspace Study) file may include all the other listings
	Gaps:	Green Corridors



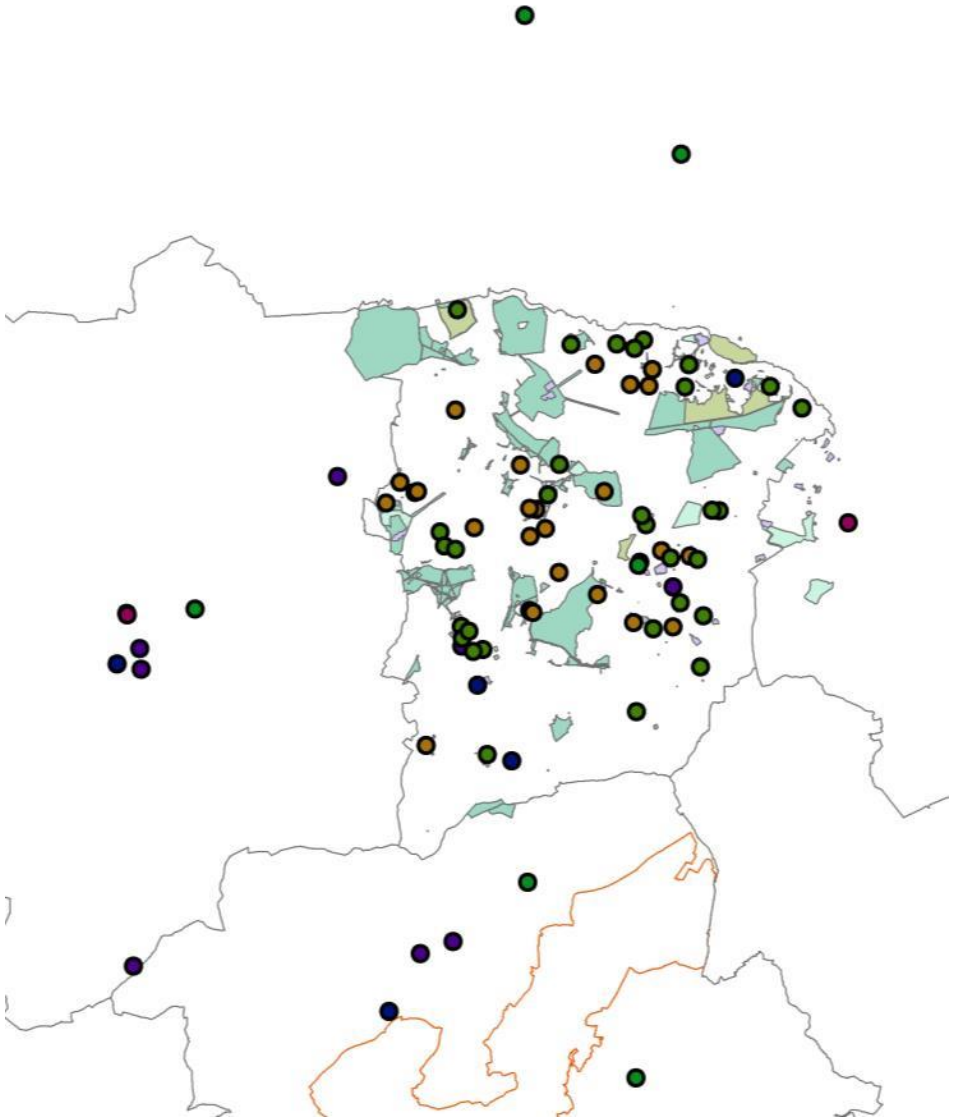
Gosport

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Gosport, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	6 x data tables	Each layer has a dataset
Number of open space sites:	Allotments = 13 sites Coastal areas = 15 sites Cemeteries = 7 sites Open spaces = 202 sites Playgrounds = 35 sites Sports facilities = 17 sites	Data varies across files; good coverage across the district; limited detail limits the useage of data
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons and Lines	Sports facilities = point data; Routes = Line data; Layers of polygons for most of the open space sites
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Very good**	
	Tabled data: **Good**	
	Gaps:	Parks and Gardens, Green Corridors, Churchyards and Burial Grounds



