

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD:

OPEN SPACE STUDY



FINAL REPORT
May 2019



SES LTD

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

CONTENTS

1. BACKGROUND	4
2. KEY OUTCOMES	5
3. METHODOLOGY	6
STEP 1: IDENTIFYING LOCAL NEEDS	7
STEP 2: AUDIT OF PROVISION	7
STEPS 3 AND 4: SETTING AND APPLYING PROVISION STANDARDS	7
STEP 5: RECOMMENDATIONS	8
4. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW	9
NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK	9
PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 17	10
NATURAL ENGLAND ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREENSPACE STANDARD	10
FIELDS IN TRUST REVIEW OF STANDARDS FOR OPEN SPACE	11
FIELDS IN TRUST QUANTITY BENCHMARK GUIDELINES FOR DESIGNATED PLAY SPACE	11
DRAFT LOCAL PLAN: KEY STRATEGIC POLICIES	12
WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STRATEGY 2008	13
THORPE REPORT INTO ALLOTMENTS	14
QUALITY STANDARDS	15
QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS DEFINED FOR CURRENT OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT	16
5. CONSTRAINTS	19
6. DEFINITION OF OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGIES	20
7. SETTLEMENT AREAS	21
8. PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS	22
QUALITY	24
QUANTITY	26
ACCESSIBILITY	26
9. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE	29
QUALITY	30
QUANTITY	31



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

ACCESSIBILITY	31
10. AMENITY GREENSPACE	34
QUALITY	35
QUANTITY	36
ACCESSIBILITY	37
11. PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	39
QUALITY	39
QUANTITY	42
ACCESSIBILITY	43
12. ALLOTMENTS	48
QUALITY	48
QUANTITY	50
ACCESSIBILITY	50
13. CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS	52
QUALITY	52
QUANTITY	53
ACCESSIBILITY	54
14. TOTAL OPEN SPACE PROVISION IN THE BOROUGH	56
QUALITY	56
QUANTITY	57
ACCESSIBILITY	57
15. MEETING CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS	60
CREATION OF EXCITING AND CHALLENGING PLAY AREAS	61
<i>Teenage And Youth Provision</i>	63
<i>Green Play</i>	64
INTERPRETATION OF HERITAGE AND HISTORY/ WELCOMING ENTRANCES	65
ENHANCEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY	67



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

<i>Development Of Green Corridors</i>	68
<i>Housing And Commercial</i>	69
<i>Transport</i>	69
<i>Recreation</i>	70
<i>Wildlife</i>	71
<i>Amenity</i>	72
<i>Green Corridors</i>	72
<i>Flood Alleviation Measures</i>	74
<i>Using Developer Contributions to Improve Open Space</i>	75
16. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	76
EVIDENCE BASE	76
QUALITY, QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY BY TYPE	76
PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS	76
RECOMMENDATIONS – PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS	77
NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE	77
RECOMMENDATIONS – NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE	78
AMENITY GREENSPACE	78
RECOMMENDATIONS – AMENITY GREENSPACE	78
PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	79
RECOMMENDATIONS – PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	79
ALLOTMENTS	80
RECOMMENDATIONS – ALLOTMENTS	80
CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS	81
RECOMMENDATIONS – CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS	81
APPENDIX 1: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS BY TYPOLOGY	82



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

1. BACKGROUND

- 1.1. The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead submitted its Borough Local Plan (2013-2033) in January 2018, including its Policies, Maps, Sustainability Appraisal and other supporting documents for independent examination. In support of the policies and strategies contained in the Local Plan, this assessment has undertaken a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the existing and future needs of the community for the following types of open space that exist within Windsor and Maidenhead:
 - **Public Parks and Gardens**
 - **Amenity Greenspace**
 - **Provision for Children and Young People**
 - **Allotments and Community Gardens**
 - **Cemeteries**
 - **Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces.**
- 1.2. A methodology was adopted which is in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and its predecessor, Planning Policy Guidance 17 (PPG17). Some very small spaces (less than 0.2 ha and of limited amenity value) were excluded.
- 1.3. The study reviews and builds on the Open Space Study completed in December 2008.
- 1.4. In addition, consultation was conducted with key stakeholders in the Borough. This sought views on the quality, quantity and accessibility of green space. Some anecdotal information was also obtained relating to the desire for additional facilities in each type of open space.
- 1.5. Some conclusions are drawn in relation to the need for actions in service as well as in planning terms. A number of actions were formulated, and included in an Action Plan for consideration in the short, medium, and long term.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

2. KEY OUTCOMES

2.1. The Key Outcomes for the study are as follows:

1. **Informing and supporting the Borough Local Plan in the Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead to provide a concise, robust and comprehensive evidence base that enables the Council to develop planning policies which are sufficient to withstand scrutiny at an Examination in Public.**
2. **Achieving a joined-up strategy with localised priorities to develop sustainable facilities that support increased participation**
3. **Addressing qualitative issues in relation to the Borough's open spaces**
4. **Analysing quantitative supply in the Borough, and in key communities**
5. **Addressing accessibility by type of open space across the Borough.**

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 The methodology for the study is outlined in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Methodology

STEPS	DETAIL
Step 1: Identifying Local Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Review existing strategies and policies, and their effectiveness
Step 2: Audit of Local Provision	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Carry out quality audit of open space in accordance with typologies
Step 3: Set Provision Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Determine quality standards• Determine Quantity Standards• Determine accessibility standards• Determine constraints (minimum size standards, etc.)
Step 4: Apply the Provision Standards	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify population levels• Identify qualitative issues• Identify relative surpluses and deficits in relation to quantity and accessibility• Identify local opportunities for improvement.
Step 5: Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect existing provision• Meet deficiencies• Findings by settlement area

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

STEP 1: IDENTIFYING LOCAL NEEDS

- 3.2 Relevant national and local policies and strategies were reviewed in order to establish the context for the study. These included the emerging Borough Local Plan 2013 - 2033.
- 3.3 Consultation was carried out with key stakeholders in the form of telephone interviews which explored observations relating to quantity, quality and accessibility of open space in the Borough, and perceived needs and demands

STEP 2: AUDIT OF PROVISION

- 3.4 A physical audit of all open spaces accessible to the public was conducted. This included accessible open spaces managed by other land managers, including the Crown Estate and the National Trust.
- 3.5 The audit covers all forms of open space.
- 3.6 All significant and accessible open spaces were included in the study, with the exception of very small sites below a threshold size of 0.2 ha.
- 3.7 All forms of open space were audited using the typology described in Section 4.

STEPS 3 AND 4: SETTING AND APPLYING PROVISION STANDARDS

- 3.8 Local provision standards were set using the following parameters:
 - Quality
 - Quantity
 - Accessibility.
- 3.9 **Quality** standards have been devised based on national “Green Flag” criteria.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

3.10 **Quantity** standards were devised using Fields in Trust guidelines,¹ and in the case of Allotments, by the Thorpe Report 1969. These standards are expressed in terms of hectares per 1,000 people. Population levels are those provided by the Office for National Statistics (ONS) for the year 2014 and until the end of the Local Plan period in 2033. Full details of standards used are shown in Section 4.

3.11 **Accessibility** standards are also detailed in Section 4, and are expressed as walking distance from dwellings. The results using the open space categories contained in the typology were mapped across the Borough.

STEP 5: RECOMMENDATIONS

3.12 This section highlights high level findings in relation to following areas:

- Existing provision to be protected and enhanced
- Findings related to quality
- Findings related to quantity and accessibility
- Issues relating to the three growth areas of Maidenhead, Windsor and Ascot.

¹ “Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard,” Fields in Trust, October 2015

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

4. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

NATIONAL PLANNING POLICY FRAMEWORK

- 4.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to define policies which will enable communities to access high quality open spaces.
- 4.2 Paragraph 96 is particularly relevant because it states that planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessment of the need for open space facilities and opportunities for new provision. These assessments should identify where provision is adequate or whether there is any shortfall in terms of quality or quantity. Information obtained should be used to determine what open space provision is required.
- 4.3 Since the publication of the 2012 NPPF there have been major changes to national policy. Open space assessment was previously conducted using Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG17). This has been omitted from the new national policy framework. The government has not published any guidance to replace PPG17. However, there is a clear reference to the principles and ideology established by PPG17 in the new guidance.
- 4.4 A draft revised National Planning Policy Framework was published for consultation in 2017, and a final version was published in July 2018. A number of changes were made which are relevant to this study. These include:
 - The inclusion of local wildlife sites to ensure sufficient recognition in the Framework
 - Clarification to make it easier to understand and apply a balance between enabling development and neighbourhood planning
 - Greater clarity over the need to ensure that addressing housing need does not supersede sustainable development such as infrastructure and the environment
 - A change to national planning guidance to reflect the importance of the natural environment
 - At least 10% of the housing requirement of planning authorities should be accommodated on sites of one hectare or less (rather than 20% on 0.5 ha or less)
 - Greater emphasis is placed on the need to plan for non-motorised travel
 - National planning guidance will be published to make more effective use of under-utilised land
 - Revisions have been made to ensure that planning policy supports the 25 Year Environment Plan

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- There is strengthened protection for ancient and veteran trees; reinstated wording that makes it clear that National Parks and Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty have the highest status of protection; and reference to locally designated wildlife sites in policies relating to biodiversity.

PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE NOTE 17

- 4.5 In 2002, the Government issued planning policy guidelines for local authorities in the form of Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 (PPG 17) and Companion Guide to PPG17: Assessing Needs and Opportunities. Whilst superseded by the NPPF, no definitive guidelines were issued to replace it, and it is accepted that the detailed guidance provided in PPG17 still form a useful platform for open space studies of this kind.
- 4.6 In accordance with PPG17 this study consists of five steps:
- **Identifying local needs**
 - **Auditing local provision**
 - **Setting provision standards**
 - **Applying provision standards**
 - **Drafting policies.**
- 4.7 PPG17 identified a typology of open spaces, and recommended that this (or a local variation) should be used when conducting assessments. This approach has been adopted for this study, and is detailed in Section 6.

NATURAL ENGLAND ACCESSIBLE NATURAL GREENSPACE STANDARD

- 4.8 In the early 1990's Natural England set out guidance standards to improve access to natural greenspace for people living in towns and cities. This Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommended that there should be an accessible natural greenspace in four minimum size bands available within set distances of their home. It also recommended that there should be a minimum of one hectare of statutory Local Nature Reserves per thousand population.
- 4.9 This guidance was used extensively by local authorities, but has since been superseded by a new standard produced by Fields in Trust, and shown in Table 3.2. It has therefore not been used in this study.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

FIELDS IN TRUST REVIEW OF STANDARDS FOR OPEN SPACE

- 4.10 Local authorities have traditionally used the National Playing Field Association's "6 Acre Standard." Recommendations on Outdoor Playing Space were first formulated in 1925, soon after the Association's formation. This helped ensure that every man, woman and child in Great Britain should have the opportunity of participating in outdoor recreational activity within a reasonable distance of home during leisure hours.
- 4.11 The National Playing Field Association has since been superseded by Fields in Trust. FIT has conducted research which has indicated that 81% of local planning authorities express quantity standards for open space as "hectares per 1,000 population." This has enabled comparison across England and Wales, and is the most widely used metric for open space standards.
- 4.12 New guidance was produced in 2015² following extensive research, and recommended quantity and accessibility standards for a number of open space types.
- 4.13 These standards have been used as a basis for assessing open spaces in this study.

FIELDS IN TRUST QUANTITY BENCHMARK GUIDELINES FOR DESIGNATED PLAY SPACE

- 4.14 There are standards which have been established by Fields in Trust for new provision. These are shown as table 4.1.

² "Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard," Fields in Trust, October 2015

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 4.1.: Recommended application of quantity benchmark guidelines – Equipped/Designated Play Space

SCALE OF DEVELOPMENT	LOCAL AREA FOR PLAY (LAP)	LOCALLY EQUIPPED AREA FOR PLAY (LEAP)	NEIGHBOURHOOD EQUIPPED AREA FOR PLAY (NEAP)
5-10 DWELLINGS	✓		
10-200 DWELLINGS	✓	✓	
201-500 DWELLINGS	✓	✓	Contribution
500+ DWELLINGS	✓	✓	✓

DRAFT LOCAL PLAN: KEY STRATEGIC POLICIES

- 4.15 The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead is currently preparing their new Local Plan to cover the period 2013-2033. The Local Plan will set out a vision and framework for the Borough, outlining the spatial strategy for addressing housing need, site allocations and new policies on housing, economy, infrastructure, transport and sustainability. This study will make up part of the Council's evidence base on open space to support the new Local Plan.
- 4.16 There are a number of policies which are relevant to the development of the study, and the setting of quality standards. These are shown in Table 4.2.
- 4.17 Those relating to landscaping and biodiversity are particularly relevant.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 4.2: Local Plan Policies Relating to Open Space

DRAFT POLICY	CONTENTS
SP1: Spatial Strategy	The spatial strategy for the Borough will focus development in the growth areas of Maidenhead, Windsor and Ascot
SP2: Sustainability and Placemaking	Larger developments in particular will be expected to promote attractive public spaces and facilities and routes which encourage walking and cycling
SP3: Character and Design of New Development	Design principles should respect and enhance the natural environment; provide layouts that encourage walking and cycling; retains and creates high quality landscapes; protects trees and vegetation; provides high quality soft and hard landscaping; and provides high quality amenity space
SP4: River Thames Corridor	Development proposals will conserve landscape features; maintain and enhance sustainable transport and recreation; maintain and conserve tree cover and enhance ecology
SP6: Local Green Space	Special protection will be given to Poundfield, and inappropriate development will not normally be permitted in Local Green Spaces
NR2: Trees, Woodlands and Hedgerows	Development proposals should maximise creation, restoration, enhancement and connection of natural habitats; consider their impact on trees, woodlands and hedgerows; and conserve ancient woodland; conserve trees, woodlands and hedgerows, and mitigate loss
NR3: Nature Conservation	Designated sites will be conserved. Development will maintain, protect and enhance biodiversity, and apply mitigation measures as appropriate
IF1: Infrastructure and Developer Contributions	Infrastructure will be supported by implementation of the CIL
IF3: Green and Blue Infrastructure	Improvements to the quality and quantity of the green and blue infrastructure network will be encouraged. Innovative and high quality green and blue infrastructure networks will be included in growth area proposals
IF4: Open Space	Existing open space will be protected, maintained and, where possible, enhanced. New open space will be required on housing sites. Allotments will be protected. Where appropriate, alternative open space will be provided in a “close by” suitable location. The Council will encourage the improvement of the Green Infrastructure Network, including Public Rights of Way
IF5: Rights of Way and Access to the Countryside	Development proposals will be supported provided they protect and promote the existing Rights of Way network.

WINDSOR AND MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STRATEGY 2008

- 4.17. This study will supersede the findings of the previous Open Space Assessment,³ which needed updating in the light of changing circumstances and the introduction of new Fields in Trust guidance relating to open space quality, quantity and accessibility standards.
- 4.18. Quality standards use a set of criteria based on the internationally recognised “Green Flag” standard of excellence for open spaces. This is still applicable, and has been used in this study.

³ “The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Open Space Study,” PMP, December 2008

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- 4.19. The Assessment used a typology which was based on PPG17 guidelines. Whilst appropriate at the time, the current study uses a typology which relates directly to recent guidance provided by Fields in Trust.
- 4.20. Consultation included a parish and town council questionnaire and other methods which are still relevant. The present study builds on these methods by consulting with key stakeholders to obtain current views on the quantity, quality and accessibility of open spaces.
- 4.21. The strategic background at the time was based on PPG17. There has been an updating of the national background in relation to the subsequent introduction of the National Planning Policy Framework, which is referenced in this study.
- 4.22. The 2008 assessment did not have access to the definitive guidelines provided by Fields in Trust in November 2015. The guidelines set in 2008 were as follows:
- Parks and Gardens: 0.27 ha/1,000 population – well below 2015 recommended guideline set by Fields in Trust
 - Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces: 5.4 ha/1,000 population – well below recommended 2015 guideline set by FIT
 - Amenity Greenspace: 0.59 ha/1,000 population – almost the same as the FIT recommendation
 - Provision for Young People and Children: 0.45 ha/1,000 population – FIT guideline is 0.25 ha/1,000 population
 - Allotments: 0.325 ha/1,000 population – higher than Thorpe Report guideline of 0.2 ha/1,000 population
 - Cemeteries and Churchyards: no guideline.
- 4.23. The new Fields in Trust standards have superseded earlier quantity and accessibility standards, and have been used for this study.

THORPE REPORT INTO ALLOTMENTS

- 4.24. There is no Fields in Trust or other nationally recognised guideline for quantity and accessibility standards in relation to allotments.
- 4.25. However, the Thorpe Report arising from the Departmental Committee of Inquiry into Allotments, 1969, made 44 major recommendations. One was a recommendation that the standard level of provision should be **0.2 ha per 1,000 population**.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

QUALITY STANDARDS

- 4.26. Quality standards are those based on the Green Flag Award. This is the benchmark national standard for publicly accessible parks and greenspaces in the United Kingdom. The following criteria were used for evaluation:
- **Cleanliness and maintenance.** This includes a number of factors including vandalism and graffiti, litter, dog fouling, noise, equipment and maintenance. Because of its importance it carries a 15% weighting
 - **Welcome.** Including entrances, heritage and history, landscaping, interpretation and lighting. It is weighted by 15%
 - **Security and safety.** Includes boundaries, equipment, surfaces, roads/footpaths, buildings and trees. Also weighted by 15%
 - **Landscape.** Planting, tree cover, habitats, and grass areas. Weighted by 10%
 - **Climate change adaptation.** Biodiversity, natural drainage, green corridors and shade. Weighted by 5%
 - **Ancillary facilities.** Footpaths, toilets, seating, catering, parking, and litter bins. Weighted 10%
 - **Site access scoring assessment – general.** Entrance to site, roads, paths and cycleway access, and disabled access. Weighted 15%
 - **Site access scoring assessment – transport.** Cycleway access, walking access, and public transport access. Weighted 10%
 - **Site access scoring assessment - information and signage.** Clear, appropriate, and adequate. Weighted 5%
- 4.27. Each of the individual factors was marked out of 5, where 5 represents “very good,” and 1 represents “very poor.” An average was taken over each of the criteria, and the weighted score expressed as a percentage. The percentage bands are:
- **Very poor:** 0% - 20%
 - **Poor:** 21% - 40%
 - **Average:** 41% - 60%
 - **Good:** 61% - 80%
 - **Very good:** 81% - 100%.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- 4.28. Tables containing details of individual sites in all typologies are shown at Appendix 2. Results are shown for each of the criteria, and an overall percentage score is indicated.
- 4.29. Fields in Trust standards have been formulated for formal open space. These are shown as a useful benchmark in Table 4.3.

QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS DEFINED FOR CURRENT OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

- 4.30. It is important to view the results of the quantitative and accessibility results in context.
- 4.31. In particular, the quantitative results, giving values in ha/1,000 population against the Fields in Trust guidelines, are not absolute standards. Neither are they applied in relation to the many and varied local factors which affect accessibility to open space within individual local government boundaries (e.g. within a district or metropolitan borough).
- 4.32. In practice, results vary markedly. It is highly unusual for local authorities to meet provision guidelines in every category. It is more usual for there to be over or under-provision in a number of the categories. It is therefore important to see the results in context. Nevertheless, it is useful to identify areas in which the Borough can aspire to seek improvement.
- 4.33. Whilst it is essential to balance the need for additional development against the conservation of open space and countryside, residents of the Borough and visitors to its open spaces are fortunate to live in a beautiful area which includes many types of outdoor recreational provision as well as ready access to London and major transport routes.
- 4.34. Quantity and accessibility standards used in this study have drawn on the evidence base provided in this section. A description of, and justification for these standards is contained in Table 4.3.
- 4.35. Population figures used are for the years 2017 and 2033, and are official figures published by the Office of National Statistics.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 4.3: Quantity and Accessibility Standards Defined for Open Space Assessment

OPEN SPACE TYPE	QUANTITY GUIDELINE (HECTARES PER 1,000 POPULATION)	WALKING GUIDELINE (WALKING DISTANCE: METRES FROM DWELLINGS)	JUSTIFICATION
AMENITY GREENSPACE	0.6	480m	Fields in Trust standard.
PARKS AND GARDENS	0.8	710m	Fields in Trust standard. No other national standard available.
NATURAL/SEMI NATURAL GREENSPACES	1.8	720m	Fields in Trust standard.
PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	0.25	LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPS – 1,000m	Quantity and accessibility guidelines are latest Fields in Trust standards.
ALLOTMENTS	0.2	400m	Thorpe report quantity standard more realistic than Open Space Assessment 2012. GLA standard used for accessibility
CEMETERIES AND GRAVEYARDS	N/A	400m	No accepted national standards for quantity. GLA standard used for accessibility

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 4.4: FIT Quality Guidelines for Formal Open Space

- ✓ **Quality appropriate to the intended level of performance, designed to appropriate technical standards.**
- ✓ **Located where they are of most value to the community to be served.**
- ✓ **Sufficiently diverse recreational use for the whole community.**
- ✓ **Appropriately landscaped.**
- ✓ **Maintained safely and to the highest possible condition with available finance.**
- ✓ **Positively managed taking account of the need for repair and replacement over time as necessary.**
- ✓ **Provision of appropriate ancillary facilities and equipment.**
- ✓ **Provision of footpaths.**
- ✓ **Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime.**
- ✓ **Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards for playing pitches, taking into account the level of play, topography, necessary safety margins and optimal orientation**
- ✓ **Local authorities can set their own quality benchmark standards for play areas using the Children's Play Council's Quality Assessment Tool.**

5. CONSTRAINTS

5.1. There were a number of constraints to this study. These were as follows:

- This part of the assessment was confined to open spaces. Sport and recreation facilities are covered by a different set of guidelines set by Sport England.
- Sites of less than 0.2 ha and of little amenity value were generally excluded in line with PPG17 methodology guidelines. Some which were smaller have been included because they are of particular significance (e.g. a small village green in a community which has little, or no, other open space provision).
- A number of the responses to the consultation exercise were anecdotal in nature (i.e. they requested respondents to give their views in the form of comments rather than by asking them to respond using a rating system)
- Quantitative national guidelines have not been produced for allotments. However, the Thorpe Report of 1969 recommended a standard of 0.2 ha per thousand population, which has been chosen as the most definitive guideline
- There are no quantitative guidelines relating to the amenity use of cemeteries and churchyards, therefore assessments have been limited to qualitative criteria for this category.

6. DEFINITION OF OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGIES

6.1. Open space categories used in this study are as follows:

- **Public Parks and Gardens** - including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens. Usually include a wide range of activities, and may include other typologies (e.g. Provision for Children and Young People and Natural and Semi Natural Greenspaces). Very often includes formal elements of provision such as ornamental lawn, herbaceous border or rose garden
- **Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace** - including woodland, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, open access land wetlands and derelict open land. Maintenance is usually informal, but may include elements of intervention such as coppicing for the long term health and natural balance of woodland, flail cutting of meadow to increase biodiversity, and clearance of water habitats
- **Amenity Greenspace** (most commonly, but not exclusively in housing areas) - including informal recreation spaces (private or open to the public), roadside verges, greenspaces in and around housing and other premises e.g. hospitals, schools and colleges, industrial and business premises and village greens. May include other typologies, most frequently Provision for Children and Young People
- **Provision for Children and Young People** - including play areas, areas for wheeled play, including skateboarding, outdoor kick about areas, and other less formal areas (e.g. 'hanging out' areas, teenage shelters). May include different aspects of play such as natural or "green" play, or "iplay" to incorporate information technology elements to stimulate greater usage
- **Allotments and community gardens** - a statutory allotment is defined as having an area not exceeding 1,000sq meters. Allotments are generally for the growing of food crops. Community Gardens are generally more informal, and may include "garden" landscapes for outdoor relaxation
- **Cemeteries and churchyards** – quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity. Can take the form of formal cemeteries or graveyards around churches.

6.2. Sites exhibiting clear evidence of frequent public use were audited regardless of whether formal access arrangements exist.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

7. SETTLEMENT AREAS

- 7.1. The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead lies in the east of Berkshire, bordering Slough, Reading, Wokingham, South Bucks, Wycombe, Surrey Heath, Runnymede, Spelthorne and Bracknell Forest. The Borough covers an area of 76 square miles and is divided into 23 wards. Maidenhead is the major settlement in the Borough with a population of approximately 73,000, followed by Windsor, with a population of approximately 32,000. Besides these, the main urban areas are Cookham, Bisham and Bray in the north and Old Windsor, Eton, Ascot, Sunninghill and Sunningdale in the south. The majority of residents in the Borough live within these urban areas, so there will be a greater demand for localised facilities in these areas.
- 7.2. The Council's overarching spatial strategy is to focus the majority of development in the three growth areas:
- Maidenhead
 - Windsor
 - Ascot.
- 7.3. Maidenhead will be a major focus of sustainable growth. There will be approximately 2,500 homes focussed on sites near to Maidenhead railway station at Maidenhead Golf Course, Land South of Harvest Hill Road, and Land south of Manor Lane. There will be some limited release of Green Belt.
- 7.4. Windsor will accommodate limited growth in the town centre and on the western edge. There will be limited Green Belt release to accommodate additional housing growth on the western edge of the town.
- 7.5. Development in Ascot will be largely in the town centre. Co-ordinated development on Ascot High Street will include the provision of public open space.

8. PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS

- 8.1. Public Parks and Gardens are analysed in this section in relation to each of the following parameters:
 - Quality
 - Quantity
 - Accessibility.
- 8.2. Detailed results for the qualitative assessment are shown at Appendix 1.
- 8.3. Conclusions are drawn relating to key quality issues, and any shortfall or deficit against guideline standards in relation to quantity and accessibility.
- 8.4. The same format is used for other types of open space in the typologies described in Section 6 in Sections 9 to 13.
- 8.5. Public Parks and Gardens are listed in Table 8.1.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 8.1. List of Public Parks and Gardens in Windsor and Maidenhead, including Qualitative Ratings

Number	Location	Total%
158	Alexandra Gardens and Goswell Park, Windsor	90%
155	Alfred Major Recreation Ground, Cookham	54%
126	Bachelors Acre, Windsor	79%
164	Baths Island and Pleasure Ground, Windsor	91%
160	Boyns Grove Park and Cricket Ground, Maidenhead	64%
72	Braywick Park, Maidenhead	75%
68	Bridge Gardens, Maidenhead	90%
191	Broomhall Lane, Ascot	64%
569	Broomhall Recreation Ground, Sunningdale	75%
609	Clarence Road Gardens, Windsor	64%
136	Clewer Memorial Recreation Ground, Windsor	78%
36	Clewer Park, Windsor	65%
236	Datchet Recreation Ground, Datchet	73%
133	Dedworth Manor & Sawyers Close Open Space, Windsor	67%
70	Desborough Park, Maidenhead	75%
23	Foster Avenue, Clewer Green	70%
566	Gays Lane Field, Holyport	46%
226	The Glebe, Windsor	78%
52	Goswells Park, Windsor	90%
110	The Goswells, Windsor	90%
210	Village Green, Wraysbury	67%
1	Grenfell Park, Maidenhead	79%
572	Grove Park, White Waltham	54%
74	Guards Club Park and Island, Maidenhead	75%
564	Haywards Mead Recreation Ground, Eton Wick	58%
54	Home Park, Windsor	72%
55	Imperial Park, Windsor	64%
240	Keneally Park, Windsor	66%
75	Kidwells Park, Maidenhead	75%
22	Knights Close Park, Windsor	66%
40	Laggan Field, Maidenhead	67%
12	Longbourn, Windsor	54%
568	Memorial Hall Park, Old Windsor	67%
77	Maidenhead Town Moor, Maidenhead	66%
50	Oaken Grove, Maidenhead	75%
4	Riverside Gardens, Maidenhead	73%
5	Ross Road, Maidenhead	59%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Number	Location	Total%
117	Ockwells Park, Maidenhead	80%
567	Old Windsor Recreation Ground, Old Windsor	66%
45	Osborne Road, Windsor	54%
65	Ray Mill Island, Maidenhead	76%
66	Raymond Road, Maidenhead	56%
25	Reitlinger Open Space, Maidenhead	57%
183	Sir Nicholas Winton Memorial Garden, Maidenhead	75%
570	South Ascot Recreation Ground, Ascot	74%
565	South Meadow Lane Recreation Ground, Eton	58%
563	Stockdales Road Recreation Ground, Eton Wick	58%
192	Switchback Road South, Maidenhead	61%
233	Thames Towpath North, Maidenhead	91%
232	Thames Towpath South, Maidenhead	91%
93	Vansittart Recreation Ground, Windsor	75%
571	Victory Field Sunninghill	80%
573	The Memorial Ground, Wraysbury	67%

Scores (weighted)

- Very poor = 0% - 20%
- Poor = 21% - 40%
- Average = 41% - 60%
- Good = 61% - 80%
- Very good = 81% - 100%



QUALITY

- 8.1. There are 53 open spaces which fall within the category of “Public Parks and Gardens” in the Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead.
- 8.2. 64% were “good” in terms of maintenance. 13% were “very good.” Eleven were “average.” Only one was below average. This is extremely high, and places the Borough amongst the very best in the United Kingdom.
- 8.3. Sites which were average in terms of score were nevertheless quite well maintained, with high standards of grass cutting and litter clearance.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- 8.4. A few Parks and Gardens had no signage, for example Longbourn and Osborne Road. Some Parks and Gardens had exceptional signage of the sort which would benefit some of the lower quality Parks and Amenity Greenspaces. These included Sir Nicholas Winton Memorial Garden, Alexandra Gardens and Goswell Park.
- 8.5. Some careful increased use of more natural landscape types, including additional tree planting and the provision of controlled areas of floral meadow would increase biodiversity value.
- 8.6. Many of these open spaces contained equipped play areas. These have been audited separately, and are part of the Provision for Young People and Children typology. A number also contained outdoor gym equipment.
- 8.7. **Windsor** The standard is uniformly high. Over 70% were audited as “good.” A further four were “very good” (Thames Towpath, Baths Island, Alexandra Gardens, and Bath Pleasure Ground). Apart from a lack of signage in some isolated cases, and a shortage of seating, there were no significant problems.
- 8.8. **Maidenhead** There were no significant issues. Some improvement could be made with additional seating in places, more signage where appropriate, and some softening of otherwise formal landscapes to enhance biodiversity. 79% were “good.” One (Bridge Gardens) was “very good” in terms of quality.
- 8.9. **Ascot** has access to Public Parks and Gardens including the facilities at Broomhall Lane in Sunningdale. This is a high quality open space with a range of amenities (include South Ascot RG and Victory Field, Sunninghill).

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

QUANTITY

- 8.10. The total area of Public Parks and Gardens is 191.80 hectares.
- 8.11. An analysis is shown at table 8.2.
- 8.12. The level of provision is above that recommended by the FIT guideline of 0.8 ha/1,000 population.
- 8.13. Even though the degree of surplus reduces owing to increased population estimates by 2033, the Borough has more than that prescribed in the FIT guideline.

Table 8.2. Quantitative Analysis of Public Parks and Gardens

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2017	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2033	REQUIREMENT BY 2033	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2033
RB Windsor and Maidenhead	53	191.80	147,400	1.30	117.92 ha	73.88 ha	164,700	131.76 ha	60.04 ha

ACCESSIBILITY

- 8.14. A map indicating the location of sites, and including surrounding catchment areas utilising the FIT standard of 710m (10 minute walking distance from surrounding dwellings) is shown as figure 8.1.
- 8.15. Parks and Gardens are well distributed, and with overlapping catchments, in and around both Windsor and Maidenhead. Ascot shows a deficiency in terms of accessibility.
- 8.16. Outlying communities do not have close access to Public Parks and Gardens. However, they are well-supplied with open spaces of regional significance (e.g. Windsor Great Park, Dorney Reach, and the Savill Garden). Rural areas also have access to the Thames towpath areas, and the surrounding countryside. What is lacking is greater connectivity in terms of green routeways which could be used to connect green space, communities in towns and cities, and existing routeways and Rights of Way.
- 8.17. **Windsor** has overlapping catchments of Public Parks and Gardens, and has access to the River Thames via the towpath. There are no major accessibility issues other than the need to extend green routeways outwards into the surrounding countryside to enhance sustainable

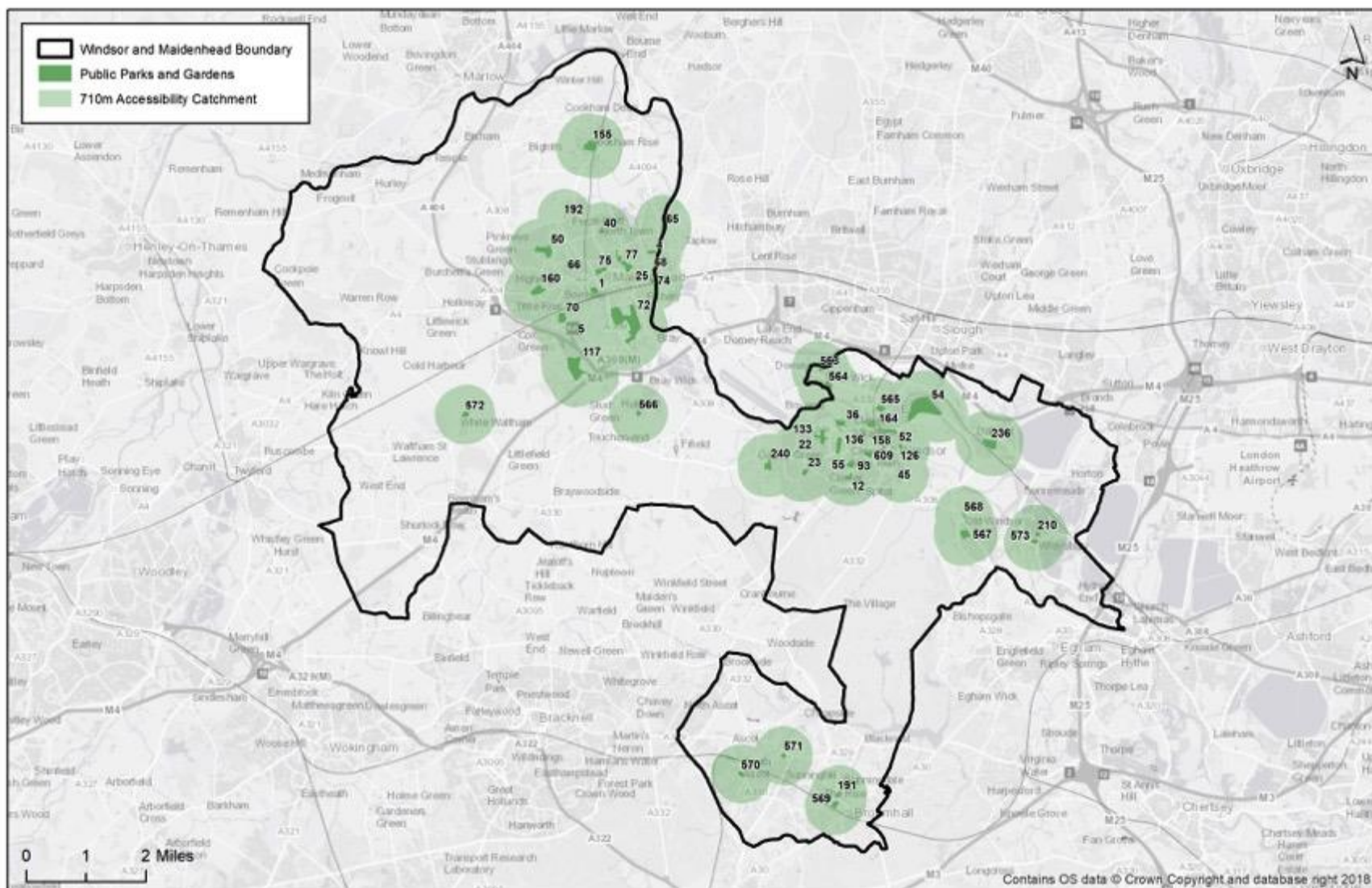
ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

access on foot and bicycle. Care must be taken to conserve these spaces to allow for growth as the local population increases in tandem with proposed increases in population.

- 8.18. **Maidenhead** is also well-served by overlapping catchments. These spaces must be conserved, and, as in the case of Windsor, reviewed in the light of future planned growth to ensure that accessibility is adequate for population increases in the town.
- 8.19. **Ascot** has more limited access to Public Parks and Gardens, and further provision should be considered, particularly in light of planned growth in the town centre. Provision of additional open space has been indicated as likely to occur as a result of this growth (see above comments relating to additional sites).
- 8.20. Developer contributions or other mechanisms should be used to ensure that this type of facility is provided to meet the multi-functional needs of people living in these semi-urbanised or suburban locations given their limited access to Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces or the accessible countryside.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 8.1: Accessibility of Public Parks and Gardens using Fields in Trust walking standards



Public Parks and Gardens accessibility catchments in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

9. NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE

9.1. A list of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces is shown as Table 9.1.

Table 9.1. List of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces in Windsor and Maidenhead, including Qualitative Ratings

Number	Location	Total%
598	Allens Field, Ascot	89%
579	Arthur Jacob Nature Reserve, Horton	76%
581	Ashley Hill Forest, Hurley	57%
577	Bell Lane Open Area, Eton Wick	61%
590	Bigfrith Common, Cookham Dean	64%
582	Blythewood, Ascot	80%
597	The Brocas and South Meadow, Eton	58%
580	Burchetts Green, Hurley	60%
39	Castle Farm Spinney, Windsor	70%
583	Cheapside, Ascot	68%
585	Cock Marsh, Cookham	68%
588	Cookham Dean Common	65%
576	Dorney Common, Dorney	41%
575	Dorney Reach, Dorney	80%
332	The Gullet, Maidenhead	62%
76	Maidenhead Thicket, Maidenhead	48%
595	Maidenhead Thicket (Woodland to East), Maidenhead	48%
78	North Town Moor, Maidenhead	58%
79	Ockwells Park, Maidenhead	77%
594	Ockwells Park Extension	56%
578	The Orchard, Bisham	61%
591	Pinkneys Green, Maidenhead	63%
59	Sutherland Grange, Dedworth	70%
604	White Waltham and Biff Bredcroft Lane	42%
586	Widbrook Common, Cookham	49%
574	Windsor Great Park	100%
587	Winter Hill, Cookham	60%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Scores (weighted)

Very poor = 0% - 20%
Poor = 21% - 40%
Average = 41% - 60%
Good = 61% - 80%
Very good = 81% - 100%



QUALITY

- 9.2. Full details of the qualitative assessment for this type of green space, which includes woodland, heathland, meadow, and other, similar, natural or semi-natural landscapes are shown in Appendix 1.
- 9.3. There are 27 green spaces within this category. Fifteen of these spaces were audited as “good.” Two were rated as “very good.”
- 9.4. There are some areas where quality could be improved:
- In some of these areas there was little to advertise their presence. This creates an unwelcoming environment
 - Some had limited access to ancillary facilities. In this sort of green space litter bins are often confined to car park areas and entrances to encourage visitors to remove their own litter. However, there was a general shortage of seating, which is a significant attraction to visitors, and in particular the less able-bodied
 - Access could be improved by better all-weather footpaths.
- 9.5. Windsor Great Park has been included in this category because of the considerable area of natural and semi-natural greenspace available to residents of the Borough. No significant problems could be identified. The Park, Savill Garden and associated green spaces were immaculately maintained, had excellent visitor facilities, and were welcoming and well-presented. Dorney Reach and Dorney Common are also close the Borough boundary, and provide high quality facilities.
- 9.6. **Windsor** residents have very ready access to the Jubilee River along the Dorney Reach, Windsor Great Park, Dorney Common, and two Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces in the town at Castle Farm Spinney and Sutherland Grange. The latter were both well maintained, but need better signage and seating facilities. Dorney Reach is very attractive, with a range of natural landscapes, good informative signage, and an excellent all-weather footpath system. Dorney Common is rather featureless, and would benefit from more tree planting.
- 9.7. **Maidenhead** has similar excellent access to Windsor Great Park and Dorney Reach. It also has access to Maidenhead Thicket, The Gullet, North Town Moor, and Ockwells Park. Maidenhead Thicket and North Town Moor were “average” in quality. North Town Moor had no benches or litter bins. Maidenhead Thicket has few facilities and inadequate signage. The Gullet was well maintained, and had a good footpath for pedestrians and cyclists beside the railway line.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

9.8. **Ascot** has access to Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace at Blythewood and Cheapside, and, like other parts of the Borough, it is within the catchment for Windsor Great Park. It is also ringed by countryside, including the well-maintained Kings Ride and Nine Mile Ride areas to the west adjacent to Bracknell. This includes the large Countryside Centre on Nine Mile Ride (The Lookout) and Englemere Pond in Bracknell Forest.