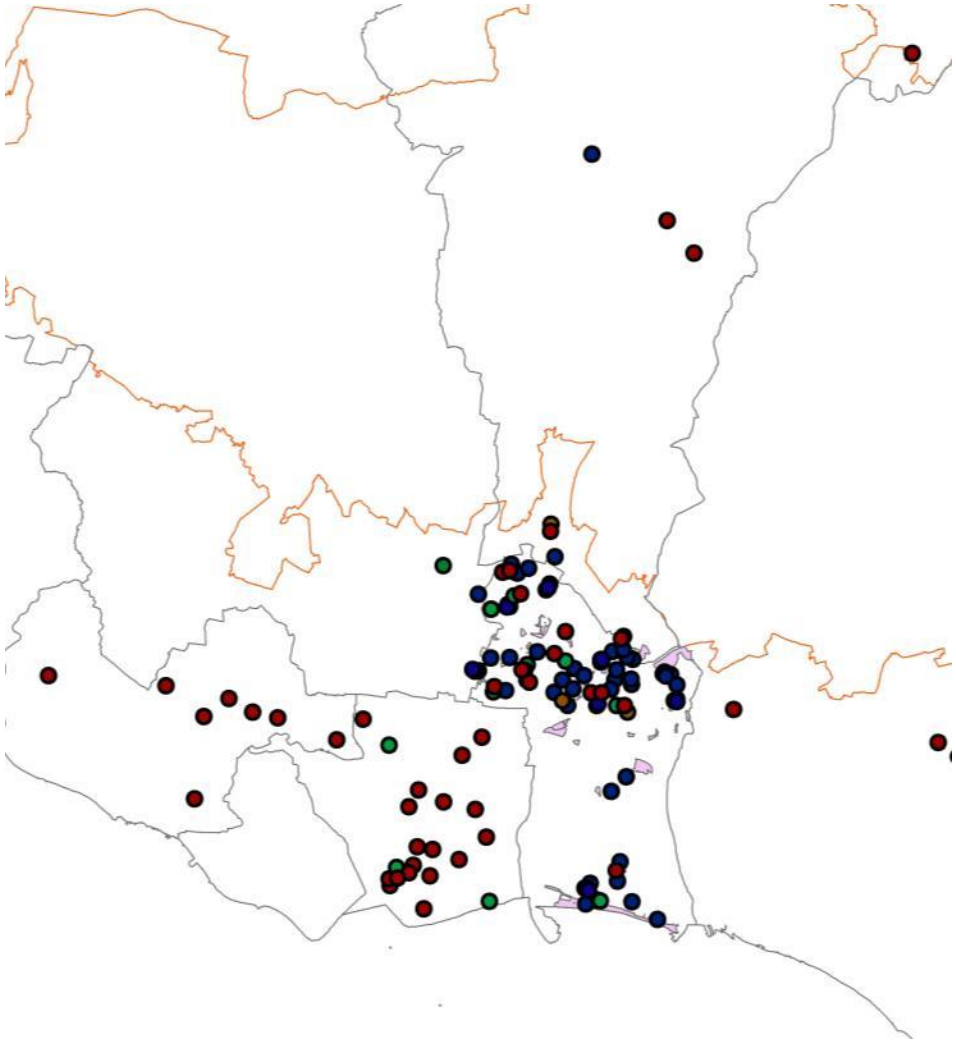
Hart

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Hart, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type B	
The data provided:	11 x datasets	Good coverage; provides overlap sports data into Rushmoor, EHants and B&D Districts; and overlap of other open space categories into Rushmoor
Number of open space sites:		
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons;	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Very good**	
	Tabled data: **Good**	Lots of layers provided; good at reporting accessibility of sites
	Gaps:	Natural and Semi-natural greenspace, Green Corridors, Churchyards and Burial Grounds