QUANTITY

9.9. The total area of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces is well over 2,400 ha.

9.10. An analysis is shown at table 9.2.

9.11. The level of provision is well beyond that recommended by the FIT guideline of 1.8 ha/1,000 population.

9.12. Much of this is on the edge of the Borough, but must be included given the regional catchment of a number of significant open spaces (e.g. Windsor Great Park, Dorney Reach and Savill Garden).

Table 9.2. Quantitative Analysis of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2017	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2033	REQUIREMENT BY 2033	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2033
RB Windsor and Maidenhead	27	2433.53	147,400	16.51 ha	265.32 ha	2168.21 ha	164,700	296.46	2137.07 ha

ACCESSIBILITY

9.13. A map indicating the location of sites, and including surrounding catchment areas utilising the FIT standard of 720m (approximately 10 minute walking distance from surrounding dwellings) is shown as figure 9.1.

9.14. Provision to Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace is excellent to all parts of the Borough given the proximity of Windsor Great Park and Dorney Reach to the north, and Nine Mile Ride with its Countryside Centre and Kings Ride to the south west.

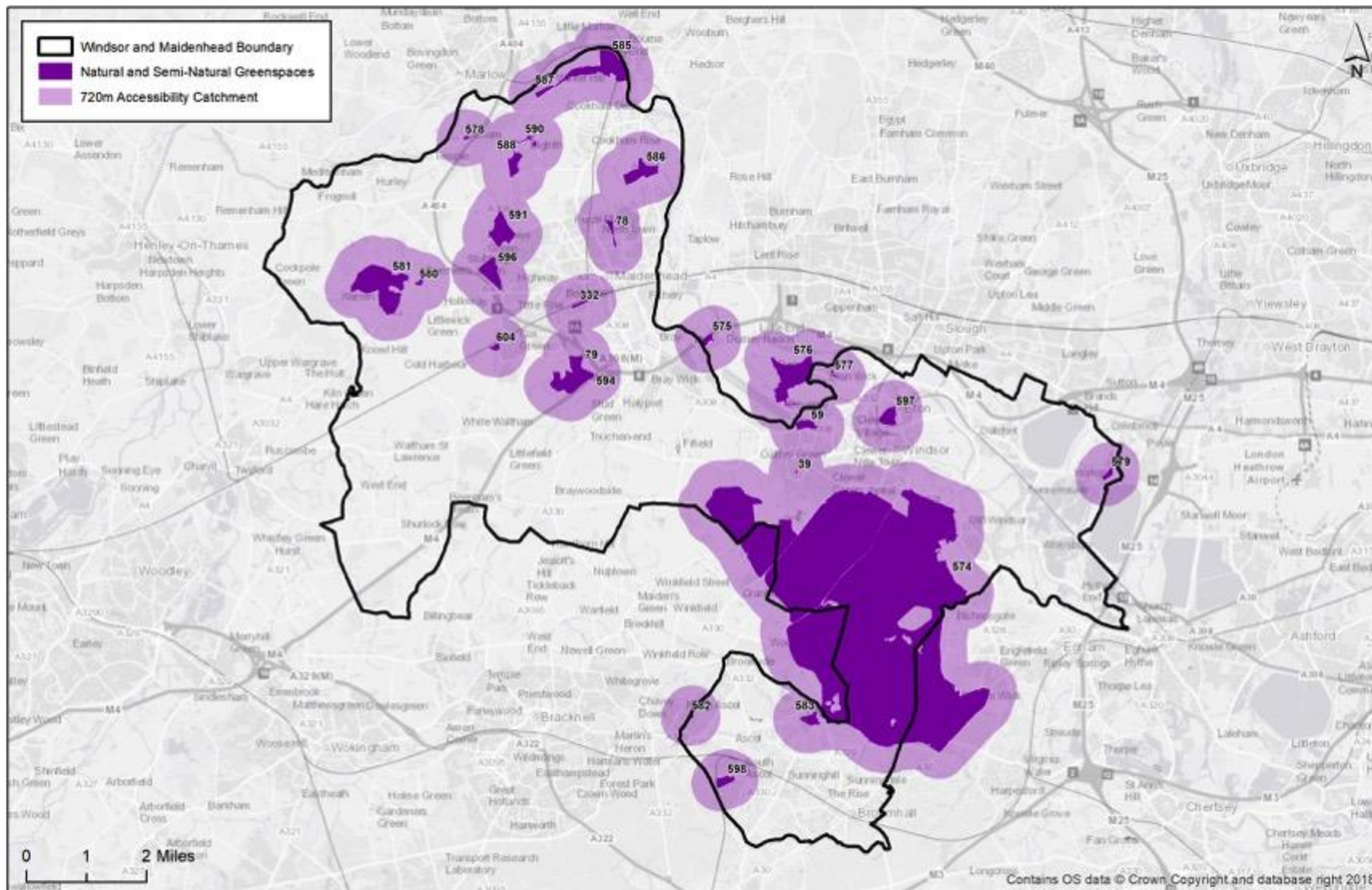
ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- 9.15. **Windsor** has close access to Windsor Great Park, Dorney Reach and Dorney Common as well as to Castle Farm Spinney and Sutherland Grange in the west of the town.
- 9.16. **Maidenhead** has excellent access to Windsor Great Park and Dorney Reach. It also has four significantly sized Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces within the town.⁴
- 9.17. **Ascot** has access to Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace at Blythewood and Cheapside, and there are large areas of woodland around Bracknell to the west, including the Countryside Centre at Nine Mile Ride; Chobham Common; and Windsor Great Park. This is a significant countryside attraction of regional significance, with a high ropes adventure, interpretation centre, and walks and bicycle rides.
- 9.18. Across the Borough there is some shortage to locally accessible Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace. However, there is no overall quantitative shortfall, and access to the surrounding countryside is good. There are significant natural greenspaces to the east of the Borough, including walks along the river Colne.
- 9.19. Whilst there is no significant shortage of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace in the region, linkages could be improved with the addition of green and blue corridors. These would link communities, connect open spaces, create valuable habitats, and provide an excellent sustainable network for outdoor relaxation, walking and cycling. seven sites including overlapping catchments serving the town. There is also access to adjoining countryside.

⁴ In December 2018 the Borough Council purchased a 44.5 hectare site to the north of Maidenhead, adjacent to the river Thames. The site, to be named “Battlemead Common” is to be established as an informal natural Public Open Space, to be opened to the public in Spring 2019.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 9.1: Accessibility to Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace Using Fields in Trust Walking Standards



Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces accessibility catchments in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

10. AMENITY GREENSPACE

10.1. A list of Amenity Greenspaces is shown as Table 10.1.

Table 10.1. List of Amenity Greenspaces in Windsor and Maidenhead, Including Qualitative Ratings

Number	Location	Total%
522	Barley Mead, Cox Green	68%
103	Bellropes Meadow, Cookham	67%
165	Beverley Gardens, Maidenhead	56%
592	Bray Green, Bray	57%
69	Brill Green, Maidenhead	62%
73	Cherwell Close, Maidenhead	47%
523	Cockpole Green, Hurley	52%
584	Cookham Moor	68%
589	Cricket Common, Cookham Dean	69%
71	Dorchester Close, Maidenhead	56%
10	Greenfields, Maidenhead	60%
182	Gringer Hill (adj. St Piran's School), Maidenhead	54%
56	Heynes Green, Maidenhead	55%
220	Keeler Close, Windsor	58%
599	Knowl Hill Common, Hurley	72%
169	Laggan Road, Maidenhead	53%
605	Littlewick Green, White Waltham	64%
596	Maidenhead Thicket (grassland to east), Maidenhead	58%
524	The Manor/Bells of Duseley Riverside, Old Windsor	74%
175	Manor House Lane, Maidenhead	60%
101	Nell Wynne Memorial Garden, Windsor	54%
21	Nightingale Walk, Windsor	66%
593	North Town Moor Extension, Maidenhead	65%
196	Ockwells Road, Maidenhead	55%
178	Oliver Road, Ascot	61%
130	The Promenade, Maidenhead	91%
606	Stockdales Road, Eton	57%
216	Stuart Way, Windsor	52%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Number	Location	Total%
144	Thames Path	67%
8	Thurlby Way, Maidenhead	55%
47	Treesmill Drive, Maidenhead	53%
226	Vale Road/Maidenhead Road, Windsor	52%
602	Waltham Grove Park	60%
600	Waltham St Lawrence, Adji Pool Lane	44%
30	Waylands, Wraysbury	54%
601	West End and Behind Primary School, Waltham St Lawrence	56%
186	Whitely Road, Windsor	52%
61	Wood Close, Windsor	64%
125	York Stream Memorial Gardens, Windsor	66%

Scores (weighted)

- Very poor = 0% - 20%
- Poor = 21% - 40%
- Average = 41% - 60%
- Good = 61% - 80%
- Very good = 81% - 100%



QUALITY

- 10.2. Details of the qualitative audit are shown at Appendix 1.
- 10.3. There are 39 listed Amenity Greenspaces in the Borough. 62% were in “average” condition. 36% were in “good” condition. One was “very good” (The Promenade).
- 10.4. Many of these sites are relatively large (e.g. Waylands, Laggan Road and Whitely Road), and provide attractive landscaped areas on the street scene which can also be used for informal recreation. These are, however, a number of quality issues:
 - Overall standards of maintenance were generally quite high. This included grass cutting standards and cleanliness

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- They are usually limited in offering welcoming signage. In a number of cases there was obvious local interest which would contribute to creating a “sense of place” for those living in the area. In such spaces a welcome sign, or in some cases, interpretative signage is needed
- Ancillary facilities are limited. Many lack litter bins, which appears to encourage an increase in littering, and are also deficient in the provision of appropriate seating. Examples include Waylands and Laggan Road. Some benches lack arms, making them difficult to use by the less able-bodied
- Some softening in terms of additional tree and meadow planting would improve amenity value, enhance biodiversity, and increase the availability of shade.

- 10.5. In **Windsor** there is a total of seven Amenity Greenspaces. There are others in Eton and Old Windsor. The key quality issues which need to be considered in terms of improvement are to increase the range of ancillary facilities. This includes rubbish bins, but also benches. Standards of maintenance were high, but more could be done to increase biodiversity by judicious use of additional tree planting and other natural landscape types such as the use of areas of wild or floral meadow. Signage was generally absent or very limited. Three sites were “good” in terms of quality, and four were “average.”
- 10.6. In **Maidenhead** there are 13 Amenity Greenspaces. Ten of these were in “average” condition. The issues were similar to those in Windsor. Attention needs to be paid to the provision of benches and litter bins, signage could be improved, and landscapes could be softened to create habitats and to enhance biodiversity. The York Stream Memorial Garden and Brill Green were both well maintained, and were “good” at the time of audit. The Promenade has standards which are very high, and there are no significant deficiencies.
- 10.7. **Ascot** has two Amenity Greenspaces. Oliver Road is a lawn area, but is surrounded by trees, and was “good” when audited. The Nell Gwynne Memorial Garden was well maintained, but had no benches or litter bins, and was poorly signposted. It was “average” in terms of quality.

QUANTITY

- 10.8. The total area of Amenity Greenspace throughout the Borough is in excess of 90 hectares.
- 10.9. Sites of 0.2 ha or above in size are included for the purposes of calculation.
- 10.10. A quantitative analysis is shown in Table 10.2.
- 10.11. This currently equates to adequate levels of provision against the FIT national guideline of 0.6 ha/1,000 population. Because of the anticipated increase in population by 2033, the current level of provision would leave a shortfall of 6 hectares. This needs to be mitigated by ensuring that current levels of provision are increased by including Amenity Greenspace in new development.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 10.2. Quantitative Analysis of Amenity Greenspace

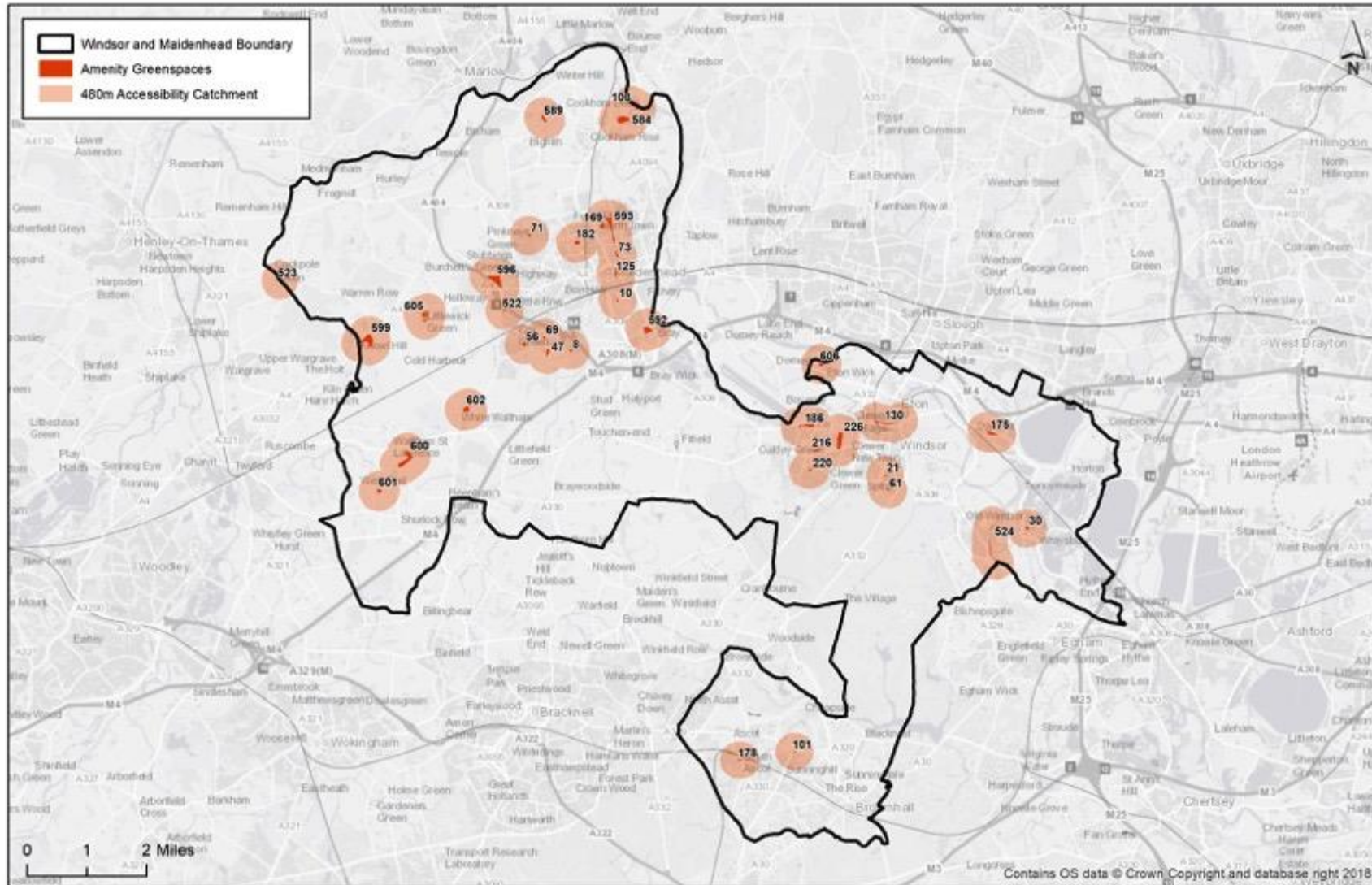
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2014	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2033	REQUIREMENT BY 2033	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2033
RB Windsor and Maidenhead	39	92.77	147,400	0.63	88.44 ha	4.33 ha	164,700	98.82 ha	6.05 ha

ACCESSIBILITY

- 10.12. A map indicating the location of sites, and including surrounding catchment areas utilising the FIT standard of 480m walking distance from surrounding dwellings (6 minute walk time) is shown as figure 10.1.
- 10.13. Accessibility indicates a shortfall in a number of communities. There are clusters of provision in Windsor and Maidenhead, but there is a shortfall in other areas. This needs to be balanced against access to large Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces, Parks and Gardens, both within the Borough and just outside. Windsor Great Park, the Savill Garden and Dorney Reach are all on the edge of the Borough, and there are good linkages running alongside the Thames.
- 10.14. In **Windsor** there are overlapping catchments to the north, centre, and south east of the town, but there is a shortfall to the south around Clewer Green. There is good provision of Parks and Gardens in the town, which acts in mitigation of a shortfall of Amenity Greenspace.
- 10.15. **Maidenhead** has overlapping catchments to the north, east and south of the town, but much of the centre on both sides of the Bath Road is short in terms of accessibility. Public Parks and Gardens, are, however, well provided, and mitigates this shortfall.
- 10.16. **Ascot** has two Amenity Greenspaces. There is a shortfall in provision in the town.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 10.1: Accessibility of Amenity Greenspace using Fields in Trust walking standards



Amenity Greenspaces accessibility catchments in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

11. PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

QUALITY

- 11.1 Details of the quality audit are shown at Appendix 1.
- 11.2. There are 61 equipped play areas in the Borough. Most were rated either “good” or “average,” although the percentage of “good” sites was significantly higher (57%).
- 11.3. A list of Provision for Children and Young People is shown in Table 11.1.
- 11.4. In terms of quality:
- Most were at least adequately maintained, some high standards of grass cutting and litter collection
 - A number of sites had equipment with bark safety surfacing. This is usually adequate if well-maintained, but requires attention to check for foreign objects which may cause injury, and must be regularly topped up
 - Some sites need attention to avoid any risk of injury from uneven surfacing
 - Some sites had good standards of signage, others were relatively poor and unwelcoming
 - Many would benefit from landscaping to make them more attractive, and to provide shade for children and young people, parents and guardians
 - A significant number had equipment, but nowhere to carry out less formal activities (e.g. kickabout areas, picnic sites, etc.)
 - Facilities for young people such as “pump tracks” and “iplay” could be introduced
 - Greater use of “green play” facilities would be an advantage, particularly in more rural locations.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 11.1. List of Provision for Children and Young People in Windsor and Maidenhead (Including Quality Ratings)

Number	Location	Total %
501	Alfred Major Recreation Ground, Cookham	53%
502	Aysgarth Park, Holyport	42%
20	Bachelors Acre, Windsor	74%
503	Barley Mead, Cox Green	76%
504	Blythewood, Ascot	77%
97	Boyn Grove Park, Maidenhead	64%
505	Broomhall Recreation Ground, Sunningdale	61%
43	Bruce Walk, Windsor	68%
506	Cheapside, Ascot	80%
11	Cherwell Close, Maidenhead	66%
507	Choseley Road, Knowl Hill, Hurley	48%
136B	Clewer Memorial Recreation Ground, Windsor	78%
236B	Datchet Recreation Ground, Datchet	73%
49	Dedworth Manor, Windsor	62%
16	Desborough Park, Maidenhead	76%
608	Eton Recreation Ground	63%
607	Eton Wick Recreation Ground	66%
6	Filmer Road, Windsor	54%
14	Foster Avenue, Windsor	70%
53	Greenfields, Maidenhead	59%
508	Green Lane, Bisham	58%
210B	The Green, Wraysbury	66%
509	Grove Park, White Waltham	57%
510	Haywards Mead Recreation Ground, Eton Wick	53%
511	Henley Road, Hurley	48%
46	Heynes Green, Maidenhead	56%
29	Home Park, Windsor	72%
15	Imperial Park, Windsor	66%
512	Jubilee Field, Bray	66%
27	Keeler Close, Windsor	63%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Number	Location	Total %
240B	Keneally Park, Windsor	66%
62	Kidwells Park, Maidenhead	75%
17	Kings Quarter, Maidenhead	67%
38	Laggan Road, Maidenhead	60%
184	Lancaster Road, Maidenhead	57%
7	Longbourn, Windsor	56%
41	Magnet Leisure Centre, Maidenhead	57%
154	Moffy Hill, Maidenhead	59%
32	Nightingale Walk, Windsor	65%
19	Oaken Grove, Maidenhead	74%
64	Ockwells Road, Maidenhead	77%
513	Old Windsor Recreation Ground, Old Windsor	60%
33	Osborne Road, Windsor	60%
67	Raymond Road, Maidenhead	69%
3	Riverside Gardens, Maidenhead	71%
26	Ross Road, Maidenhead	59%
48	Sawyers Close, Windsor	69%
188	Shifford Crescent, Maidenhead	51%
51	Sinclair Close Park, Windsor	68%
514	South Ascot Recreation Ground, Ascot	86%
515	South Meadow Lane Recreation Ground, Eton	59%
516	Springfield Park, Holyport	38%
517	Stockdales Road Recreation Ground, Eton Wick	57%
42	Switchback Road, Maidenhead	61%
2	Treesmill Drive, Maidenhead	53%
28	Vansittart, Windsor	65%
518	Victory Field, Sunninghill	72%
519	War Memorial Hall, Holyport	70%
521	Wessex Way, Cox Green	71%
34	Wolf Lane, Windsor	60%
522	Wraysbury Village Green, Wraysbury	64%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Scores (weighted)

Very poor = 0% - 20%
Poor = 21% - 40%
Average = 41% - 60%
Good = 61% - 80%
Very good = 81% - 100%



- 11.5. In **Windsor** there are three LAPs, 14 LEAP's and seven NEAPs. All LAP's were "good" in terms quality, although Dedworth Manor is not enclosed. Twelve of the 14 LEAP's were also "good." Five of the NEAPs were "good," and two were "average." Many lacked informative and welcoming signage, with a point of contact for enquiries. Nearly all were well maintained, but lacked landscaping. This provides a more welcoming space for children and young people to regularly play, and provides shade in summer.
- 11.6. **Maidenhead** has five LAPs, 13 LEAPs and seven NEAPs. Four of the LAPs were "average," and one was "good." Seven of the LEAPs were "good" and six were "average." Four of the NEAPs were "good," and three were "average." Landscaping was limited in the main to grass with some trees. Safer surfacing is reaching the point where it needs replacing at Moffy Hill and Shifford Crescent. A number of the play areas were on bark safety surfacing.
- 11.7. **Ascot** has one LAP, which was "good," and one LEAP, which was "average."
- 11.8. In other parts of the Borough, there are two LEAP's in Old Windsor. Both were rated "good." The NEAP at Cookham Rise was only "average." The surface is uneven and will need attention in the near future. There is a NEAP in Datchet Recreation Ground. It is "good" in qualitative terms.

QUANTITY

- 11.9. The total area of Provision for Children and Young People is 10.31 hectares.
- 11.10. An analysis is shown at table 11.2.
- 11.11. The level of provision is below that recommended by the FIT guideline of 0.25 ha/1,000 population of equipped play facilities.
- 11.12. It is likely that part of the reason for the relative shortfall is because play facilities in the Borough are fairly small in area with tight boundaries surrounding equipment. Play facilities in the form of less formal areas, and of "kickabout" provision would increase the area, and opportunities for, play for children and young people. It will be particularly important to ensure that sufficient play space is included in new development to account for a growing population through the Local Plan period.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Table 11.2. Quantitative Analysis of Facilities for Children and Young People

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2014	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2033	REQUIREMENT BY 2033	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2033
RB Windsor and Maidenhead	61	10.27	147,400	0.07	36.85 ha	26.58 ha	164,700	41.18 ha	30.91 ha

ACCESSIBILITY

11.13. Maps indicating accessibility to, and locations of, Provision for Children and Young People are shown as figures 11.1., 11.2., and 11.3. These indicate catchments as defined by Fields in Trust in relation to the following:

- **Local Areas for Play (LAPs) aimed at very young children: 100m²;**
- **Locally Equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) aimed at children who can go out to play independently: 400m²; and**
- **Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs) aimed at older children: 1,000m².**

11.14. The distribution of LAPs is confined to larger settlements in Maidenhead, and Ascot. Most LEAPs are in Windsor and Maidenhead. Most NEAPs are situated in Windsor and Maidenhead.

11.15. In **Windsor**, there are only four LAPs covering the town itself and Old Windsor. There needs to be provision of this sort, predominantly for toddlers, in other parts of the town, and to take account of projected residential growth. LEAPs are relatively well distributed around the town, as are NEAPs.

11.16. **Maidenhead** has a cluster of LAPs to the east and south, but no provision of this sort for toddlers and younger children in the centre and west. There is a cluster of LEAPs in the centre, north and south, but a shortfall in the west of the town. NEAPs are situated in the north, centre and east of the town, but additional provision is needed in the east, and to take account of potentially increasing residential populations in the growth areas.

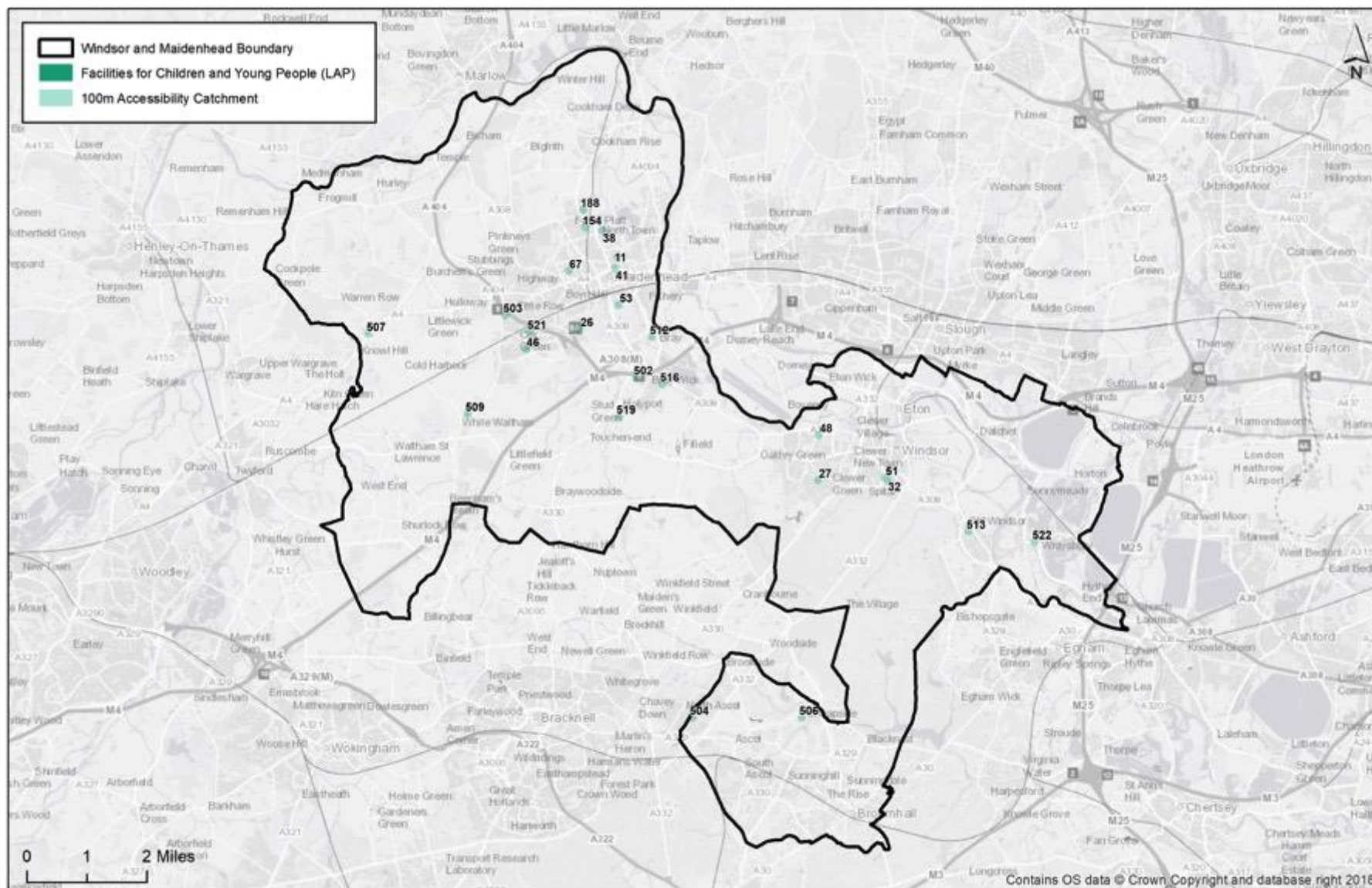
11.17. In **Ascot** there is provision of equipped play in the town in Victory Fields, Broomhall Lane and South Ascot Racecourse play area. This needs remediation, particularly in the light of growth plans for the town.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- 11.18. Play facilities of all types, whether LAPs, LEAPs or NEAPs, are required in other communities in the Borough. This includes Sunninghill, Old Windsor, Eton, Cookham Rise, and communities to the west including Hurley, Burchett's Green, White Waltham, Waltham St Lawrence and Shottesbrooke.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

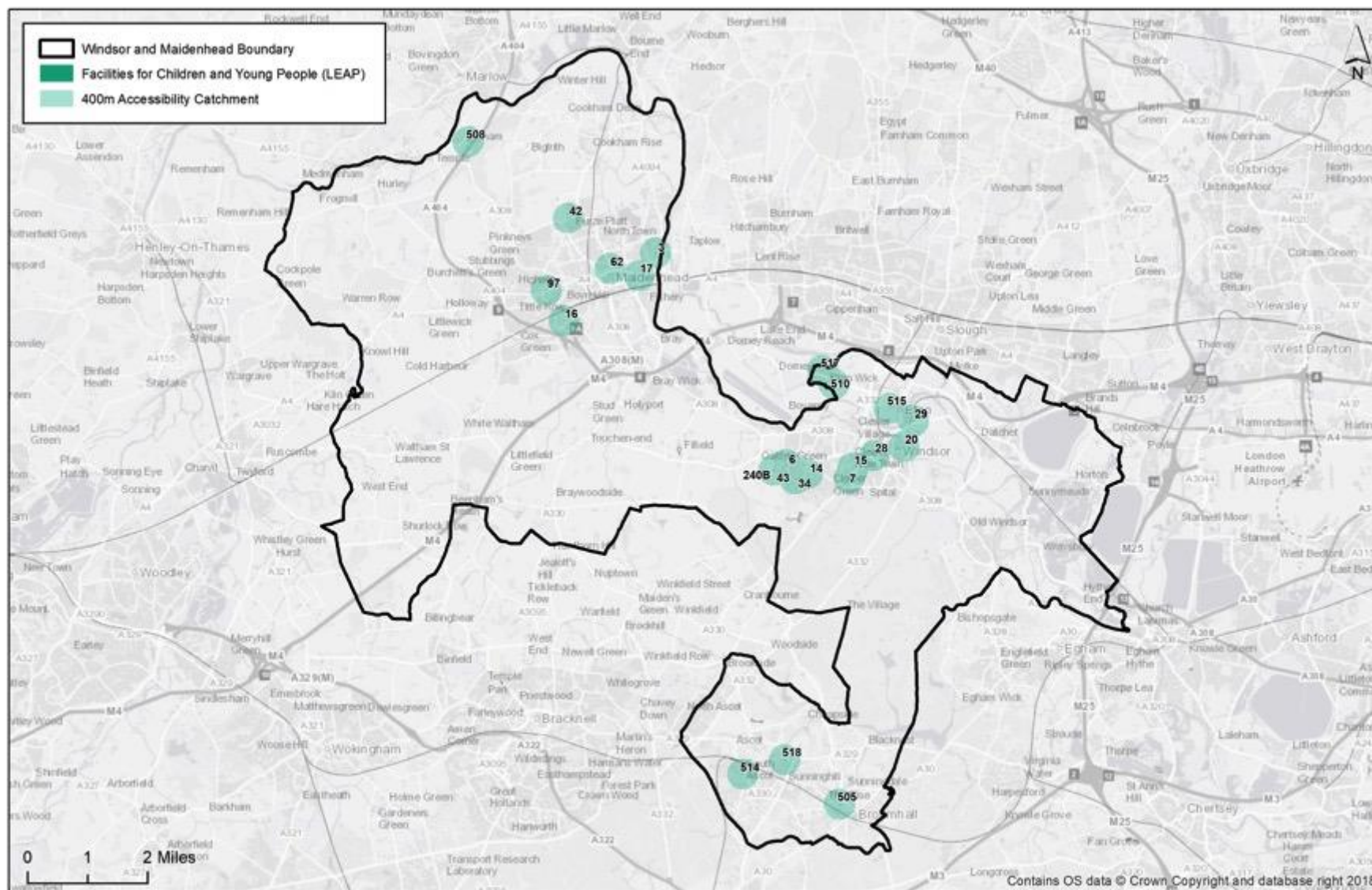
Figure 11.1: Accessibility of LAPs using Fields in Trust Walking Standards



Facilities for Children and Young People (LAP) accessibility catchments in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

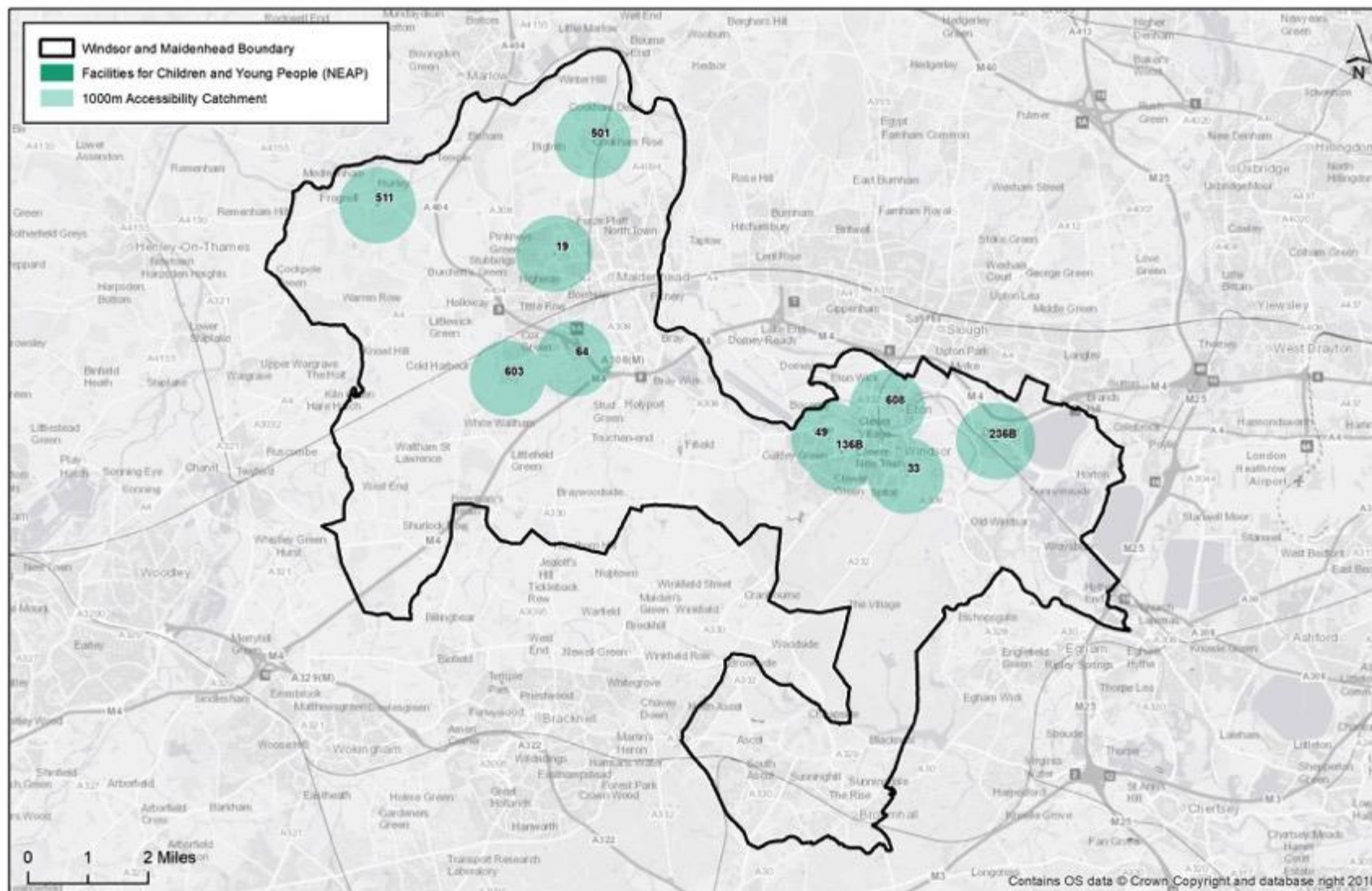
Figure 11.2.: Accessibility of LEAPs using Fields in Trust Walking Standards



Facilities for Children and Young People (LEAP) accessibility catchments in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 11.3.: Accessibility of NEAPs using Fields in Trust Walking Standards



Facilities for Children and Young People (NEAP) accessibility catchments in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

12. ALLOTMENTS

QUALITY

12.1. Details of the qualitative audit for Allotments are at Appendix 1.

12.2. A list of allotment sites is shown at Table 12.1.

Table 12.1. List of Allotments in Windsor and Maidenhead (Including Qualitative Ratings)

Number	Location	Total%
557	Alfred Major Park, Cookham	72%
559	Alleyns Lane, Cookham	70%
546	Blackmoor Lane, Maidenhead	70%
227	Bolton Road, Windsor	76%
555	Bray Village Hall Allotments	59%
547	Breadcroft Road, Maidenhead	71%
548	Brownfield Gardens, Maidenhead	66%
562	Cheapside	57%
560	Church Road, Old Windsor	65%
561	Church Road, Sunningdale	72%
36B	Clewer Park, Windsor	76%
225	Clewer Fuel, Windsor	45%
549	Cookham Road, Maidenhead	65%
550	Courthouse Road, Maidenhead	61%
553	The Croft, Maidenhead	60%
230	Fairground, Green Lane, Windsor	43%
556	Gays Lane Field Holyport	59%
226	The Glebe (Maidenhead Road, Windsor)	76%
551	Green Lane, Maidenhead	62%
554	Ray Mill Road West (Jubilee), Maidenhead	67%
229	Spital, Windsor	77%
552	St Mark's Crescent, Maidenhead	61%
558	Sutton Road, Cookham	68%
545	Vansittart Road, Windsor	52%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Scores (weighted)

Very poor = 0% - 20%
Poor = 21% - 40%
Average = 41% - 60%
Good = 61% - 80%
Very good = 81% - 100%



12.3. There are 24 Allotment sites in the Borough. Sixteen were rated “good,” but two were “poor.” These are the sites at Clewer Fuel and Fairground.