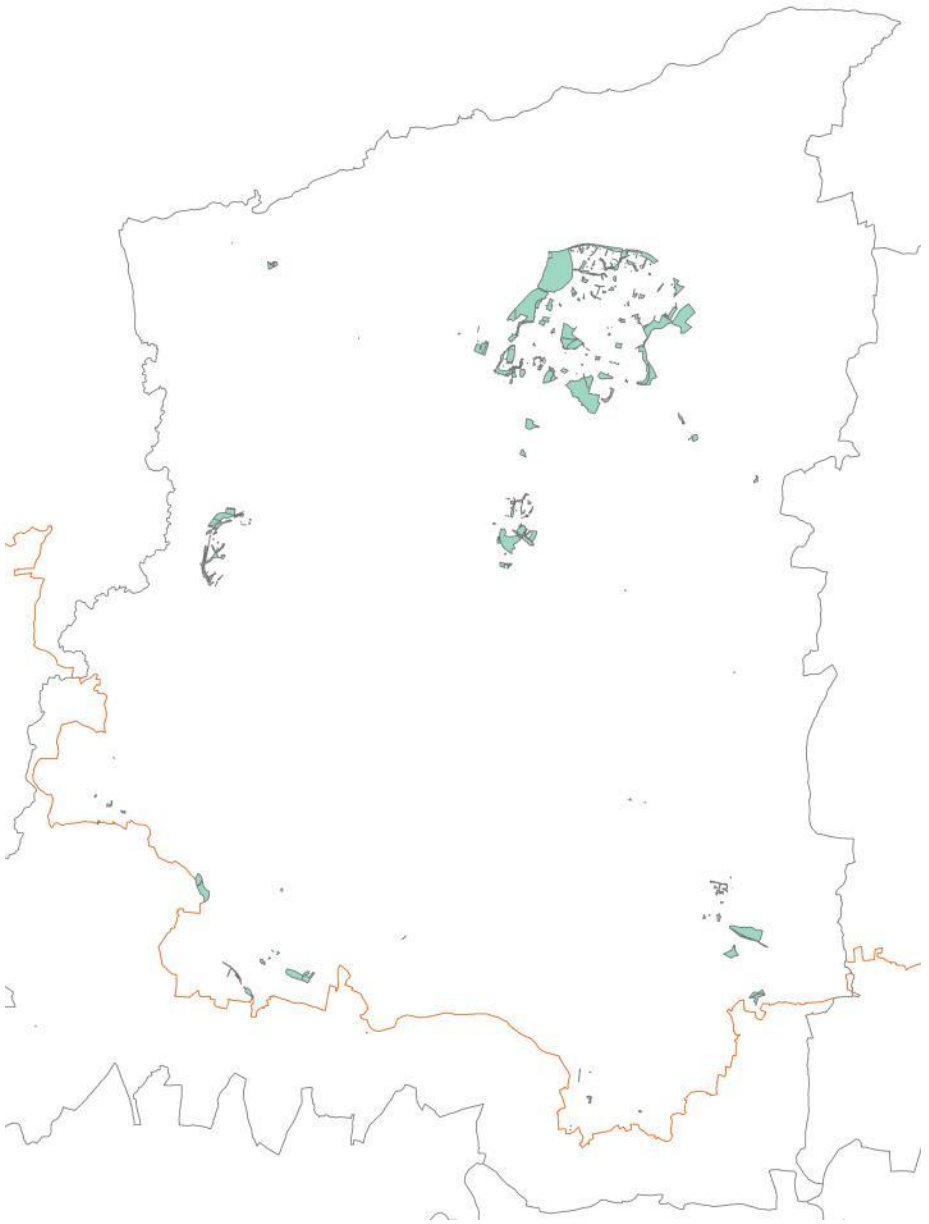
Havant

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Havant, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type B	
The data provided:	204 datasets	Each typology has an array of different datasets; Data for key sites plus buffers for sites
Number of open space sites:		
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons;	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	No apparent gaps
	Tabled data: N/A	Typologies are shown in dataset title
	Gaps:	Green Corridors, Cemeteries and Churchyards