12.4. Qualitative issues include:

- Site access in the form of car parking provision and footpaths was poor in some cases
- Signage was poor on two sites, and lacked a welcome, location name, contact details, or information about the site
- Boundaries were very poor at some sites
- With the exception of Spital ancillary facilities (seating, etc.) were limited
- Allotment sites score well, as did those in the District, in terms of environmental considerations. They have a wide diversity of often heritage species unavailable on the market, and thus are important in increasing the gene pool. They are free-draining, and reduce the risk of flash flooding in vulnerable areas
- The sites generally lacked landscaping at entrances, which would have made them more attractive, particularly in residential areas
- Clewer Fuel Allotment site gave the impression of being run down
- There was limited access to Fairground, and no signage.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

QUANTITY

- 12.5. The total area of Allotments, which includes 24 sites, is approximately 46 hectares.
- 12.6. An analysis is shown at table 12.1.
- 12.7. There is no Fields in Trust guideline for allotments. However, the Thorpe Report arising from the Departmental Committee of Inquiry into Allotments, 1969, made 44 major recommendations. One was a recommendation that the standard level of provision should be 0.2 ha per 1,000 population.
- 12.8. Despite the fact that against this standard, there is a surplus of allotment land in the Borough, demand is unusually high. Waiting lists for plots typically range from one year to four years in duration. Given Borough demand, steps should therefore be taken to protect allotment land.

Table 12.1. Quantitative Analysis of Allotments (Including Qualitative Ratings)

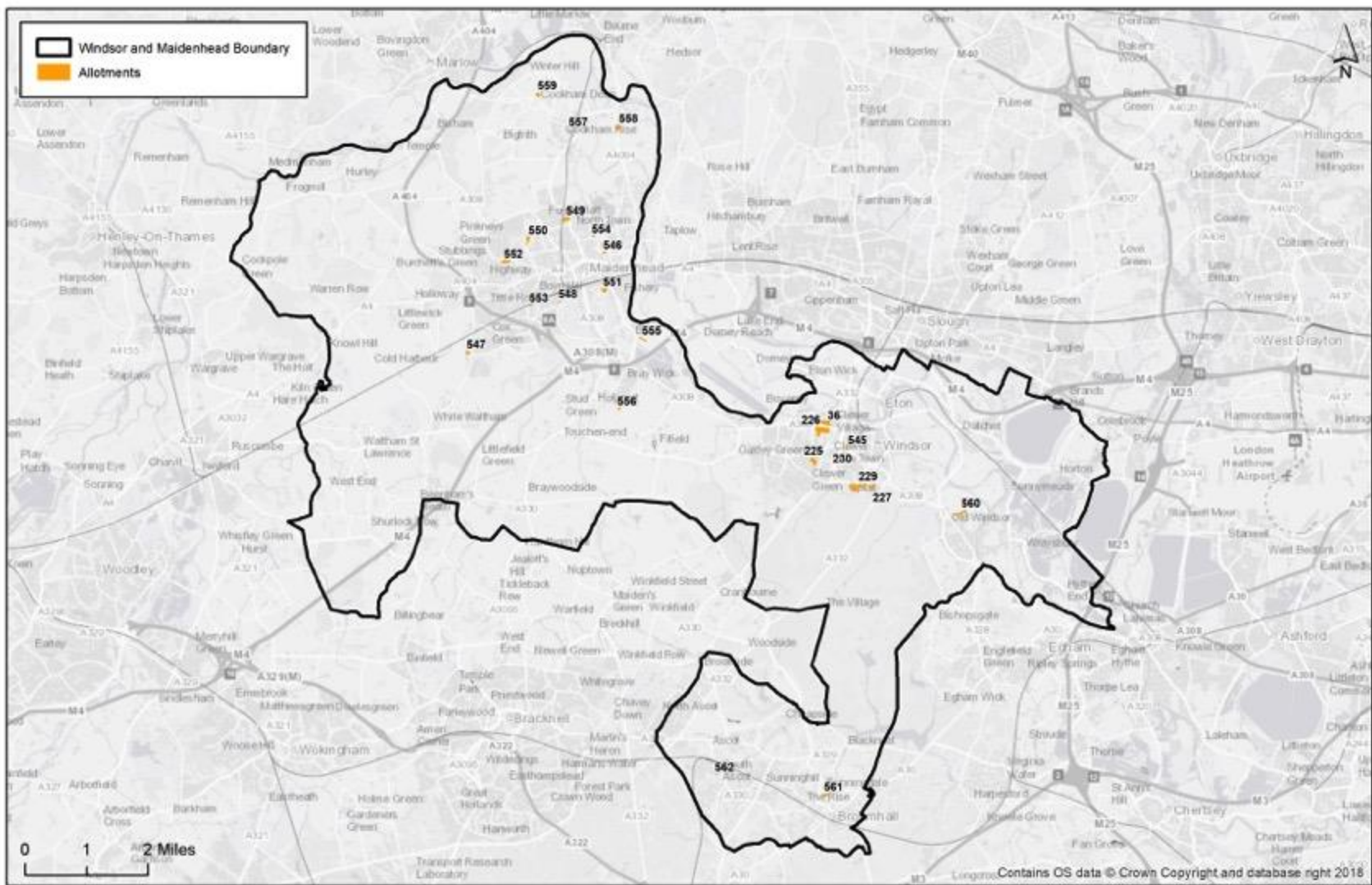
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2014	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2033	REQUIREMENT BY 2033	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2033
RB Windsor and Maidenhead	24	45.54	147,400	0.26	29.48 ha	16.06 ha	164,700	32.94 ha	12.60 ha

ACCESSIBILITY

- 12.9. There is no Fields in Trust or other definitive national standard for accessibility in relation to Allotments.
- 12.10. A map indicating the location of sites is shown as figure 12.1.
- 12.11. Accessibility is generally good, although there is some shortfall to the north west of the Borough. Facilities need to be provided elsewhere, either in the form of traditional Allotment space for the growing of food (vegetables and fruit) or in the form of space for community leisure gardens for food production or outdoor relaxation.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 12.1: Location of Allotments



Allotments in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

13. CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS

QUALITY

- 13.1. This consists of sites managed by the Borough as well as parish and town councils, or prominent churchyard burial sites. All are suitable for outdoor recreational purposes, and usually have fine heritage and local interest value.
- 13.2. Details of the qualitative audit are shown at Appendix 1.
- 13.3. A list of cemeteries in the Borough is shown at Table 13.1.

Table 13.1. List of Cemeteries in Windsor and Maidenhead (Including Qualitative Ratings)

Number	Location	Total%
194	All Saints Cemetery	59%
527	Bisham & Cookham, Cookham	71%
539	Bray Parish Cemetery	63%
525	Braywick Cemetery, Braywick Road, Maidenhead SL6 1DH	82%
544	Church Lane, Sunninghill	73%
542	Church Road Cemetery, Old Windsor	68%
540	Cookham Parish Cemetery	75%
533	Crimp Hill, Old Windsor	71%
541	Datchet Cemetery	73%
531	Datchet Parish	61%
538	Eton Parish Cemetery	65%
537	Eton Wick, Eton Wick Road	55%
536	Holy Trinity, Sunningdale	71%
543	Kiln Lane Cemetery, Sunningdale	73%
528	Oakley Green Cemetery, Maidenhead Road, Windsor SL4 5UJ	78%
610	St Andrew's Church, Wraysbury	76%
526	St. Lukes, St. Lukes Road, Maidenhead	78%
534	St. Peter & St. Andrew's Church, Old Windsor	71%
535	Sunningdale Parish	71%
529	Vale Road Cemetery, Vale Road, Windsor	64%
214	Windsor Cemetery	69%
530	Windsor Parish Church	60%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Scores (weighted)

Very poor = 0% - 20%
Poor = 21% - 40%
Average = 41% - 60%
Good = 61% - 80%
Very good = 81% - 100%



13.4. In relation to qualitative issues:

- Standards of maintenance were generally high
- In general, there was little signage at entrances, and limited interpretation. This is a missed opportunity for visitors who would greatly benefit from an enhanced “sense of place” if given better interpretation
- Memorials at some sites are beginning to lean, and therefore it would be worth regularly reviewing safety standards and taking any necessary steps to reinstate these gravestones if they become unsafe
- There is a shortage of seating and litter bins at some sites.

QUANTITY

13.5. There are no defined guidelines in terms of quantitative standards for Cemeteries and Churchyards. Any standard would be hindered by the different types of cemeteries and churchyards encountered, including:

- **Churchyards which are still accepting burials**
- **Cemeteries which are still open for burial**
- **Churchyards which are redundant**
- **Cemeteries which are full**
- **Woodland burial.**

13.6. Any standard would also need to differentiate between the primary purpose of a cemetery or churchyard (i.e. for burial), and its purpose for informal recreation.

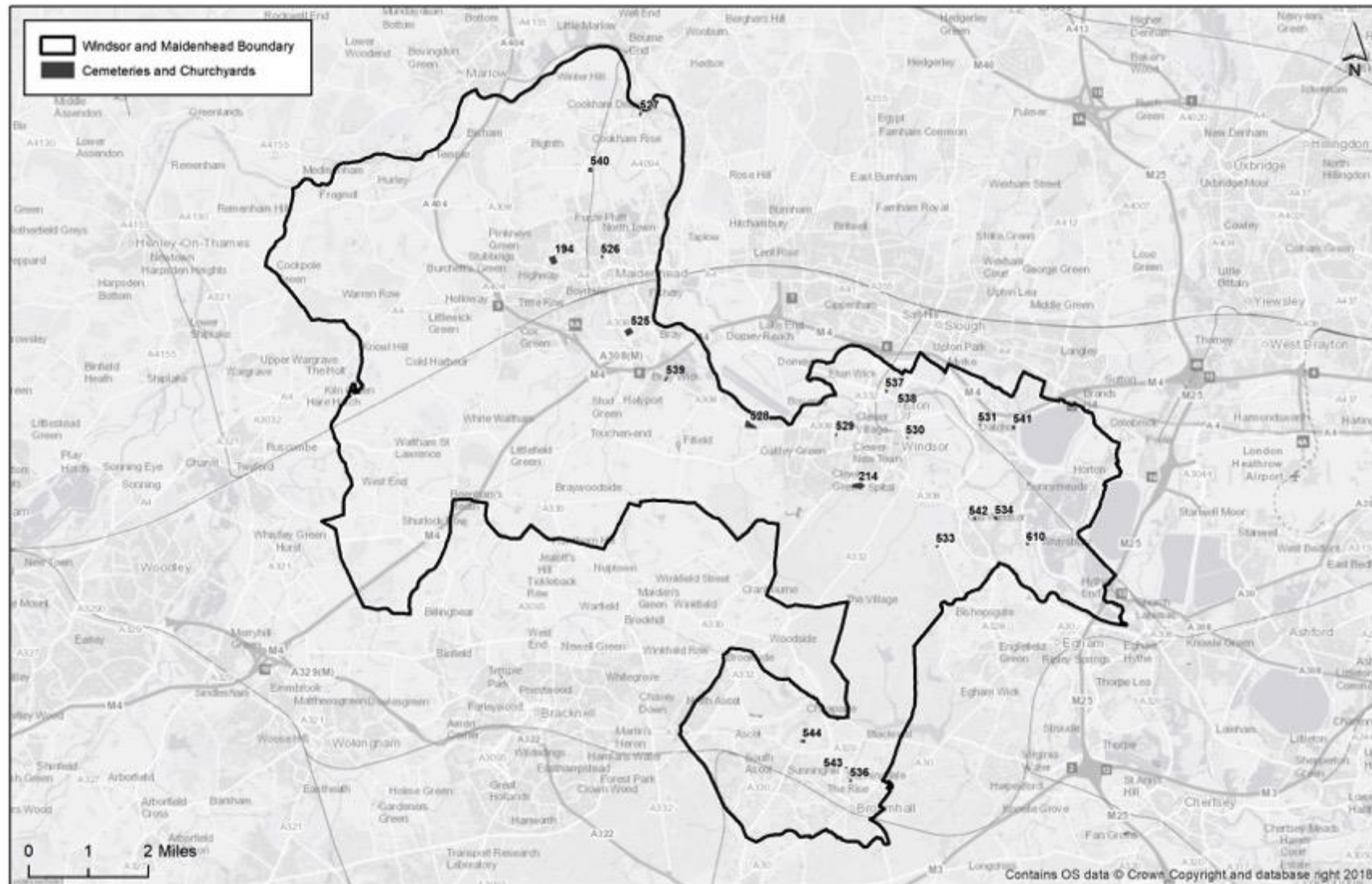
ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

ACCESSIBILITY

- 13.7. A map indicating the location of sites, and including surrounding catchment areas is shown as figure 13.1.
- 13.8. It should be noted that the standard is for the purposes access to outdoor recreation, and does not relate to available burial space, for which there is no recognised standard.
- 13.9. It should be noted that the results of the 2008 Open Space Study indicated a shortage of burial space at Eton and Datchet. However, it would be prudent to carry out a review of all burial sites in the Borough in order to ensure that supply is adequate not just at the current time, but to meet future needs as the population increases.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 13.1: Location of Cemeteries and Burial Grounds



Cemeteries and Churchyards in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

14. TOTAL OPEN SPACE PROVISION IN THE BOROUGH

14.1. This section analyses total open space provision throughout the Borough.

QUALITY

14.1. There are a number of common qualitative issues which are analysed below.

14.2. Details of the qualitative audit by type are shown at Appendix 1.

14.3. In relation to the quality of open spaces throughout the Borough:

- Standards of maintenance and provision were high in comparison to other local authorities in the United Kingdom
- There are few health and safety issues other than the need to continually assess the condition and effectiveness of equipment and safety surfacing in equipped play areas. Monuments in cemeteries need to be regularly assessed as many were erected in the 19th Century, and are prone to sinkage and leaning
- Horticultural maintenance had been carried out to a high standard in most sites
- Most open spaces had low levels of littering. This could be reduced by introducing more litter bins in larger Amenity Greenspaces, where appropriate
- Signage was a problem in all types of open space. Larger Parks and Gardens were well supplied with informative and educational interpretation. Many of the smaller Park sites, Amenity Greenspaces, and playgrounds had limited, or no, provision. This would make open spaces more welcoming, help to create a “sense of place,” and encourage more visits
- Seating should be provided in the larger open spaces to encourage greater usage
- Many play areas are exciting and imaginative. Greater emphasis on extending this approach to include a wider range of facilities for young people and children would provide enhanced learning, health and social benefits. These include introducing and extending concepts such as “iplay,” “green play,” and pump tracks
- Greater use of “softer” and more natural landscapes (e.g. greater tree planting, floral meadow, etc.) would enhance biodiversity and provide greater variety, even by integrating into more formal open spaces.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

QUANTITY

- 14.4. Quantity standards have been applied in accordance with guidelines laid down in November 2015 by Fields in Trust, and in relation to Allotments by the Thorpe Report. These standards indicate that:
- The supply of Parks and Gardens is adequate to meet current and projected levels of population
 - There is a very high level of provision of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace. This is mainly because of the availability of large expanses of accessible open space on the edge of the Borough, in particular at Windsor Great Park, Dorney Reach and Dorney Common
 - Levels of provision of Amenity Greenspace are relatively low. This must be counterbalanced against the nature of the Borough, and access to very high levels of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace
 - Provision for Young People and Children is relatively low. This is partly because the area of playgrounds is determined by perimeter fencing which encloses equipped areas, and does not include significant adjacent areas for other activities such as a kickabout area, “green play,” picnic areas, pump tracks, etc.
 - Allotment provision is in excess of the Thorpe guideline at present. However, demand in the Borough is unusually high, with extended waiting lists, therefore existing sites need to be protected.
 - There are no standards for Cemeteries, but burial space needs to be reviewed across the Borough to assess both current needs, and those of an increasing population.

ACCESSIBILITY

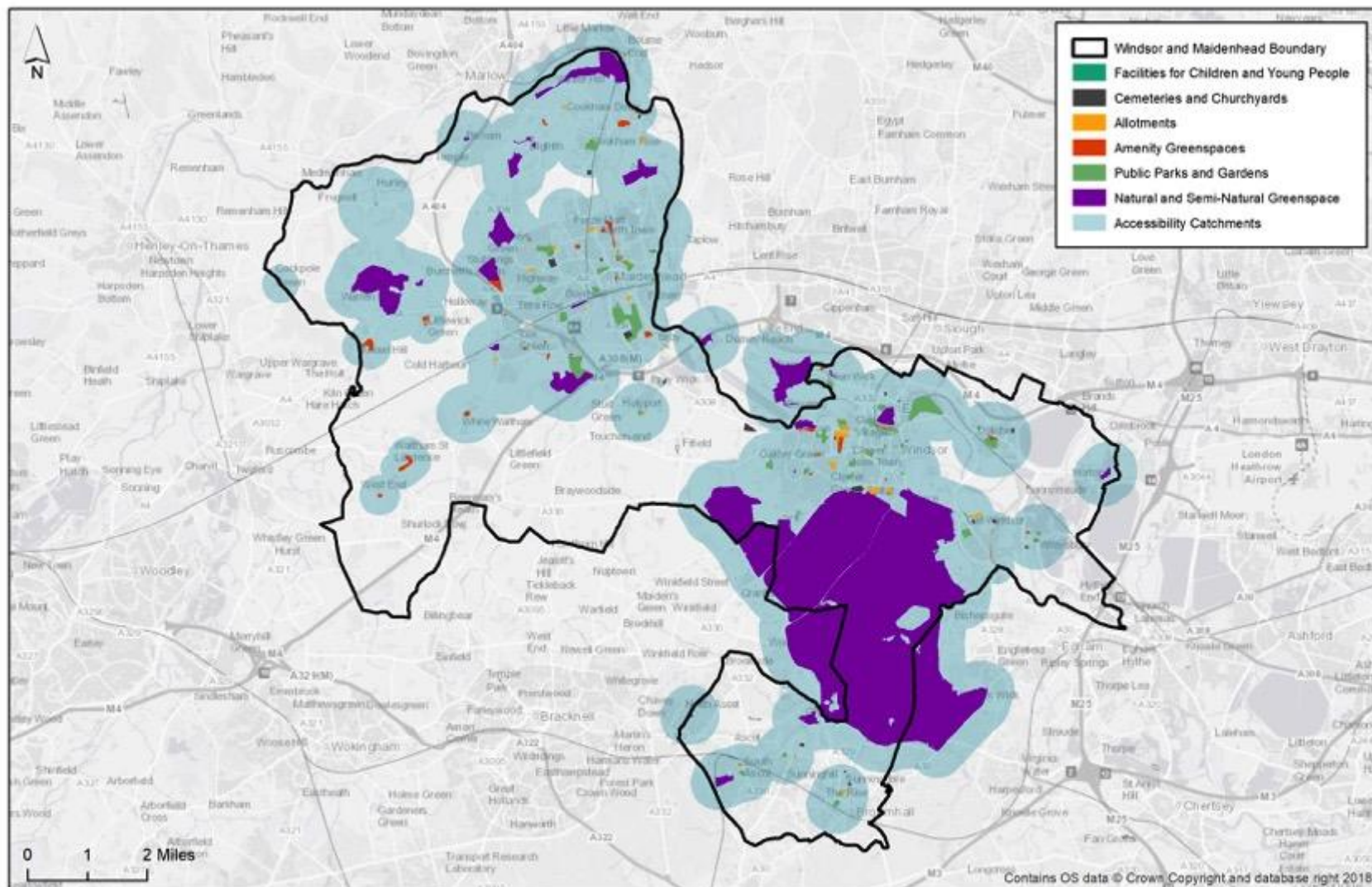
- 14.5. A map indicating the location of sites, and including surrounding catchment areas utilising Fields in Trust standards for all open space types is shown as figure 14.1. Allotments and Cemeteries are indicated, but have no surrounding catchments.
- 14.6. Provision for major towns (Windsor and Maidenhead) is generally very good.
- 14.7. There are some deficiencies in Ascot and Sunninghill.
- 14.8. There is a shortage of burial space in Eton and Datchet. To take account of existing and projected demand, as previously stated a review of burial space should be conducted across the Borough.
- 14.9. The open space and settlement network would benefit by the creation of linking green routeways which are fully accessible by foot and bicycle.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

14.10. There are a number of mitigating factors which explain any shortfalls in provision. Borough provision varies considerably across the United Kingdom, and the national standards are only a guideline to give an indication of any variation across the open space typology. Deficiencies in one type of open space are partially balanced by adequate supply in others. In addition, the catchments do not reflect the significance of Windsor Great Park and other nearby open spaces which are not in the Borough, but which exert a significant influence across the Borough and across the region.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Figure 14.1: Location of all Open Space Types, including Catchment Zones



Open Spaces by type in The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead

15. MEETING CURRENT AND FUTURE NEEDS

- 15.1. There are a number of key areas in which further action needs to be taken in relation to the current and future qualitative, quantitative and accessibility aspects of open space provision in the Borough.
- 15.2. This study outlines the current and projected situation relating to open space in the Borough, and in accordance with an acceptable typology based on guidelines outlined in PPG17, and endorsed by the NPPF. It also analyses the gap between current national guidelines and provision.
- 15.3. Suggestions as to how these needs can be met is analysed in this section. The following issues are considered:
 - How more challenging and exciting provision for children can be made
 - Play solutions for young people
 - “Green play” provision
 - Creating a “sense of place” by the inclusion of welcoming entrances and interpretative signage
 - Inclusion of more natural landscapes, and how they would enhance biodiversity
 - Development of green corridors to link open spaces and communities
 - Using open space to alleviate flooding
 - Using developer contributions to improve the provision and quality of open spaces.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

CREATION OF EXCITING AND CHALLENGING PLAY AREAS

- 15.4. The quality audit and the consultation findings highlight the need for play areas which are going to challenge children, to develop their social skills, and to provide opportunities for physical development.
- 15.5. In addition to obvious improvements such as the provision of exciting pieces of play equipment (e.g. zip wires, “low ropes” courses), a concept which is gaining in popularity is intelligent play or “iplay.” This has been devised by a recreation company affiliated to Loughborough University which has worked in conjunction with a leading play manufacturer to produce a range of suitable equipment. This includes a number of physical challenges similar to those provided by conventional play equipment, but using a list of commands.
- 15.6. The use of such equipment is in response to changing sociological leisure patterns which mean that children are spending more and more time watching television and using computer games. Facts and figures relating to the fact that a quarter of UK children are now clinically obese are as follows:
- **Half of all children in the UK will be obese by 2020 (Lobstein 2005)**
 - **An obese child is twice as likely to become an obese adult**
 - **Obesity is set to become the leading health problem in the UK**
 - **It is linked to the onset of type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease.**
- 15.7. The House of Commons Select Committee⁵ has highlighted obesity as one of the key issues affecting health in the United Kingdom in the light of increasing levels across the population, and worryingly amongst children. It is linked to a nine-year reduction in life expectancy. Overweight and obesity are regarded as amongst the main modifiable risks associated with coronary heart disease, cardio-vascular disease, and diabetes. An overall cost estimate for overweight and obesity of £6.6-7.4 billion per year. This has been reinforced by the House of Commons Eighth Report of Session on obesity.⁶ This states that nearly a third of children aged 2-15 are overweight or obese in the UK, and that they are twice as likely to die prematurely as a result.
- 15.8. Given these factors it is of the utmost importance to provide children with opportunities for vigorous and appealing exercise.
- 15.9. iPlay is triggered with a start button, and can be played as part of a team or individually. The iplay unit issues commands relating to how to play. This consists of a number of challenges, and a core is displayed on the iplay screen. This score can be saved and compared to a league table of other competitors.

⁵ House of Commons Select Committee on Health, 2004

⁶ House of Commons Health Committee: “Childhood Obesity: Time for Action,” Eighth Report of Session, 2017-2019

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- 15.10. The big advantage of iplay is that it introduces new technology, and uses the concept of “stealth play.” This means that the level of activity can be stepped up without the participant being aware of it, and thus can encourage greater levels of fitness.
- 15.11. It is suggested that the introduction of an iplay playground in Windsor and Maidenhead would create an exciting new concept, and could be used to gauge usage and popularity to guide future provision.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

TEENAGE AND YOUTH PROVISION

15.12. This report highlights the need to provide exciting and innovative play solutions for older as well as younger children. Play solutions which could help to meet the shortfall in equipped play.

15.13. Good BMX/Pump Track design should include the following elements:

- **Adequate drainage**
- **Durable construction which will withstand heavy usage and will be safe to use. Materials which reduce friction noise should be considered if this is likely to constitute a nuisance (i.e. if the track is near to residential development or in an otherwise quiet area of a green space**
- **Signage. This needs to be informative, and to include contact numbers in case of emergency**
- **Landscaping. The track should be attractively landscaped to help it to blend in to its surrounding environment, and to be attractive to users.**

15.14. Pumptracks are one of the newest and most exciting outdoor recreational activities. Although many BMX tracks have been constructed throughout the UK, pumptracks have a wider potential appeal. They are attractive in particular to teenagers and youths, but are suitable not just for bikes of all sizes, but also skateboards, rollerblades and scooters. As such they can bridge the generation gap between older people, teenagers, and smaller children. The pumptrack utilises an up and down pumping motion to generate forward momentum. A big advantage is that pumptracks can be as little as 10m. x 3m. in extent, and so can be fitted into a very limited area. Provision of this type is generally under-provided.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

GREEN PLAY

15.15. The Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead has a number of diverse communities, including some which are rural in character. Playgrounds of the conventional type can look out of keeping in rural areas, and the use of “green play” can integrate more happily in non-urban environments.

15.16. Green play has developed in response to the decline in outdoor recreation amongst children. Home entertainment in the form of computer games, television and other media have resulted in a decline in natural play. Green play provides play opportunities in a play area using natural materials, and in particular timber. Green play areas often include “soft” elements such as the use of willow tunnels, soft landscaping using wild species, and tree planting. Thus green play has a number of advantages:

- **It is sustainable, using natural and renewable materials**
- **It is in keeping with natural landscapes in small settlements, or in the countryside**
- **It provides exciting play opportunities in a controlled, low-risk environment**
- **Biodiversity can be enhanced with careful landscaping**
- **Children have the opportunity to engage with the natural environment.**

15.17. This study has demonstrated the need to provide new and challenging opportunities for play. In addition, many existing play areas are deficient in terms of their quality and their ability to encourage exciting and innovative play, and will in any case need to be replaced or upgraded over the coming years. It is therefore suggested that a green play area is provided in the Borough in order to assess its popularity and value.

Image 11.1: Green play in Hanwell



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

INTERPRETATION OF HERITAGE AND HISTORY/ WELCOMING ENTRANCES

Image 11.3: Good quality signage is very informative, and is welcoming at entrances

15.18. The need to provide welcoming entrances has already been referred to as one of the eight key criteria in the national Green Flag standard. This is paramount in providing an enticing green space which visitors will feel to be well managed, and will be encouraged to use.

15.19. Windsor and Maidenhead has a rich heritage and history. This needs to be interpreted to encourage a “sense of place,” and open spaces are one of the best places to impart this message because:

- **Annual visitor numbers will be very high**
- **A large percentage of the population visit their local open spaces on a fairly regular basis**
- **Spaces are open and accessible to all**
- **Greater usage will lead to higher levels of participation in outdoor recreation, and thus mental and physical health**
- **Well interpreted open spaces encourage tourism.**

15.20. The concept of generating a “sense of place” is well recognized in the UK. The following quote is from Special Delivery Outcome 1 of the Peak District Management Plan 2012-2017:

“What gives a community its sense of identity? How do places identify and retain what makes them distinctive, while adapting to new challenges? It is important that communities can recognise what makes their cultural heritage so special, and that this identity mobilises, motivates and binds them together.”



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

15.21. The South Downs National Park has developed a “Sense of Place Toolkit” from which the following quote is taken:

“We believe that the more visitors know about the area – before they come, and while they’re here – the more they should enjoy their visit. They’ll be more likely to try out new experiences in the Park, to repeat-visit, and to recommend the Park to others. And the more that visitors understand about the special nature of the Park, the more they should want to help sustain it, including supporting local businesses and services.”

15.22. This heritage and history need not just relate to the open spaces themselves, but also to the surrounding towns, villages and countryside.

15.23. Attractive interpretation boards including the use of visual images such as photographs, visual representations and maps and diagrams, are a popular means of learning about the surrounding area. The use of interpretation boards can be used at entrances, or at specific points of interest. It would be worth considering the use of interactive Quick Response (QR) codes, which will allow a smart phone user to access appropriate additional information on websites or specific web pages. This would also make information accessible in particular to people interested in the use of new technology.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

ENHANCEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY

- 15.24. The biodiversity value of open space sites can be considerably enhanced in most types of open space, even those where maintenance is relatively formal.
- 15.25. This value of the open spaces can be seen to help improve the mental health and sense of place of urban communities.
- 15.26. This value of biodiversity in open spaces is expressed in the UK Biodiversity Strategy 2002.

‘Biodiversity has an essential role to play in liveability improvements: ‘designing with nature’ especially in buildings and public spaces, can improve people’s quality of life directly and show how nature can itself work to maintain the qualities of land air and water for people’s benefit.’

(Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs, *Biodiversity Strategy*; 2002: 54)

- 15.27. This value of biodiversity in urban open spaces is re-iterated in the CABI Space Report – The Value of Public Open Space notes 7 which states that ‘Aside from the intrinsic value of having nature in our cities, urban wildlife habitats also provide a focus for local communities, who often become very attached to them. Even the simple knowledge that a natural area exists is, for many, a source of satisfaction. Open space managed for biodiversity provides an opportunity for people to be close to ‘nature’, with the associated positive impact that this can bring in terms of mental health and the pleasure of experiencing wildlife in the urban situation.
- 15.28. It is vital that the management of biodiversity in parks and open spaces is in keeping with the overall wildlife management strategy or Biodiversity Action Plan for the area as a whole.
- 15.29. In considering all applications for future development, it is suggested that a ***Biodiversity Toolkit*** is drafted with colleagues responsible for green space management in order to guide the enhancement of biodiversity both in relation to building suitable landscapes in to new developments and altering the management of open spaces managed directly by the District.

⁷ The Value of Public Open Space – How High Quality Parks and Public Spaces Create Economic, Social and Environmental Value - CABI Space (2003)

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN CORRIDORS

- 15.30. The identification, effective protection and enhancement of green corridors can help connect greenspaces within Windsor and Maidenhead can also help create green fingers from the surrounding countryside to the very heart of its communities.
- 15.31. There are a number of ways in which the green infrastructure can be used to deliver meaningful opportunities for multiple functions. These functions can be used to drive planning and management of the green environment. Each is considered in this section in relation to what they can afford in relation both to outline proposals for existing open spaces within Windsor and Maidenhead; and to green and blue corridor open space areas in other parts to which these principles can be applied in future. Each is illustrated to indicate the style of approach which can be adopted:
- 15.32. Planting to create a microclimate and to reduce temperature – it has been proved that tree and shrub planting in sufficient quantities can reduce peak urban summer temperatures, a major cause of mortality for instance in Paris in 2003, and can create a cool and more humid microclimate in urban areas. Tree planting and amenity woodland can be extremely successful in this context



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

HOUSING AND COMMERCIAL

- 15.33. Use of landscape features in housing and commercial areas – this can include the use of green roofs and green walls to reduce runoff and to improve air quality.
- 15.34. Parking on permeable surfaces will contribute to the reduction of surface run off.



TRANSPORT

- 15.35. Linear corridors as access routes for sustainable transportation – the creation of routeways of green open space which allow for sustainable transport. The principal objective in this case is to reduce the need for transportation in motor vehicles, and to open up greenspace for walking, cycling and other forms of sustainable transport. The objective is to use the line of a watercourse or natural linking feature, to create footpaths and cycle routes between urban areas to incorporate appropriate waymarking and landscaping.



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

RECREATION

- 15.36. Recreational open spaces – these create attractive areas for the execution of a range of outdoor recreational pursuits. These may include sports and games; picnics; events and activities; and children’s play. Open space designated for this use needs to be managed to avoid conflict between active uses and natural habitats.



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

WILDLIFE

- 15.37. Wildlife corridors – these are linear strips of open space which combine habitats and species, which will complement regional and local biodiversity action plans.
- 15.38. Achieving multiple benefits from green infrastructure underlines its importance and generally boosts the environmental capacity of the area. Many sites will naturally fulfil many functions. If planned and managed appropriately the potential of a site and the ecosystem services that the land can provide can be enhanced. This should be done appropriately and not to the detriment of an overriding management priority, such as the need to protect a sensitive habitat.



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

AMENITY

15.39. Amenity open spaces – these can frequently be used to improve biodiversity. Woodland which is created by planting native species, and which favour a wider diversity of wildlife, create local oases. This has helped to mitigate the effects of peak urban summer temperatures and to provide shade; the use of floral meadow and wetland meadow in areas likely to become saturated, in order to increase biodiversity; and the use of “prairie” plantings to mimic nature in the use of natural species in bold groupings.



GREEN CORRIDORS

15.40. These are linear strips of open space which combine habitats and species which will complement regional and local biodiversity action plans



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

- 15.41. As previously stated, when planning green infrastructure, it is important to consider the scale and connection of the corridor when green and blue ribbon strategies for habitat and recreational corridors are proposed. It should be noted that a network, for coherence and resilience, is represented by more than just a physical link between two or more ecological areas and must involve working links.
- 15.42. Improving links through linear habitats such as green corridors can provide opportunities to incorporate footpaths and cycleways to promote sustainable travel patterns. Green corridors can serve both people and wildlife by carrying footpaths, cycleways, and tram and light rail routes alongside linear grassland habitats, wooded belts, streams, rivers and ponds.
- 15.43. However, there can be a conflict between providing areas for recreation and transport and simultaneously maintaining biodiversity. This is addressed in the TCPA Guide 102⁸ which suggests pedestrian and transport routes need to be well designed so that they do not interfere with habitat creation and provide natural surveillance so that they do not become havens for crime.
- 15.44. In a successful network, an understanding of the existing corridors and their functional requirements is essential in order that a hierarchy of linked spaces can be created.
- 15.45. It is suggested that existing open spaces should be re-designed to increase their suitability as green corridors, and that new linkages are explored in order to identify other green corridors which could link communities across Windsor and Maidenhead

⁸ “Planning for a Healthy Environment – Good Practice Guidance for Green Infrastructure and Biodiversity,” Town and Country Planning Association, 2012

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

FLOOD ALLEVIATION MEASURES

- 15.46. Much can be done to assist in flood alleviation, including the use of Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems. This indicates how the green infrastructure can be used to allow for the replication of natural systems that use cost effective solutions with low environmental impact to drain away dirty and surface water run-off through collection, storage, and cleaning. After this point it is allowed to be released slowly back into the environment, such as into water courses. This is to counter the effects of conventional drainage systems that often allow for flooding, pollution of the environment with the resultant harm to wildlife and contamination of groundwater sources used to provide drinking water.
- 15.47. These would do much to ameliorate the threat of flooding as outlined in the Borough Flood Assessment.⁹ This states: “Localised flooding as a result of local catchment runoff and/or sewer system failure following heavy rainfall is also a known risk to properties in the Royal Borough, including those in defended areas.”



⁹ “STRATEGIC FLOOD RISK ASSESSMENT (SFRA) A Technical Report Supporting the Royal Borough of Windsor and Maidenhead Borough Local Plan”

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

USING DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMPROVE OPEN SPACE

- 15.48. Developer contributions have been used in the past and will continue to be used. It should be noted that it is still possible to use Section 106 developer contributions to meet shortfalls identified in this study in relation to quantity and accessibility. This can be done by creating new provision, but can offset such shortfalls by increasing the quality, and thus the accessibility, of existing green space where necessary.
- 15.49. Shortfalls should be used in particular to assist in the development of specific types of outdoor leisure provision in Windsor and Maidenhead. Targeting should include the provision of exciting play areas by the use of innovative concepts such as iplay, green play, as well as facilities for youth and teenagers.
- 15.50. The main mechanism for meeting these needs and demands can be through the Borough's CIL arrangements, and is potentially applicable to most new development which creates net additional floor space of 100 square metres or more, or creates a new dwelling.
- 15.51. The levy can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure. This can include play areas, parks and green spaces.
- 15.52. CIL can be used to increase the capacity of existing infrastructure or to repair failing existing infrastructure.
- 15.53. Local authorities may choose to use their CIL income to provide new or improved areas of open space (such as Suitable Alternative Natural Greenspace (SANGS) or similar approaches) which provide recreation space to deflect visitors, as part of a suite of measures to reduce impacts on protected sites arising from development.

16. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

EVIDENCE BASE

- 16.15. This Assessment provides a robust evidence base on which to base decisions and inform the Borough's Infrastructure Delivery Plan. It supersedes the Open Space Study of 2008.
- 16.16. Qualitative audits were carried out using a typology based on recommendations contained in PPG17, and using national Green Flag Award criteria. These were analysed for the growth area towns of Windsor, Maidenhead and Ascot, as well as a Borough-wide level. A full audit of sites was conducted to supersede the audit used in the 2008 Assessment.
- 16.17. Quantity standards are those recommended by Fields in Trust in its latest "Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play," published in November 2015. These are more aspirational than those previously recommended in the Open Space, Sport and Recreation Assessment. As no nationally recognised FIT standard has been devised for Allotments, the recommendations of the Thorpe Report, 1969 were used. Provision for Children and Young People was considered in this Assessment in relation to LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs.
- 16.18. Open spaces outside of the Borough have been included which have regional significance, and which are fully accessible to Borough residents, in accordance with PPG17 guidelines.
- 16.19. Accessibility standards are those recommended in the 2015 FIT guidelines. No standards exist for Allotments and Cemeteries and Churchyards. Provision for Children and Young People was mapped for LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs.

QUALITY, QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY BY TYPE

PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS

- 16.20. **Public Parks and Gardens** covers 53 sites in the Borough. Standards were uniformly high, with good horticultural maintenance and high levels of provision. More could be done to increase interpretative signage in some of the Parks and Gardens to make them more welcoming, and to engender a "sense of place." The use of more natural landscape types as part of the design fabric of the Park would enhance biodiversity and increase their interest and value. **Windsor** has a total of 21 Public Parks and Gardens. Over 70% were "good" at the time of audit. There were few deficiencies apart from the need for better signage and more seating. **Maidenhead** has 19 Public Parks and Gardens. 79% of these were "good." Any issues relate to a shortage of seating in some places, better signage, and the use of more informal landscapes. **Ascot** has access to the facilities at Broomhall Lane in Sunningdale. In terms of quantity, levels of provision across the Borough as a whole are good. Accessibility is variable. There is a shortage of sites in the Ascot, Sunninghill and Cookham Rise areas in particular.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

RECOMMENDATIONS – PUBLIC PARKS AND GARDENS

- Recommendation 1:** Protect existing open space in line with Local Plan policies in order to meet current and projected needs, and to assist in continuing to provide open space in the light of shortfalls in relation to Amenity Greenspace provision.
- Recommendation 2:** Improve the quality of existing open spaces where required, concentrating particularly on signage, interpretation, increasing biodiversity and providing more seating.
- Recommendation 3:** Increase the number of Public Parks and Gardens, including the provision of at least one Public Park in each ward. This could be achieved by upgrading larger Amenity Greenspaces.
- Recommendation 4:** Increase Public Parks and Gardens provision in Windsor to take account of increased planned residential growth.
- Recommendation 5:** Increase Public Parks and Gardens provision in Maidenhead to take account of increased planned residential growth.
- Recommendation 6:** Increase Public Parks and Gardens provision in Ascot, Sunninghill and Cookham to take account of increased planned residential growth. If necessary, convert an existing Amenity Greenspace to Public Park standard by increasing the range of amenities provided for visitors.

NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE

- 16.21. **Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace** is particularly well-supplied. This is in the main due to the inclusion of Windsor Great Park as an easily accessible open space to Borough residents, and with a regional catchment area. Other significant open spaces on the edge of the Borough include Dorney Reach and Dorney Meadow. Standards in Windsor Great Park were “very good,” and difficult to fault. This is at variance with the quality audit conducted for the 2008 study. Of those sites within the Borough, signage could be improved to make them more welcoming, increase local interest, and provide educational value in relation to natural history. In some places litter bins could be placed near main entrances. Seating needs to be improved. **Windsor** residents have access to Dorney Reach, Windsor Great Park and Dorney Common. In addition, there are Natural Greenspaces within the town at Castle Farm and Sutherland Grange. Better signage and seating would be an improvement, but both sites scored highly in terms of qualitative provision. **Maidenhead** has similar access to residents in Windsor in relation to facilities on the Borough boundary. There are Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces at Maidenhead Thicket, The Gullet, North Town Moor, and Ockwells. Improvements should be carried out to improve the availability of seating and litter bins. **Ascot** has access to this type of open space at Blythewood and Cheapside. Provision in terms of quantity is excellent because of large areas of accessible open space at Windsor Great Park, Dorney Reach and Dorney Common. Access is provided for residents of Ascot and the surrounding area at Blythewood and Cheapside, with Bedfont Lakes Country Park to the east and Nine Mile Ride and the Countryside Centre in Bracknell to the west. In the light of

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

a shortage of sites within the Borough, the creation of green corridors to increase habitats, provide outdoor exercise, and to connect communities and open spaces is particularly important.

RECOMMENDATIONS – NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL GREENSPACE

Recommendation 7: Improve access by making signage and waymarking more prominent.

Recommendation 8: Create a series of green corridors to connect open spaces, settlements, and the River Thames corridor.

Recommendation 9: Improve the quality of Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces within the Borough by providing additional facilities including better seating and litter bins around entrances.

Recommendation 10: Introduce more natural landscapes within other types of open space to increase biodiversity and create a more diverse environment.

AMENITY GREENSPACE

16.22. In terms of **Amenity Greenspace**, standards of cleanliness and maintenance were quite high. Most lack welcoming and informative interpretation. Few have areas of informal landscape such as meadow planting or clumps of trees which would enhance biodiversity. Ancillary facilities could be improved, particularly in relation to more and better seating, and in some cases the introduction of litter bins. In **Windsor** the majority of Amenity Greenspaces rated as “average” or “good,” although The Promenade was “very good.” In terms of accessibility, there is a shortfall to the south around Clewer Green. **Maidenhead** has a number of Amenity Greenspaces, most of which rated as “average” in quality. Issues include the need to enhance biodiversity, provide more seating, and include signage. The centre of the town on both sides of Bath Road is short of provision. **Ascot** is limited in terms of provision. The Nell Gwynne Garden needs better signposting, seating and litter bin provision. The quantity of Amenity Greenspace the Borough is adequate at present. However, increases in population would result in a shortfall unless current levels of provision are maintained in new development.

RECOMMENDATIONS – AMENITY GREENSPACE

Recommendation 11: Create more natural landscape types within Amenity Greenspace to enhance biodiversity.

Recommendation 12: Improve seating and litter bin provision where required.

Recommendation 13: Install signage to welcome visitors and provide interpretation at sites and in areas of historical or landscape interest.

Recommendation 14: Seek to create additional Amenity Greenspace as part of growth allocations in Windsor, and to the south of the town.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Recommendation 15: Seek to create additional Amenity Greenspace as part of growth allocations for Maidenhead, and in the centre of the town.

Recommendation 16: Seek to create additional Amenity Greenspace as part of the growth allocation for Ascot, and at other places in accordance with accessibility standards in other parts of Ascot and Sunninghill.

Recommendation 17: Consider the provision of an Amenity Greenspace in all settlements with a population of over 70 people.

PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

16.23. **Provision for Children and Young People** is served by 60 sites around the District. More provision is necessary to meet growing need around the Borough. This could include “kickabout” provision and areas for quieter play within open spaces surrounding equipped areas as well as new provision using FIT guidelines for new development. Upgrading is necessary where deficient in terms of quality, including better signage, repair or replacement of rubber or bark safety surfacing, better landscaping, and items which are exciting and stimulating (e.g. “zip wire equipment), and encourage greater play value. Most were well maintained. In **Windsor** there are 24 play sites. Most were “good” in terms of quality, but would benefit from landscaping and better signage. More LAPs are needed across the town, with the exception of the north. **Maidenhead** has 25 playgrounds which were qualitatively “average” or “good.” Safety surfacing needs careful monitoring to reduce the risk of injury. Provision of LAPs needs to be improved in the centre and west of the town, LEAPs and NEAPs in the west, There is little landscaping. The provision of facilities is quite low in terms of quantity across the Borough. Play facilities of all types are needed across the Borough including the communities of Sunninghill, Old Windsor, Cookham Rise, and communities to the west including Hurley, Burchett’s Green, Waltham St Lawrence and Shottesbrooke.

RECOMMENDATIONS – PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Recommendation 18: Opportunity should be taken to increase the range of informal activities including kickabout and picnic areas in existing play sites.

Recommendation 19: Fields in Trust standards for the creation of LAPs LEAPs and NEAPs in new development should be applied.

Recommendation 20: Play areas should be made more welcoming where required, with informative signage and landscaping, including more tree planting to increase their attraction, enhance biodiversity, and provide shade.

Recommendation 21: Rubberised and bark safety surfacing should be repaired or replaced as necessary to avoid future risk to users.

Recommendation 22: The opportunity should be taken to upgrade play areas where necessary with more exciting and stimulating play equipment (zip wires, iplay, green play, etc.).

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Recommendation 23: Play provision should be included as a requirement in accordance with Fields in Trust standards in new growth areas.

Recommendation 24: More LAPs should be provided at local level in Windsor (with the exception of the north).

Recommendation 25: Provision should be made for more LEAPs and NEAPs in the west of the town.

Recommendation 26: Provision should be made for LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs in Ascot and Sunninghill.

Recommendation 27: The accessibility study should be used to identify and provide play facilities in settlements which lack provision of LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs.

Recommendation 28: Existing sites should be protected in accordance with Local Plan policy.

ALLOTMENTS

16.24. **Allotments** were generally “good” in terms of quality. Some issues included poor site boundaries, inadequate signage to advertise the site and welcome visitors, and limited access. Overall levels of provision in terms of quantity are generally good across the Borough. There is, however, a paucity of provision in the north west.

RECOMMENDATIONS – ALLOTMENTS

Recommendation 29: Quality improvements should be made where necessary. These include the need for better advertising, landscaping and signage at entrances, more seating, better boundary security in some places, and improved access.

Recommendation 30: Provision of Allotments in new growth areas should be considered.

Recommendation 31: Existing sites should be protected in accordance with Local Plan policy.

Recommendation 32: Increase access to Allotments in the north west of the Borough.

Recommendation 33: Sites should be upgraded to make entrances more welcoming.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS

- 16.25. **Cemeteries and Churchyards** in the Borough would greatly benefit from interpretation because of their heritage and historical value. There is an opportunity to create spaces which enhance visitors' "sense of place," and provide areas for informal outdoor recreation as well as burial. Continuing attention needs to be given to the condition of monuments to ensure that safety risks are mitigated. Opportunities need to be taken to increase nature conservation value by introducing softer landscapes and tree planting. Shortages of burial space have been reported at Eton and Datchet.
- 16.26. Shortages of burial space have been highlighted in the 2008 Open Space Study. A review of burial space to meet current and future needs across the Borough should be conducted.

RECOMMENDATIONS – CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS

Recommendation 34: Carry out a review of burial space across the Borough to assess current and future needs.

Recommendation 35: Improve interpretation to encourage greater usage for informal outdoor recreation at Cemetery sites.

Recommendation 36: Continue to monitor leaning memorials to mitigate any future safety risk.

Recommendation 37: Increase the planting and establishment of natural landscapes to enhance biodiversity, and to create more interesting and diverse environments.

APPENDIX 1: QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS BY TYPOLOGY

The following qualitative analysis is numbered in accordance with the RBWM numbering system used for sites directly managed by the Borough. Sites managed by other landlords (e.g. town and parish councils) are numbered sequentially from number 501.

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Facilities for Children and Young People

Number	Location	Cleanliness/maintenance(15%)	Welcomed(15%)	Security/safety(15%)	Landscapes(10%)	Climate/change/adaptation(5%)	Ancillary facilities(5%)	Site/access(15%)	Transport(10%)	Information/signage(5%)	Total%
501	AlfredMajorRecreationGround,Cookham	5.2	2.7	4.1	2.0	1.1	2.5	3.2	2.7	0.5	53%
502	AysgarthPark,Holyport	5.1	1.4	2.7	0.6	0	2.7	3.1	2.7	0.5	42%
20	BachelorsAcre,Windsor	5.4	4.7	5.6	3.6	1.5	3.5	4.5	2.7	1.8	74%
503	BarleyMead,CoxGreen	5.4	3.1	5.7	5.8	1.8	3.6	5	3.6	0	76%
504	Blythewood,Ascot	5.4	5.0	5.4	3.6	1.8	3.4	4.9	3.6	1.4	77%
97	BoynGrovePark,Maidenhead	5.0	4.7	4.7	N/A	0.9	2.9	3.6	2.7	1.4	64%
505	BroomhallRecreationGround,Sunningdale	5.1	3.6	3.8	3.2	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.7	1.4	61%
43	BruceWalk,Windsor	5.2	4.7	4.7	N/A	N/A	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.4	68%
506	Cheapside,Ascot	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.1	1.8	3.4	4.5	3.6	2.3	80%
11	CherwellClose,Maidenhead	5.0	4.1	4.7	N/A	N/A	3.6	3.6	2.7	1.4	66%
507	ChoseleyRoad,KnowlHill,Hurley	5.1	3.1	4.1	2.7	1.4	2.3	2.7	1.8	0.9	48%
136B	ClewerMemorialRecreationGround,Windsor	5.4	5.4	5.6	3.6	1.6	3.6	5.4	2.7	1.8	78%
236B	DatchetRecreationGround,Datchet	5.2	5.4	5.6	3.2	1.5	3.1	4.5	2.7	1.8	73%
49	DedworthManor,Windsor	5.2	4.5	4.3	N/A	0.9	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.4	62%
16	DesboroughPark,Maidenhead	5.2	5.0	5.2	3.4	1.5	3.6	5.4	3.6	1.4	76%
608	EtonRecreationGround	5.4	2.7	5.1	3.6	1.7	1.7	4.5	3.6	0.0	63%
607	EtonWickRecreationGround	5.1	3.1	4.3	3.6	1.7	3.4	4.1	3.6	0.8	66%
6	FilmerRoad,Windsor	4.7	3.4	3.8	1.8	0.8	2.7	4.1	2.7	0.5	54%
14	FosterAvenue,Windsor	5.2	5.4	5.1	2.7	1.2	3.4	4.5	2.7	1.4	70%
53	Greenfields,Maidenhead	5.2	4.1	4.3	2.7	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.4	1.4	59%
508	GreenLane,Bisham	4.6	3.1	4.7	3.4	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.7	0.5	58%
210B	TheGreen,Wraysbury	5.2	4.7	4.9	3.2	1.6	2.9	3.6	2.7	0.9	66%
509	GrovePark,WhiteWaltham	4.9	4.1	3.5	3.4	1.6	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.4	57%
510	HaywardsMeadRecreationGround,EtonWick	4.6	2.7	5.1	2.1	1.2	3	2.7	1.8	0.5	53%
511	HenleyRoad,Hurley	4.6	2.7	4.3	3.2	1.8	2.5	2.7	1.8	0.5	48%
46	HeynesGreen,Maidenhead	5.2	4.1	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.1	3.2	2.7	0.9	56%
29	HomePark,Windsor	5.0	5.4	4.9	2.9	1.4	3.2	5.0	2.7	1.8	72%
15	ImperialPark,Windsor	5.4	4.1	4.9	2.9	1.4	2.9	3.6	2.7	1.8	66%
512	JubileeField,Bray	5.4	3.1	4.9	3.2	1.7	3	4.1	3.6	0.5	66%
27	KeelerClose,Windsor	5.2	4.1	4.9	2.3	1.1	2.7	4.1	2.7	1.4	63%
240B	KeneallyPark,Windsor	5.4	4.1	5.1	2.9	1.2	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.8	66%
62	KidwellsPark,Maidenhead	5.2	4.6	5.4	3.6	1.7	3.6	5.0	2.7	1.8	75%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Number	Location	Cleanliness/maintenance(15%)	Welcomed(15%)	Security/safety(15%)	Landscapes(10%)	Climatechange&adaptation(5%)	Ancillaryfacilities(10%)	Site&access(15%)	Transport(10%)	Information/signage(5%)	Total(%)
17	KingsQuarter,Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	5.4	2.7	1.2	2.0	4.5	2.7	0.9	67%
38	LagganRoad,Maidenhead	5.2	4.1	4.7	N/A	0.9	2.7	3.6	2.7	0.5	60%
184	LancasterRoad,Maidenhead	5.1	2.7	4.1	2.3	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	57%
7	Longbourne,Windsor	5.0	4.1	4.3	1.8	0.9	2.5	3.2	2.7	0.5	56%
41	MagnetLeisureCentre,Maidenhead	4.3	4.1	4.5	N/A	N/A	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.9	57%
154	MoffyHill,Maidenhead	5.0	4.1	4.3	2.9	1.2	2.7	3.2	2.7	0.5	59%
32	NightingaleWalk,Windsor	5.0	4.5	4.9	2.3	1.1	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.4	65%
19	OakenGrove,Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	5.2	3.4	1.7	3.6	4.5	2.7	1.4	74%
64	OckwellsRoad,Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	5.0	3.6	1.8	4.4	5.0	2.7	1.5	77%
513	OldWindsorRecreationGround,OldWindsor	5.4	2.7	4.6	1.8	0.6	3.2	4.5	3.6	0.5	60%
33	OsborneRoad,Windsor	4.7	4.1	4.6	2.7	1.4	2.0	3.6	2.7	1.4	60%
603	PhippsClose,WhiteWaltham	5.1	3.1	4.3	3.6	1.7	3.4	4.1	3.6	0.8	66%
67	RaymondRoad,Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	5.1	N/A	N/A	2.5	4.1	2.7	1.4	69%
3	RiversideGardens,Maidenhead	5.0	4.1	5.4	3.4	1.5	3.6	5.0	2.7	1.4	71%
26	RossRoad,Maidenhead	5.2	3.4	5.1	2.7	1.2	2.3	3.6	2.7	0.5	59%
48	SawyersClose,Windsor	5.4	5.4	4.9	2.7	N/A	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.4	69%
188	ShiffordCrescent,Maidenhead	4.3	3.4	3.8	2.3	0.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	0.5	51%
51	SinclairClosePark,Windsor	4.5	4.7	4.7	2.9	1.4	3.6	4.5	2.7	1.8	68%
514	SouthAscotRecreationGround,Ascot	5.7	5.0	6.5	3.6	1.8	3.9	6.3	4.5	1.4	86%
515	SouthMeadowLaneRecreationGround,Eton	5.1	2.7	4.6	3.4	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.7	0.5	59%
516	SpringfieldPark,Holyport	4.7	1.4	2.4	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.7	0.5	38%
517	StockdalesRoad,EtonWick	4.9	2.7	4.1	1.8	0.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.5	57%
42	SwitchbackRoad,Maidenhead	5.0	4.1	4.6	2.7	1.4	1.8	3.6	2.7	1.4	61%
2	TreesmillDrive,Maidenhead	4.5	3.4	3.8	2.5	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.7	0.5	53%
28	Vansittart,Windsor	5.4	4.1	5.1	N/A	0.9	2.7	4.1	2.7	1.4	65%
518	VictoryField,Sunninghill	6.5	4.5	5.1	0.9	0.9	3.6	5.4	3.6	1.8	72%
519	WarMemorialHall,Holyport	5.4	4.1	5.4	2.7	1.8	3.2	4.1	3.6	1.4	70%
521	WessexWay,CoxGreen	5.4	3.1	5.7	3.6	1.8	3.6	4.5	3.6	0.5	71%
34	WolfLane,Windsor	5.0	4.1	4.3	2.5	1.2	2.0	3.6	2.7	1.4	60%
522	WraysburyVillageGreen,Wraysbury	4.6	4.1	4.3	3.4	1.7	3.0	3.6	2.7	1.2	64%

Scores(weighted)

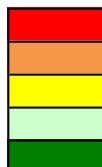
Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Amenity Greenspace

Number	Location	Cleanliness/maintenance(15%)	Welcomes(15%)	Security/safety(15%)	Landscapes(10%)	Climatechange/adaptation(5%)	Ancillaryfacilities(10%)	Streetaccess(15%)	Transport(10%)	Information/signage(5%)	Total%
522	BarleyMead, CoxGreen	5.4	3.4	4.5	3.6	1.8	2.4	5.4	3.6	0.5	68%
103	BellropMeadow, Cookham	5.2	4.4	4.9	3.4	1.6	2.9	3.2	2.7	1.8	67%
165	BeverleyGardens, Maidenhead	5.4	3.6	4.1	2.5	1.2	1.4	3.6	2.7	0.5	56%
592	BrayGreen, Bray	5.1	2.3	4.7	3.4	1.7	3.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	57%
69	BrillGreen, Maidenhead	5.0	4.1	4.6	2.7	1.4	3.0	4.1	2.7	0.5	62%
73	CherwellClose, Maidenhead	4.7	3.4	3.7	2.3	1.2	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.5	47%
523	CockpoleGreen, Hurley	4.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	1.3	0.9	2.7	2.7	0.5	52%
584	CookhamMoor	5.1	3.6	4.5	3.4	1.8	3.1	4.1	3.6	1.2	68%
589	CricketerCommon, CookhamDean	5.1	4.1	4.9	3.0	1.4	3.2	4.5	3.6	1.2	69%
71	DorchesterClose, Maidenhead	5.4	3.6	4.1	2.5	1.2	1.4	3.6	2.7	0.5	56%
10	Greenfields, Maidenhead	5.0	4.7	4.3	2.7	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.4	1.4	60%
182	GringerHill(AdjacentPiran'sSchool), Maidenhead	4.7	3.4	4.3	2.9	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.7	0.5	54%
56	HeynesGreen, Maidenhead	4.7	4.1	3.8	2.9	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.5	55%
220	KeelerClose, Windsor	4.7	4.1	5.1	2.7	1.1	1.8	3.6	2.7	0.5	58%
599	KnowlHillCommon, Hurley	4.9	4.7	4.7	3.6	1.6	3.0	4.7	3.6	1.4	72%
169	LagganRoad, Maidenhead	5.1	4.1	4.1	3.2	1.4	0.0	3.2	2.7	0.0	53%
605	LittlewickGreen, WhiteWaltham	5.1	4.1	4.5	3.4	1.6	3.4	3.4	2.7	0.8	64%
596	MaidenheadHicket(grasslandtoEast), Maidenhead	4.9	2.3	4.7	3.0	1.6	1.8	4.1	3.6	0.0	58%
524	TheManor/BellsDuseleyRiverside, OldWindsor	4.9	3.4	3.6	3.4	1.3	0.9	2.7	2.7	0.5	74%
175	ManorHouseLane, Maidenhead	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.2	1.5	1.8	3.6	2.7	0.6	60%
101	NellGwynneMemorialGarden, Windsor	5.1	4.1	4.1	2.7	1.2	0.9	3.6	2.7	0.0	54%
21	NightingaleWalk, Windsor	5.2	4.5	4.9	2.7	1.1	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.4	66%
593	NorthTownMoorExtension, Maidenhead	5.1	2.7	4.7	3.6	1.6	3.6	4.5	3.6	0.0	65%
196	OckwellsRoad, Maidenhead	5.1	3.4	4.1	2.5	1.4	1.8	3.2	2.7	0.5	55%
178	OliverRoad, Ascot	4.7	4.1	4.7	3.2	1.4	2.7	3.6	2.7	0.5	61%
130	ThePromenade, Maidenhead	6.5	6.8	6.5	4.1	1.8	4.3	5.9	2.7	2.3	91%
606	StockdalesRoad, Eton	4.9	4.1	4.5	3.0	1.4	0.9	2.7	2.7	N/A	57%
216	StuartWay, Windsor	4.9	4.1	4.1	2.7	1.0	0.6	3.4	2.7	0.0	52%
144	ThamesPath	5.2	4.4	4.9	3.4	1.6	2.9	3.2	2.7	1.8	67%
8	ThurlbyWay, Maidenhead	5.1	3.4	4.1	2.5	1.4	1.8	3.2	2.7	0.5	55%
47	TreesmillDrive, Maidenhead	4.5	3.4	3.8	2.5	1.4	2.0	3.2	2.7	0.5	53%
226	ValeRoad/MaidenheadRoad, Windsor	4.9	4.1	4.1	2.7	1.0	0.6	3.4	2.7	0.0	52%
602	WalthamGrovePark	5.4	2.7	5.0	3.6	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.7	0.0	60%
600	WalthamStLawrence, AdjPoolLane	4.6	0.9	4.1	1.6	1.0	0.9	3.1	3.6	0.0	44%
30	Waylands, Wraysbury	5.1	3.4	4.5	3.2	1.5	0.9	3.2	2.7	0.0	54%
601	WestEndLandBehindPrimarySchool, WalthamStLawrence	5.4	2.7	5.0	3.6	1.7	1.4	2.7	2.7	0.0	56%
186	WhitelyRoad, Windsor	4.6	4.1	4.1	2.7	1.4	0.0	3.6	2.7	0.0	52%
61	WoodClose, Windsor	5.1	4.1	4.4	2.5	1.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	64%
125	YorkStreamMemorialGardens, Windsor	5.0	5.0	4.9	2.9	1.4	3.0	3.6	2.7	1.4	66%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Scores (weighted)

Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Cemeteries and Churchyards

Number	Location	Cleanliness/maintenance(15%)	Welcomed(15%)	Security/safety(15%)	Landscaping(10%)	Climate/change/adaptation(5%)	Ancillary/facilities(10%)	Site/access(15%)	Transport(10%)	Information/signage(5%)	Total%
194	All Saints Cemetery	4.7	3.6	3.8	3.2	1.8	1.6	4.1	2.7	1.1	59%
527	Bisham & Cookham, Cookham	5.7	3.8	5.4	3.3	1.6	3.2	4.5	3.6	0.8	71%
539	Bray Parish Cemetery	4.5	3.1	5.0	3.4	1.8	3.0	3.6	3.6	0.5	63%
525	Braywick Cemetery, Braywick Road, Maidenhead SL6 2DH	5.7	5.4	5.7	3.6	1.7	3.9	5.4	3.6	1.8	82%
544	Church Lane, Sunninghill	6.1	3.4	5.4	3.4	1.5	3.0	4.9	3.6	1.4	73%
542	Church Road Cemetery, Old Windsor	4.9	4.1	4.5	3.0	3.6	3.0	3.6	2.7	1.4	68%
540	Cookham Parish Cemetery	5.4	4.5	5.7	3.6	1.8	3.4	5.0	3.6	0.9	75%
533	Crimp Hill, Old Windsor	5.7	3.4	5.4	3.0	1.5	3.2	5.0	3.6	1.4	71%
541	Datchet Cemetery	5.0	4.1	5.4	3.6	1.8	3.4	5.0	3.6	0.9	73%
531	Datchet Parish	4.5	3.8	4.1	3.4	1.7	2.7	4.1	2.7	0.8	61%
538	Eton Parish Cemetery	5.0	3.1	5.4	3.6	1.8	3.0	3.1	3.6	0.5	65%
537	Eton Wick, Eton Wick Road	4.5	2.7	4.1	3.2	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.5	55%
536	Holy Trinity, Sunningdale	5.7	5.1	5.1	3.6	1.7	3.0	4.1	2.7	1.8	71%
543	Kiln Lane Cemetery, Sunningdale	5.4	4.1	4.9	5.1	1.8	3.4	4.1	2.7	1.4	73%
528	Oakley Green Cemetery, Maidenhead Road, Windsor SL4 5UJ	5.7	5.0	5.7	3.4	1.5	3.6	5.4	3.6	1.4	78%
610	St Andrew's Church, Wraysbury	5.4	5.4	4.6	3.6	1.6	3.0	5.4	3.6	1.8	76%
526	St. Lukes, St. Lukes Road, Maidenhead	5.4	5.1	5.4	3.6	1.7	3.4	5.4	3.6	1.8	78%
534	St. Peter & St. Andrew's Church, Old Windsor	5.4	5.1	4.9	3.4	1.7	2.3	5.0	2.7	1.7	71%
535	Sunningdale Parish	5.7	3.8	4.9	3.6	1.7	3.4	4.5	3.6	0.8	71%
529	Vale Road Cemetery, Vale Road, Windsor	5.0	3.8	4.6	3.4	1.7	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.2	64%
214	Windsor Cemetery	5	5.1	4.5	2.7	1.5	2.7	5	2.7	1.8	69%
530	Windsor Parish Church	0.0	5.1	4.7	3.6	1.7	2.5	4.1	3.6	1.8	60%

Scores (weighted)

Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Allotments

Number	Location	Cleanliness/maintenance(15%)	Welcome(15%)	Security/safety(15%)	Landscape(10%)	Climate/change/adaptation(5%)	Ancillary/facilities(10%)	Site/access(15%)	Transport(10%)	Information/signage(5%)	Type	Total%
557	AlfredMajorPark	5.1	4.1	5.4	3.6	1.8	2.7	4.5	3.6	1.4	A	72%
559	AlleysLane,Cookham	5.1	5.4	5.0	3.6	1.8	1.6	4.5	2.7	1.8	A	70%
546	BlackamoorLane,Maidenhead	5.1	4.5	4.7	3.3	1.8	1.6	5.0	3.6	1.7	A	70%
227	BoltonRoad,Windsor	4.9	5.4	5.4	3.6	1.8	2.1	5.4	3.6	1.8	A	76%
555	BrayVillageHallAllotments	5.4	2.7	4.5	3.3	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.6	0.5	A	59%
547	BreadcroftRoad,Maidenhead	5.4	4.5	4.7	3.3	1.8	1.8	5.0	3.6	1.7	A	71%
548	BrownfieldGardens,Maidenhead	5.4	3.1	5.4	3.0	1.8	1.8	5.0	3.6	0.8	A	66%
562	Cheapside	5.1	2.7	4.1	3.0	1.8	2.7	3.6	2.7	0	A	57%
560	ChurchRoad,OldWindsor	4.7	4.1	4.5	3.2	1.8	1.6	4.5	3.6	1.4	A	65%
561	ChurchRoad,Sunningdale	5.4	4.5	5.1	3.6	1.8	1.6	5.4	3.6	1.4	A	72%
36B	ClewerPark,Windsor	4.9	5.4	5.4	3.6	1.8	2.1	5.4	3.6	1.8	A	76%
225	ClewerFuel,Windsor	4.5	2.7	2.7	3	1.6	0.3	2.7	1.8	0.9	A	45%
549	CookhamRoad,Maidenhead	5.1	3.6	4.7	3.0	1.8	1.8	5.0	3.6	0.8	A	65%
550	CourthouseRoad,Maidenhead	4.9	2.7	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.8	4.5	3.6	0.8	A	61%
553	TheCroft,Maidenhead	5.4	3.1	5.1	3.6	1.8	1.4	3.1	2.7	0.8	A	60%
230	Fairground,GreenLane,Windsor	3.8	1.4	4.1	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.3	1.8	0	A	43%
556	GaysLaneFieldHolyport	5.4	2.7	4.5	3.3	1.8	2.1	2.7	3.6	0.5	A	59%
226	TheLebeMaidenheadRoad,Windsor)	4.9	5.4	5.4	3.6	1.8	2.1	5.4	3.6	1.8	A	76%
551	GreenLane,Maidenhead	5.1	2.7	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.8	4.5	3.6	0.8	A	62%
554	RayMillRoadWest,Maidenhead	5.1	3.1	5.8	3.6	1.8	1.8	4.5	3.6	0.8	A	67%
229	Spital,Windsor	3.6	5.4	5.7	3.6	1.8	3.8	5.4	3.6	1.8	A	77%
552	StMark'sCrescent,Maidenhead	5.4	2.3	4.5	3.0	1.8	1.8	4.5	3.6	0.6	A	61%
558	SuttonRoad,Cookham	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	1.8	1.6	4.5	2.7	1.8	A	68%
545	VansittartRoad,Windsor	4.3	2.3	3.4	2.7	1.8	1.6	4.1	2.7	0.5	A	52%

Scores(weighted)

Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Public Parks and Gardens

Number	Location	Cleanliness/maintenance(15%)	Welcomed(15%)	Security/safety(15%)	Landscape(10%)	Climatechange&adaptation(5%)	Ancillary&facilities(10%)	Site&access(15%)	Transport(10%)	Information/signage(5%)	Total%
158	Alexandra Gardens and Goswell Park, Windsor	6.5	6.4	6.8	3.8	1.8	4.2	5.9	2.7	2.3	90%
155	Alfred Major Recreation Ground, Cookham	5.2	2.7	4.5	2.0	1.1	2.5	3.2	2.7	0.5	54%
126	Bachelors Acre, Windsor	5.4	6.4	6.3	3.6	1.5	3.5	4.5	2.7	1.8	79%
164	Baths Island and Pleasure Ground, Windsor	6.5	6.8	6.5	4.1	1.8	4.3	5.9	2.7	2.3	91%
160	Boyn Grove Park and Cricket Ground, Maidenhead	5.0	4.7	4.7	N/A	0.9	2.9	3.6	2.7	1.4	64%
72	Braywick Park, Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	5.4	3.6	1.6	3.1	5.0	2.7	1.8	75%
68	Bridge Gardens, Maidenhead	6.3	6.8	6.8	4.1	1.6	4.5	5.4	2.7	2.3	90%
191	Broomhall Lane, Ascot	4.7	3.2	4.9	3.2	1.2	2.9	4.5	2.7	1.4	64%
569	Broomhall Recreation Ground, Sunningdale	5.4	4.5	5.4	3.6	1.8	3.6	4.5	3.6	1.4	75%
609	Clarence Road Gardens, Windsor	5.2	3.0	5.4	3.6	1.6	2.7	3.6	2.7	0.9	64%
136	Clewer Memorial Recreation Ground, Windsor	5.4	5.4	5.6	3.6	1.6	3.6	5.4	2.7	1.8	78%
36	Clewer Park, Windsor	5.2	4.7	4.7	3.4	1.7	1.5	3.6	2.7	1.8	65%
236	Datchet Recreation Ground, Datchet	5.0	5.4	5.6	3.2	1.5	3.1	4.5	2.7	1.8	73%
133	Dedworth Manor & Sawyers Close Open Space, Windsor	4.7	4.5	5.4	3.2	1.5	2.3	4.5	2.7	1.4	67%
70	Desborough Park, Maidenhead	5.2	5.0	5.2	3.4	1.5	3.6	5.0	3.6	1.4	75%
23	Foster Avenue, Clewer Green	5.2	5.4	5.1	2.7	1.2	3.4	4.5	2.7	1.4	70%
566	Gays Lane Field, Holyport	5.1	1.4	4.1	2.3	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	0.5	46%
226	The Glebe, Windsor	5.4	5.4	5.6	3.6	1.6	3.6	5.4	2.7	1.8	78%
52	Goswells Park, Windsor	6.5	6.4	6.8	3.8	1.8	4.2	5.9	2.7	2.3	90%
110	The Goswells, Windsor	6.5	6.4	6.8	3.8	1.8	4.2	5.9	2.7	2.3	90%
210	The Green, Wraysbury	5.2	5.4	5.0	3.4	1.5	2.9	3.6	2.7	0.5	67%
1	Grenfell Park, Maidenhead	5.4	5.7	5.6	3.8	1.8	3.8	5.0	2.7	1.8	79%
572	Grove Park, White Waltham	4.9	3.1	4.1	3.4	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.8	0.5	54%
74	Guards Club Park and Island, Maidenhead	5.0	5.4	5.1	3.6	1.7	3.6	4.5	2.7	2.3	75%
564	Haywards Mead Recreation Ground, Eton Wick	4.9	2.7	5.1	3.2	1.7	2.4	2.7	2.7	0.5	58%
54	Home Park, Windsor	5.2	4.7	5.4	2.9	1.4	3.2	5.0	2.7	1.8	72%
55	Imperial Park, Windsor	5.4	4.1	4.6	2.9	1.4	2.9	3.2	2.7	1.8	64%
240	Keneally Park, Windsor	5.4	4.1	5.1	2.9	1.2	2.7	3.6	2.7	1.8	66%
75	Kidwells Park, Maidenhead	5.2	4.6	5.4	3.6	1.7	3.6	5.0	2.7	1.8	75%
22	Knights Close Park, Windsor	5.2	4.7	4.9	2.9	1.2	2.5	4.1	2.7	1.4	66%
40	Laggan Field, Maidenhead	5.4	4.7	5.1	3.6	1.7	2.7	3.6	2.7	0.5	67%
4	Riverside Gardens, Maidenhead	5.0	5.0	5.4	3.4	1.5	3.6	5.0	2.7	1.4	73%
5	Ross Road, Maidenhead	5.2	3.4	4.6	2.5	1.4	2.9	3.2	2.7	0.5	59%
12	Longbourn, Windsor	4.7	3.4	4.9	2.9	1.5	0.6	3.6	2.7	0.0	54%
568	Memorial Hall Park, Old Windsor	5.2	4.1	4.5	3.4	1.6	3.0	4.1	2.7	1.4	67%
77	Maidenhead Town Moor, Maidenhead	5.2	4.1	4.9	3.2	1.5	3.4	4.1	2.7	0.5	66%
50	Oaken Grove, Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	5.2	3.4	1.7	3.6	5.0	2.7	1.4	75%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Number	Location	Cleanliness/maintenance(15%)	Welcomed(15%)	Security/safety(15%)	Landscape(10%)	Climate change adaptation(5%)	Ancillary facilities(10%)	Site access(15%)	Transport(10%)	Information/signage(5%)	Total(%)
117	Ockwells Park, Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	6.1	3.6	1.8	4.4	5.4	2.7	1.5	80%
567	Old Windsor Recreation Ground, Old Windsor	4.7	3.1	5.1	3.2	1.7	3.2	4.5	3.6	0.5	66%
45	Osborne Road, Windsor	4.5	4.1	4.3	2.7	1.4	0.9	3.6	2.7	0.0	54%
65	Ray Mill Island, Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	5.4	3.6	1.8	3.6	4.5	2.7	1.8	76%
66	Raymond Road, Maidenhead	4.7	4.1	4.1	2.5	1.2	1.1	4.1	2.7	0.5	56%
25	Reitlinger Open Space, Maidenhead	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.2	1.5	0.9	3.2	2.7	1.8	57%
183	Sir Nicholas Winton Memorial Garden, Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	5.2	3.4	1.7	3.6	5.0	2.7	1.4	75%
570	South Ascot Recreation Ground, Ascot	5.2	4.5	5.4	3.6	1.8	3.4	4.5	3.6	1.4	74%
565	South Meadow Lane Recreation Ground, Eton	5.1	2.7	4.6	3.0	1.7	3.2	2.7	2.7	0.5	58%
563	Stockdales Road Recreation Ground, Eton Wick	5.1	2.7	4.1	3.6	1.7	1.8	4.1	2.7	0.5	58%
192	Switchback Road South, Maidenhead	5.0	4.1	4.6	2.7	1.4	1.8	3.6	2.7	1.4	61%
233	Thames Towpath North, Maidenhead	6.5	6.8	6.5	4.1	1.8	4.3	5.9	2.7	2.3	91%
232	Thames Towpath South, Maidenhead	6.5	6.8	6.5	4.1	1.8	4.3	5.9	2.7	2.3	91%
93	Vansittart Recreation Ground, Windsor	5.4	5.1	5.4	3.4	1.4	3.4	5.0	2.7	1.8	75%
571	Victory Field Sunninghill	5.2	5.4	5.4	3.6	1.8	3.6	5.4	3.6	1.8	80%
573	Village Green, Wraysbury	5.4	4.1	5.2	3.6	1.8	3.2	2.7	2.7	1.4	67%

Scores (weighted)

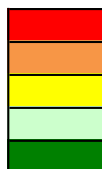
Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%



ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspace

Scores (weighted)

Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%



Number	Location	Cleanliness/maintenance(15%)	Welcome(15%)	Security/safety(15%)	Landscaped(10%)	Climatechangeadaptation(5%)	Ancillaryfacilities(10%)	Siteaccess(15%)	Transport(10%)	Information/signage(5%)	Total%
598	AllensField,Ascot	5.4	5.4	5.1	3.6	6.5	3.6	5	3.6	1.8	89%
579	ArthurJacobiNatureReserve,Horton	5.1	5.4	5.0	3.6	1.8	3.0	5.0	3.6	1.8	76%
581	AshleyHillForest,Hurley	4.1	3.1	3.8	3.6	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.7	0.9	57%
577	BellLaneOpenArea,EtonWick	4.1	3.1	4.9	3.2	1.6	2.7	3.6	3.6	0.5	61%
590	BigfrithCommon,CookhamDean	5.1	4.1	4.5	3.4	1.7	2.7	3.4	2.7	1.2	64%
582	Blythewood,Ascot	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.2	2.2	3.0	4.9	3.6	1.8	80%
597	TheBrocasandSouthMeadow,Eton	5.4	1.4	5.1	3.4	1.6	1.8	3.6	3.6	0.0	58%
580	BurchettsGreen,Hurley	4.9	3.4	4.1	3.2	1.8	2.5	3.4	2.7	0.9	60%
39	CastleFarmSpinney,Windsor	5.1	4.5	5.4	3.6	1.7	2.7	4.5	2.7	1.4	70%
583	Cheapside,Ascot	5.4	4.5	5.0	4.2	2.2	1.4	3.6	2.7	1.4	68%
585	CockMarsh,Cookham	5.4	4.5	4.7	3.6	1.9	3.0	3.1	2.7	1.5	68%
588	CookhamDeanCommon	6.2	4.1	4.5	5.4	1.6	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.2	65%
576	DorneyCommon,Dorney	5.2	1.7	2.7	2.3	1.6	0.7	1.8	1.4	0.9	41%
575	DorneyReach,Dorney	5.6	5.4	5.4	3.3	1.9	3.6	5.4	3.6	1.8	80%
332	TheGullet,Maidenhead	5.1	4.1	4.4	2.7	1.4	2.7	4.1	2.7	0.9	62%
76	MaidenheadHicket,Maidenhead	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.7	1.4	0.9	2.3	1.8	0.5	48%
595	MaidenheadHicket(WoodlandtoEast),Maidenhead	4.3	3.4	4.1	2.7	1.4	0.9	2.3	1.8	0.5	48%
78	NorthTownMoor,Maidenhead	5.4	4.1	4.1	3.2	1.6	1.1	2.7	2.7	1.4	58%
79	OckwellsPark,Maidenhead	5.2	5.4	4.9	3.8	1.8	4.4	5.0	2.7	1.4	77%
594	OckwellsParkExtension	4.6	4.1	4.1	3.2	1.8	1.8	2.7	1.8	N/A	56%
578	TheOrchard,Bisham	5.1	3.1	5.0	3.6	1.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.5	61%
591	PinkneysGreen,Maidenhead	5.4	4.1	4.5	3.2	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.7	1.2	63%
59	SutherlandGrange,Dedworth	5.0	5.4	4.9	3.6	1.7	2.9	3.6	2.7	1.8	70%
604	WhiteWalthamandOffBreadcroftLane	4.1	1.4	4.1	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.8	0.0	42%
586	WidbrookCommon,Cookham	5.1	3.1	4.1	2.7	1.6	0.6	1.8	1.8	1.2	49%
574	WindsorGreatPark	6.8	6.8	6.8	4.5	2.3	4.5	6.8	4.5	2.3	100%
587	WinterHill,Cookham	6.2	4.1	4.5	3.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.2	60%

ROYAL BOROUGH OF WINDSOR & MAIDENHEAD OPEN SPACE STUDY