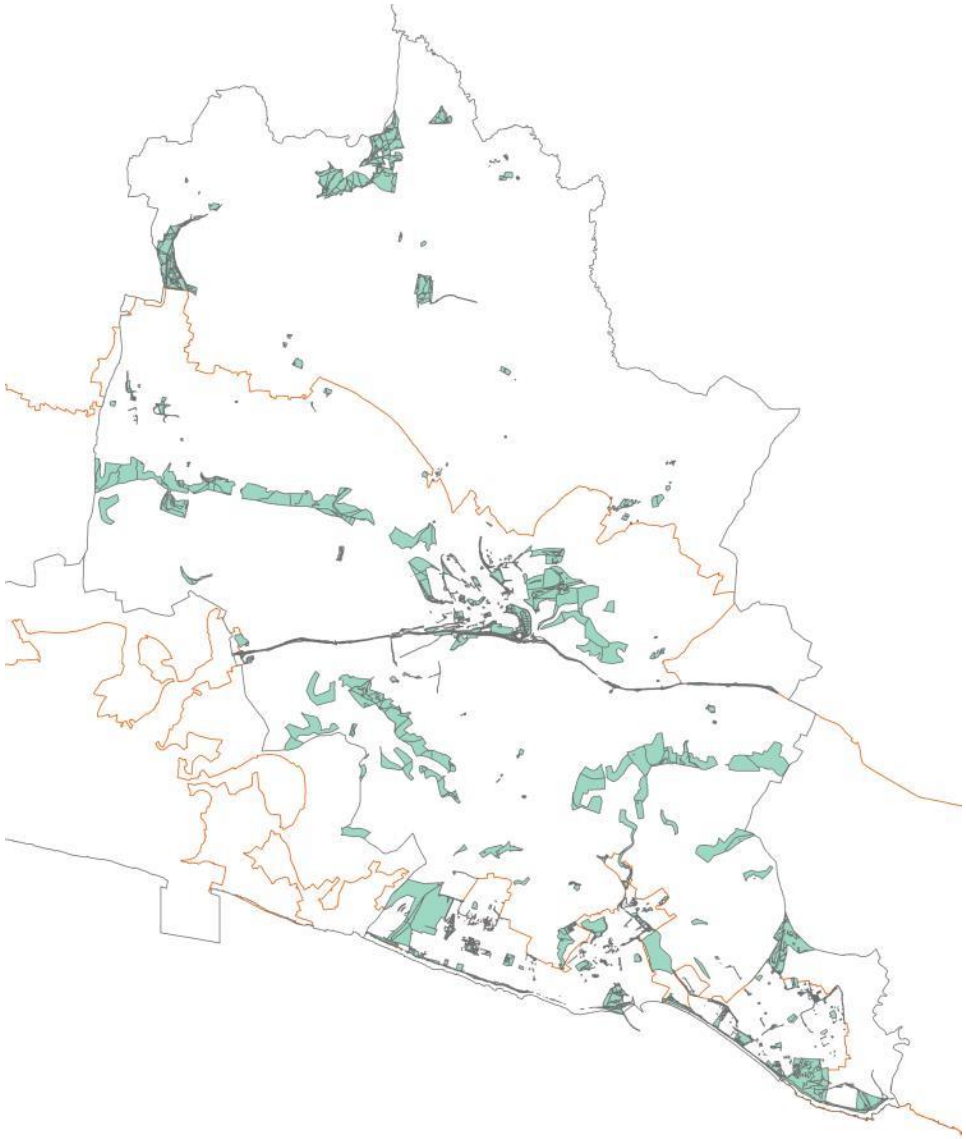
Horsham

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Horsham, West Sussex	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type A	
The data provided:	1 x dataset	Limited data
Number of open space sites:		
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Very good**	No apparent gaps
	Tabled data: **Poor**	Data provides names of sites only. Very limited use for GI purposes. Very little data provided, and the data that was provided could not be used to accurately identify the typology.
	Gaps:	Cemeteries and Churchyards, Typologies



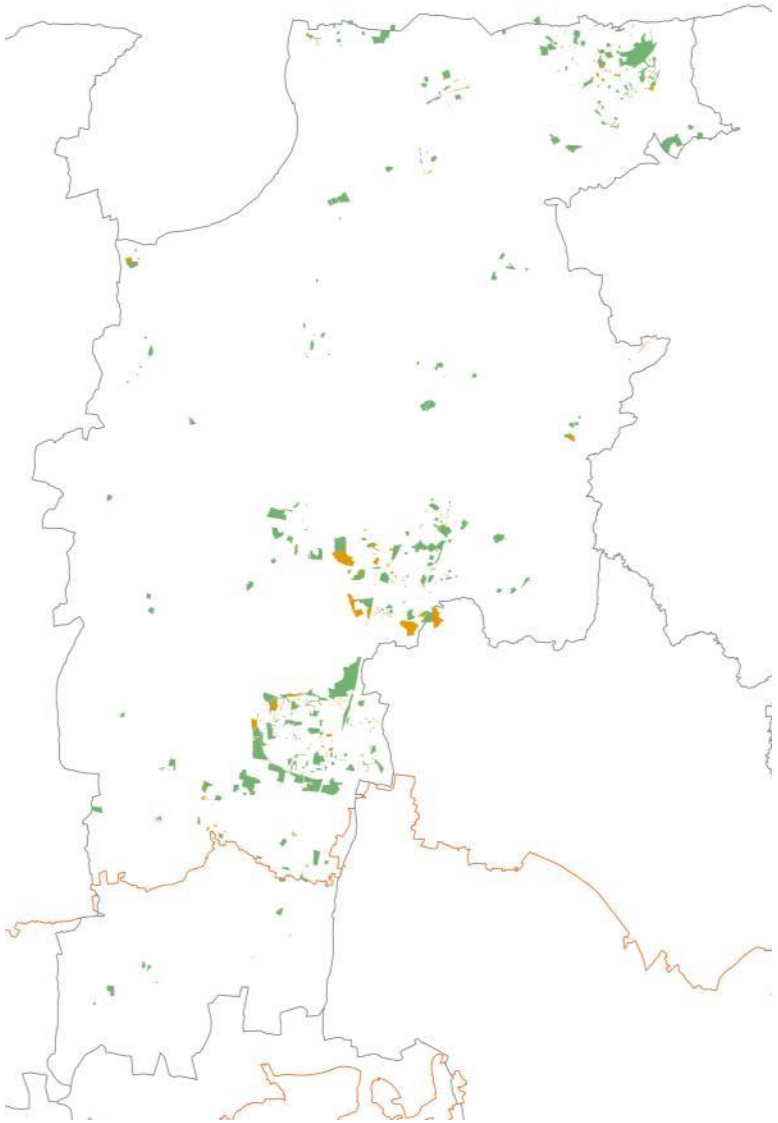
Lewes

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Lewes, East Sussex	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type A	
The data provided:	1 x data table	Good divisions of typologies
Number of open space sites:	3508 sites	
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	No apparent gaps
	Tabled data: **Fair**	Good range of data but limited typology listing
	Gaps:	Cemeteries data; sports facilities



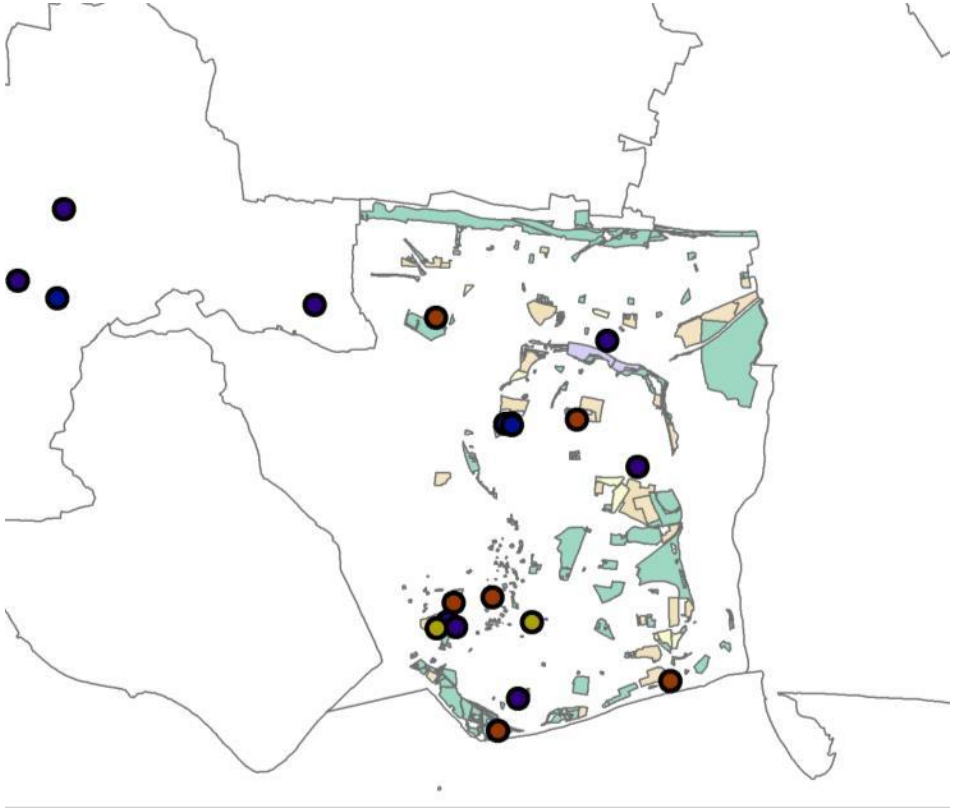
Mid Sussex

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Mid Sussex, West Sussex	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type B	
The data provided:	23 datasets	As per Havant, lots of datasets with the typology recorded in the title
Number of open space sites:		
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	
	Tabled data: N/A	
	Gaps:	Green corridors



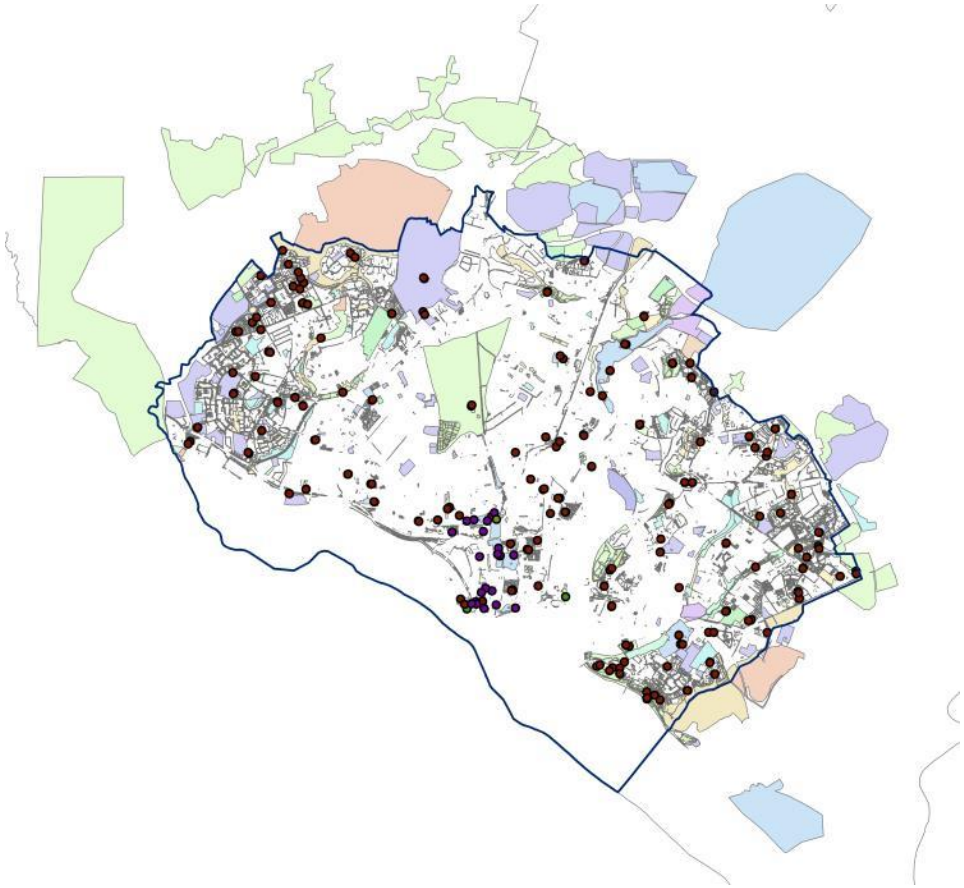
Portsmouth

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Portsmouth Unitary	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type B	
The data provided:	16 datasets	Lots of datasets; one or two also rely on tables of information; some overlap of sports data with surrounding districts
Number of open space sites:	Difficult to tell	
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Variable**	
	Tabled data: **Variable**	Some typologies given; other sites need further information; Depending on intended use of data, further investigation of data may be needed
	Gaps:	Churchyards, Play Areas, Green Corridors



Southampton

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Southampton Unitary	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	27 datasets	Very good coverage of a wide range of land uses; one dataset for every typology/sub-typology
Number of open space sites:		
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons	Point data not relevant to this project
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Very good**	
	Tabled data: N/A	All contained within the titles
	Gaps:	



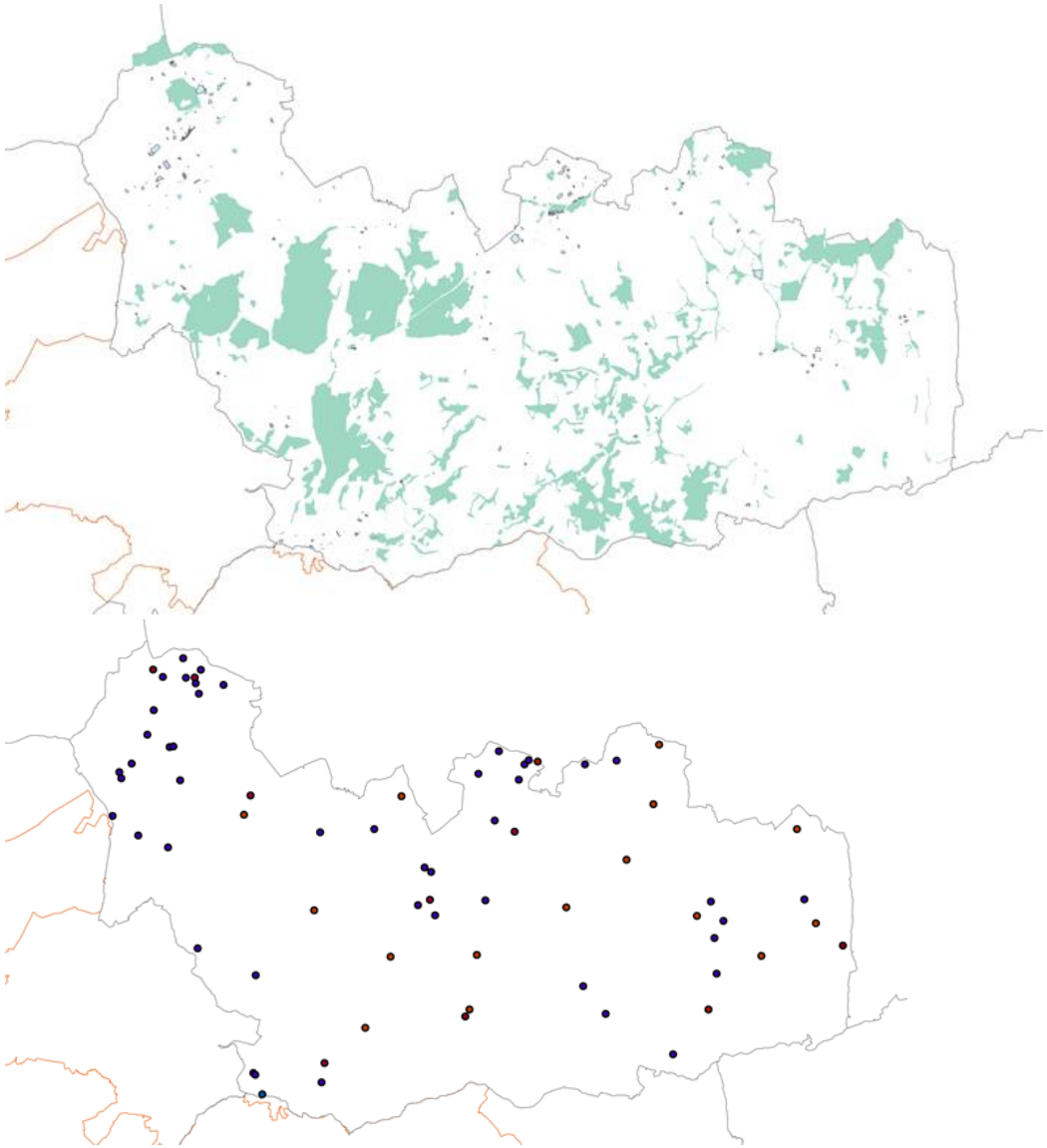
Test Valley

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Test Valley, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	5 datasets	
Number of open space sites:		
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Very good**	Covers entire district
	Tabled data: **Fair**	Very basic level of data provided, but appears to be comprehensive
	Gaps:	Churchyards and Cemeteries, Green Corridors

Waverley

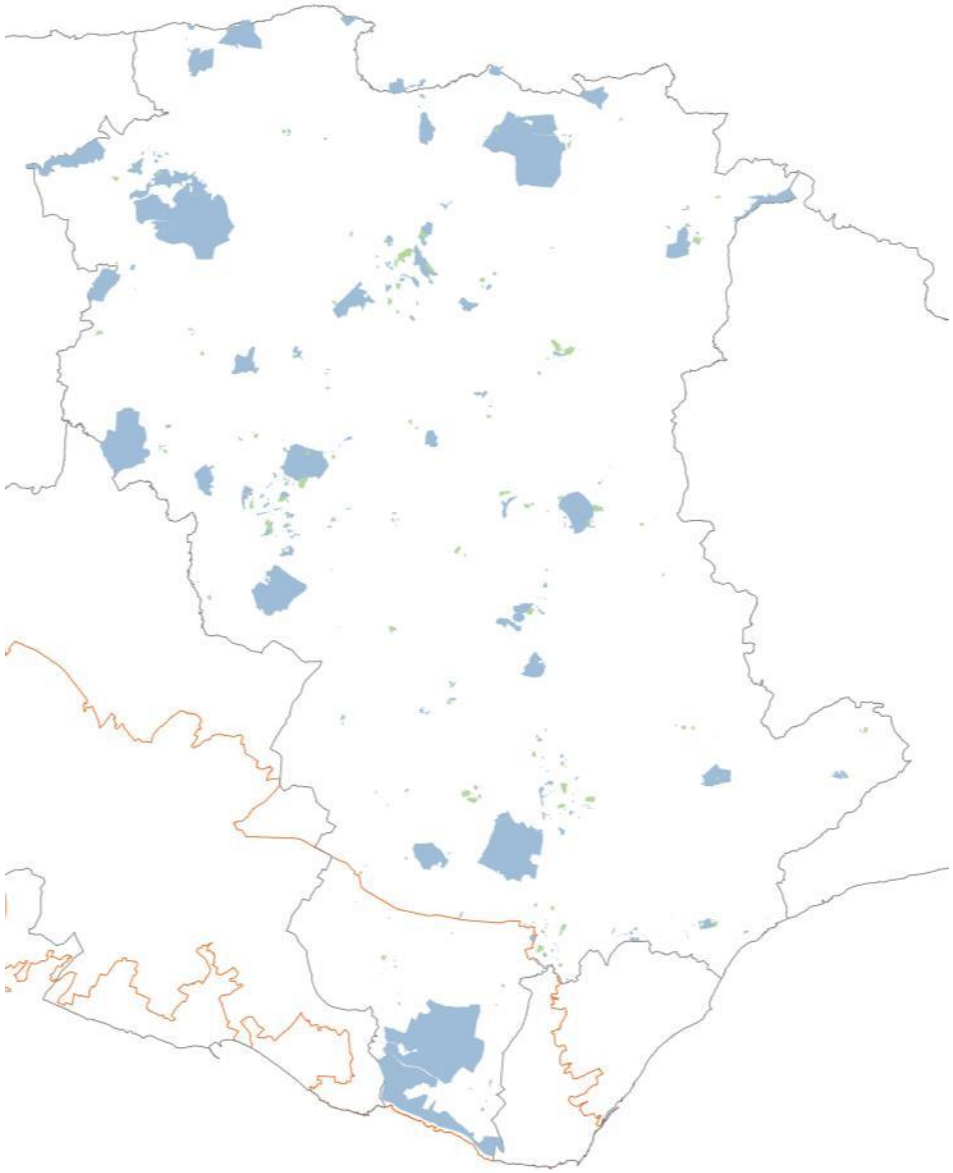
DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Waverley , Surrey	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type B	
The data provided:	13 datasets	
Number of open space sites:		
Mapping format:	Points and Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	
	Tabled data: N/A	No breakdown of data in the data layers
	Gaps:	Green corridors

Waverley data is shown as a points map and a polygons map.



Wealden

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Wealden, East Sussex	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type B	
The data provided:	32 datasets	Good amount of datasets and tables
Number of open space sites:		
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Very good**	
	Tabled data: **Good**	
	Gaps:	



Winchester

DISTRICT DATA SUMMARY		Notes
District name:	Winchester, Hampshire	
Format of data provided:	Data file and mapping	
Category of dataset:	Type C	
The data provided:	2 datasets	Provides general information; lacks detail
Number of open space sites:	553	
Mapping format:	Polygons	
*Standard/Quality of data: (poor-fair-good-very good-excellent)	Spatial data: **Good**	
	Tabled data: **Fair**	Includes 2010 Open Spaces Strategy data, includes some typologies
	Gaps: