



Leisure

Birm**i**ngham

Leisure in Birmingham

2004

A City-wide Analysis of Local Patterns and Trends

With Summary Profiles of Birmingham's Main Parks & Open
Spaces

Contents

	Page
Chapter 1. Introduction	1
Chapter 2. Parks & Open Space - Provision & Requirements in Birmingham in Birmingham	9
Chapter 3. Outdoor Sports Facilities - Provision & Requirements in Birmingham in Birmingham	25
Chapter 4. Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities - Provision & Requirements in Birmingham in Birmingham	39
Chapter 5. Civic Space – Provision & Requirements in Birmingham in Birmingham	51
Chapter 6. Combined Analysis – Across All Surveyed Facilities	63
Chapter 7. Profiles of Main Parks / Open Spaces	69
Appendix 1. Typology	167
Appendix 2. Socio Demographic Background	171
Appendix 3. Methodology	177
Appendix 4. ACORN Types	187
Appendix 5. The Questionnaire	189

Chapter 1

Introduction

Chapter 1

Background

Aims

1.1 This Report sets out the main findings of the 2004 Leisure Survey commissioned by Birmingham City Council and undertaken in the summer of 2004, by BMG Research. It also draws on the Local Facilities Database, as well as household income and expenditure provided by CACI.

1.2 The research objectives of the Survey were to provide essential background information for policy work connected with the preparation of Local Development Frameworks, Regeneration Frameworks and Local Action Plans. In particular, the information gathered would be used to assist the Council in meeting the requirements of Planning Policy Guidance 17 (Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation - July 2002, (PPG 17)), which sets out the Government's approach to Open Space, Sport and Recreation. The Guidance contains the requirements for the management, enhancement and development of open spaces, sports and recreational facilities. It aims to ensure that there is an adequate provision of these facilities and that they are well designed, meet modern standards and are safe. The Guidance also states that recreational open space should not be developed unless an assessment has been undertaken which clearly demonstrates that that land is surplus to requirements and for open space, this means 'consideration of all the functions that open space can perform'.

1.3 In order to comply with PPG17, the City Council has undertaken a three-stage exercise.

1. An 'in house' audit of the provision throughout the City.
2. Assessment of existing and future needs of local communities in the form of a combined behavioural and opinion survey of 4,000 households in Birmingham and a further 1,000 just beyond its administrative boundary
3. Comparison of provision with existing and future needs in order to identify mismatches, gaps and surpluses is supply.

1.4 This work will inform the strategy for the Parks, Recreation Grounds and Open Spaces in Birmingham which will be put forward for Supplementary Planning Document status and will form the basis on which decisions about open space development and regeneration are made. It will also assist with the creation of locally derived standards and guide the management of open space at facility level within the administrative boundary of the City Council.

Context

1.5 Open space is defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground. However, PPG 17, extends this definition to include all open space of public value, including not just land, but also areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs.

1.6 Appendix 1 contains Birmingham City Council's response to the typology laid down by PPG 17.

1.7 It is generally accepted that open space, leisure, recreation and sports facilities make a positive contribution to the quality of life experienced by Birmingham's residents. Amongst other things, they can have an impact on

1. Health and well being, - including the prevention of illness, increased physical and mental performance, reduced boredom and substance misuse.
2. Crime, - through diversion away from negative, antisocial or criminal behaviour, by enhancing leisure opportunities, particularly those which provide an inclusive social environment.
3. Social inclusion and community cohesion, - including the improvement of residents sense of well-being in their local neighbourhoods through the provision of well planned and maintained facilities. Provides a focal point for community activities and opportunities for social interaction. Particularly important in deprived communities and the social development of young children in all communities.
4. Sustainable development, - by ensuring that open space, sports and recreational facilities are easily accessible by walking and cycling where appropriate and that more heavily used or intensive facilities are well served by public transport.
5. Renaissance in urban environments, - with local networks of high quality and well managed and maintained facilities providing an attractive, clean and safe environment.

Historical Development

1.8 The public park was created largely in response to poor conditions in the new industrial towns of 19th Century Britain. During this period, many social reformers promoted the physical and mental benefits that the public could enjoy through the regular use of open space. In 1833, Parliament set up the Select Commission for Public Walks, which surveyed the accessible open space in major towns and cities in England. One conclusion of the Commission was that London was the only city with parks. In 1848, the Public Health Act gave local authorities the powers to purchase and maintain parks. During this Victorian period, Birmingham, like other industrial towns and cities, experienced the creation of many municipal parks, designed mainly for walking and promenading.

1.9 The town planning movement, which emerged during the early part of the 20th Century, demonstrated how urban areas could be made attractive by creating well-designed open spaces. During this period, many parks were added to those created in the Victorian era.

1.10 The 1930s and 1940s was a period when the nation was at war and physical fitness gained in importance. This led to a shift in emphasis away from parks to the creation of recreation and sports grounds. During the War, parks were neglected, with some being used for agricultural purposes

1.11 After the Second World War, large-scale clearance and industrial, commercial and housing development took place and during the 1950s and early 1960s, many parks were renovated. However, from the late 1960s to the end of the 1980s, resources were reduced

and many parks and open spaces became neglected. Finally, compulsory competitive tendering saw the maintenance of many parks and open spaces being placed in the hands of the private contractors who had tendered the lowest prices.

1.12 Since the beginning of the 1990s, there has been increased pressure on existing open spaces, mainly for housing development, which has resulted in the creation of stronger planning policies to protect them. During this decade, several research projects, reports and White Papers were produced which emphasised the need to reverse the decline of urban green space.

1.13 The Government's response to recent concerns over the neglect of urban green space has been to a) require the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) to act as the nation's champion for urban space with a particular focus on green spaces and b) publish PPG17.

1.14 CABE carries out its green space responsibilities through 'CABE Space' which was established in 2003 to bring excellence to the design, management and maintenance of parks and public space in our towns and cities. It has the following early priorities

- Encourage local authorities to have a strategy to improve their urban spaces (particularly green spaces).
- Establish a national campaign and to raise public expectation of, and commitment to, improving urban public space.
- Involve communities more directly in the management of neighbourhood space.
- Promote urban forestry and wildlife needs.
- Improve children's playgrounds.
- Influence the creation of well-managed open space as a part of the Housing Market Renewal Programme.

Birmingham City Council's Response to PPG17

1.15 PPG17 requires all Local Authorities to carry out an assessment of their open spaces, sports and recreational facilities. In response Birmingham City Council has carried out a quantitative and qualitative assessment of current provision together with a residents' survey in order to a) gain an understanding of local attitudes to this provision and b) identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of these facilities. This will form the starting point for establishing an effective strategy for open space, sport and recreation within Birmingham as well as the development of appropriate policies in plans.

1.16 The assessment of local need and demand for open space and other recreational facilities has been drawn mainly from the home interview survey of 4,000 households in Birmingham and 1,000 just beyond Birmingham's administrative boundary. The representative sample was chosen at random to include those households who do not use local open space and leisure provision as well as those who do. A socio-economic background of Birmingham is contained in Appendix 2, the survey methodology applied in Appendix 3. The questionnaire used is contained in Appendix 5. Some of the tables in this Report refer to neighbourhood types as defined by CACI. Further details of this classification can be found in Appendix 4.

1.17 This Report specifically concentrates on residents' use and views of current provision, together with an assessment of latent demand for open spaces, sports and recreational facilities within Birmingham. The following chapters will relate to the various indoor and outdoor locations used but the remainder of this introduction will concentrate on a wider summary of current leisure activities undertaken by residents in the survey area.

Current Use of Leisure Time

1.18 Responding households were asked a general question about their current leisure pursuits. Table 1.1 lists the 'Top Ten' pastimes. This table sets the background for the following chapters, which deal with specific recreational pursuits.

Table 1.1 Respondents Use of Leisure Time ('Top 10' based on Total Survey Area)

Leisure Pursuit	City Constituency										Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area	Survey Area Rank
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %	Yardley %				
Watching TV	83.8	83.8	59.4	76.7	69.7	80.7	91.1	76.4	71.8	91.7	78.4	70.5	76.9	1
Visiting Friends / Neighbours	55.9	57.4	50.8	53.9	61.1	60.6	68.2	52.8	59.1	58.9	57.8	51.9	56.7	2
Walking	55.9	65.7	30.7	44.1	57.3	47.3	55.0	62.0	58.6	44.2	52.4	50.2	51.9	3
Going to Pub	31.0	21.8	13.9	21.8	17.1	37.0	19.3	27.7	28.8	32.0	25.1	21.3	24.4	4
Playing Sport	17.4	16.7	12.0	13.2	17.1	16.9	19.8	19.7	30.1	13.4	17.6	11.0	16.3	5
Leisure Driving	7.5	6.7	7.5	8.9	5.4	18.6	3.9	10.0	15.8	15.5	10.0	8.0	9.6	6
Walking the Dog	4.6	10.6	1.6	9.1	4.5	15.8	5.9	7.3	12.9	11.6	8.4	6.9	8.1	7
Picnics	5.8	2.3	5.6	6.8	2.5	16.0	0.6	13.4	8.2	12.4	7.4	6.8	7.3	8
Jogging / Running	12.8	10.6	3.5	5.3	4.7	6.2	4.5	10.0	9.5	6.7	7.5	5.1	7.0	9
Cycling Off Road	4.6	1.9	1.9	3.0	4.5	16.7	2.2	10.0	12.1	2.8	6.0	6.7	6.2	10

Base: All Households

1.19 From the 'Top Ten' pastimes, six could potentially use open space, although out of the 'Top Five' only walking and playing sport use this amenity. The most frequent pastime was watching TV, enjoyed by three quarters of all households. This varied greatly, from 59% in Hall Green to over 90% in Yardley and Perry Barr. Visiting friends and relatives was also popular, with just over a half of all respondents undertaking this pastime, varying from 51% in Hall Green to 68% in Perry Barr. Walking was the most popular exercise-based pastime attracting 52% of households overall but ranging from 31% in Hall Green to around double

that in Selly Oak and Erdington. The next most popular activity was going to the pub, which was cited by a quarter of respondents overall and ranged from 14% in Hall Green to 37% in Northfield. Playing sport, another activity based pastime, attracted just 16% of households overall. However, this pastime was more attractive to Birmingham based households (18%) than those in the Survey Area but outside Birmingham (11%). Within Birmingham, playing sport ranged from 12% of households in Hall Green to 30% in Sutton Coldfield.

1.20 The remaining 'Top Ten' pastimes, which attracted much less support, were: 6th leisure driving (10%), which was particularly popular in Northfield (19%); 7th walking the dog (8%), again particularly popular in Northfield (16%); 8th picnics (7%), again with the highest proportion in Northfield (16%); 9th jogging / running (7%), which was particularly popular in Edgbaston (13%); and cycling off-road (6%), again particularly popular in Northfield (17%).

Future Intentions Regarding Leisure Time

1.21 Respondents were asked what leisure activities they do not currently participate in but would like to undertake in the future (latent demand).

Table 1.2 Proportion of Households with a Latent Demand for Leisure Activities

Area		%
City Constituency	Edgbaston	18.2
	Erdington	19.2
	Hall Green	8.3
	Hodge Hill	8.1
	Ladywood	10.8
	Northfield	8.6
	Perry Barr	7.0
	Selly Oak	6.3
	Sutton Coldfield	5.3
	Yardley	4.7
	Birmingham Total	9.8
Outside Birmingham		7.7
Survey Area		9.4

Base: All Households

1.22 Table 1.2 reveals that, in the Survey Area, 9% of households would like to undertake additional leisure pursuits in the future. This latent demand is slightly greater in Birmingham (10%), than in the immediately surrounding area (8%). Within Birmingham, it varied from around 5% in Yardley and Sutton Coldfield to over 18% in Edgbaston and Erdington.

1.23 More specifically, Table 1.3 (overleaf) reveals the potential demand from households wishing to undertake additional leisure activities and is based on the location of responding households. The 'Top Five' in Birmingham were youth club activities, swimming, use of play areas, leisure centres and football.


1.24 A quarter of households require youth club activities and this varied from around 4% in Selly Oak and Ladywood, to 60% in Erdington and Perry Barr. The next most popular was swimming, which appeared to be of greater potential demand just beyond Birmingham's boundary (21%) than within it (17%). However, between Birmingham's City Constituencies,

additional potential demand varied from zero in Sutton Coldfield to 35% in Ladywood. The greatest proportion of potential users of play area activities was found in Hodge Hill (31%) and the least in Sutton Coldfield and Northfield (5%). Overall, play areas ranked 3rd in Birmingham (15%), with a greater demand just beyond its boundary (20%). The 4th most popular additional leisure activity in Birmingham was using leisure centres, with greatest demand being found in Edgbaston (28%) and least in Ladywood (0%), Northfield (0%) and Selly Oak (0%).

1.25 The table also shows that swimming was the highest-ranking additional activity in five City Constituencies. This was followed by youth club activities, which was highest ranking in three City Constituencies. Play areas and use of leisure centres ranked highest in two City Constituencies and finally, Gym activities ranked highest in just one City Constituency.

**Table 1.3 'Top 20' Activities Households would like to take up
(Top 20 based on Total Survey Area)**

Activity	City Constituency										Birmingham Total	Survey Area Rank	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %	Yardley %				
Youth Club Activities	24.0	60.2	12.9	0.0	4.2	13.9	60.0	3.8	20.0	5.6	25.4	1	26.3	25.5
Swimming	10.7	7.2	19.4	18.8	35.4	30.6	8.0	26.9	0.0	16.7	16.8	2	21.1	17.4
Play Area Activities	17.3	14.5	9.7	31.3	10.4	5.6	20.0	23.1	5.0	16.7	15.2	3	19.7	16.0
Using Leisure Centres	28.0	8.4	6.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	15.0	16.7	9.9	4	18.4	11.3
Football	5.3	9.6	9.7	15.6	14.6	2.8	16.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	8.4	5	0.0	7.0
Gym	6.7	2.4	19.4	0.0	14.6	13.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.6	6.9	6	6.6	6.8
Tennis	4.0	3.6	3.2	12.5	10.4	13.9	8.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	7	2.6	5.7
Cinema	20.0	3.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	8.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	8	17.1	7.4
Using Park And Open Green Space	2.7	0.0	9.7	0.0	12.5	2.8	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	9	2.6	3.2
Badminton	5.3	1.2	0.0	6.3	2.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	10.0	5.6	2.8	10=	6.6	3.4
A Pub For Family Use	10.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	10=	0.0	2.3
Sport (Unspecified)	1.3	6.0	0.0	3.1	2.1	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	2.8	10=	0.0	2.3
Cycling	4.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.0	3.8	0.0	5.6	2.3	13	2.6	2.3
Dance	0.0	2.4	0.0	12.5	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	13	0.0	1.9
Use Of A Community Centre	0.0	4.8	0.0	3.1	4.2	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	15=	2.6	2.1
Squash	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	2.8	0.0	7.7	5.0	0.0	2.0	15=	0.0	1.7
Ten Pin Bowling	1.3	2.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	1.5	17=	3.9	1.9
Self Defence	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	17=	1.3	1.5
Skateboarding	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	1.3	19=	1.3	1.3
Cricket	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	19=	0.0	1.1

 Highest Ranking Additional Activity at City Constituency Level

Base: All

Further Information

1.26 The Planning Strategy Group within the Development Directorate can supply further information on particular open spaces, sports and recreational facilities, or on the leisure behaviour of particular groups (Initial contact, Carol Grove e-mail: carol.grove@birmingham.gov.uk).

Chapter 2

Parks & Open Space Provision & Requirements in Birmingham

Chapter 2

Parks & Open Space Provision & Requirements in Birmingham

Introduction

2.1 There is a great variety of open space in Birmingham ranging from major areas like Sutton Park and Woodgate Valley, with their Regional repute down to very small amenity greenspaces. A full typology is contained in Appendix 1. These areas are of importance not only for informal recreation and for amenity reasons, but also have wildlife habitat value.

2.2 Local park and open space provision is monitored and recorded in the Community Facilities Database. This is managed by the Planning Strategy Group, within the Development Directorate of the City Council.

2.3 With regard to those sports and physical activities that are catered for by parks and open space, the General Household Survey reveals the following national trends between 1987 and 2002. The trends relate to respondent activity in the 12 months prior to interview, irrespective of location type (e.g. park, open space or outdoor sports facility).

- Increases were recorded for cycling (15% to 19% of respondents), and golf (9% to 12% of respondents).
- A significant decrease was measured for walking (60% to 46%) and to a lesser extent running / jogging (11% to 9%)
- A fairly stable participation rate was recorded for soccer (9% to 8%), fishing (6% constant), horse riding (3% constant), tennis (7% constant) and bowls (4% constant).

2.4 As many of these pastimes can also be undertaken at formal outdoor sports venues, this Chapter should be considered alongside Chapter 3.

Current Provision

2.5 The Birmingham Plan, adopted in 2005, sets out in paragraph 3.48 definitions of open space and public open space. These extracts are reproduced below.

Open Space

2.6 For the purposes of the UDP, "open space" is defined as "all open land of recreational or public value, including playing fields, which primarily consists of natural elements such as trees, grass and water. It may or may not have free public access. It may or may not be used or held by the City Council for recreational purposes".

Public Open Space

2.7 For the purposes of the UDP, "public open space" is defined as "open space, including playing fields, owned by the City Council or to which there is a public right of access, used by the public primarily for recreation purposes. It does not include private or education playing fields, nor does it include municipal or private golf courses, cemeteries, or open areas within housing estates which substitute for private gardens".

2.8 Table 2.1 identifies the amount of total green open space available at City Constituency level. It excludes civic spaces and allotments

Table 2.1 Open Space and Parks Provision in Birmingham

	Area of Open Space (ha)	Area of City Constituency (ha)	Open Space as % of Area	Population of Area (2001 Census)	Available Open Space per 1000 Population (Hectares)	Population per hectare of Open Space
Edgbaston	558.5	2830.9	19.7%	90376	6.2	161.8
Erdington	244.2	2204.6	11.1%	90654	2.7	371.3
Hall Green	292.8	1972.4	14.8%	108908	2.7	372.0
Hodge Hill	332.0	2051.6	16.2%	107826	3.1	324.8
Ladywood	232.8	2574.5	9.0%	94538	2.5	406.1
Northfield	344.7	2444.3	14.1%	97858	3.5	283.9
Perry Barr	497.5	2485.7	20.0%	100476	5.0	202.0
Selly Oak	346.4	2188.3	15.8%	97296	3.6	280.9
Sutton Coldfield	1398.2	5762.5	24.3%	89152	15.7	63.8
Yardley	346.9	2261.6	15.3%	100005	3.5	288.3
Birmingham Total	4594.0	26776.5	17.2%	977089	4.7	212.7

Source: BCC 2004

2.9 The Table reveals that, on average 17% of Birmingham's land area is open space. However, only three of Birmingham's ten City Constituencies have greater proportions. These are Sutton Coldfield (24%), Perry Barr (20%) and Edgbaston (20%). The proportion varies significantly between the City Constituencies, from a quarter of all space in Sutton Coldfield to around a tenth in Ladywood and Erdington i.e. two and a half times greater provision in Sutton Coldfield.

2.10 In Birmingham as a whole, the average open space provision is 213 people per hectare. At City constituency level, the provision in Sutton Coldfield (64 people per ha) is six times that of Ladywood (406 people per ha), Hall Green (372 people per ha) or Erdington (371 people per ha).

2.11 Although Sutton Coldfield's provision is way above that of other City Constituencies, it should be borne in mind that this City Constituency contains Sutton Park, which is of Regional significance.

2.12 Responding households were asked if they had a local park or open space in their area. 79% of households in the Survey Area stated that they did (Table 2.2, overleaf). Within Birmingham, this varied from 91% in Erdington to 70% in Ladywood. In all City Constituencies, the proportion of households stating that they had local open space was much lower than for a park. The perceived presence of a park ranged from 90% in Erdington, down to 60% in Northfield. Much lower proportions of households were recorded for open spaces, ranging from 53% in Erdington to just 4% in Hall Green.

Table 2.2 Respondents with a park or area of open space in their area

City Constituency of Residence	A Park %	An Area Of Open Space %	A Park Or Area Of Open Space %	Neither %
Edgbaston	76.8	37.5	79.9	20.1
Erdington	90.3	52.8	91.0	9.0
Hall Green	80.7	4.0	81.3	18.7
Hodge Hill	71.1	12.7	73.7	26.3
Ladywood	67.2	16.0	69.9	30.1
Northfield	60.4	42.5	83.8	16.2
Perry Barr	88.3	23.5	88.8	11.2
Selly Oak	74.5	13.6	77.1	22.9
Sutton Coldfield	71.5	20.6	75.7	24.3
Yardley	70.0	17.1	72.9	27.1
Birmingham	74.9	24.4	79.3	20.7
Out of Birmingham	74.6	19.9	78.9	21.1
Total	74.9	23.6	79.2	20.8

Base: All Households

2.13 At City Constituency level, there is very little correlation between the recognition of a park or open space and the provision made, either in terms of proportion of land area or population per hectare. The exceptions to this included Ladywood, where respondent recognition was relatively low (70%) reflecting the relatively low provision (9% of area) and Perry Barr where relatively high provision (20% of area) was acknowledged (89%). Mismatches between perception and reality included Erdington where recognition was very high (91%) but provision relatively low (11% of area) and Sutton Coldfield where recognition was relatively low (76%) but provision very high (24% of area).



2.14 Birmingham has 4,186 hectares of Green Belt, which represents 16% of its land area. Some of this land will be available to the public not only in the form of designated recreation areas e.g. Sutton Park, Woodgate Valley but also via public rights of way across private land.

Current Behaviour

2.15 Households were also asked if they had used a park or open space in the last twelve months (local or other). The results are shown in Table 2.3

Table 2.3 Households using a Park or Open Space Regularly (6+ times) in Last 12 Months

	Use Park %	Use OS %	Used at least one %	Neither %
Edgbaston	38.7	7.5	40.0	60.0
Erdington	50.7	10.6	51.6	48.4
Hall Green	62.8	1.9	63.4	36.6
Hodge Hill	39.7	4.6	40.5	59.5
Ladywood	43.8	2.9	44.9	55.1
Northfield	36.3	17.4	43.7	56.3
Perry Barr	48.3	3.9	49.7	50.3
Selly Oak	54.7	4.6	56.4	43.6
Sutton Coldfield	51.2	6.1	53.0	47.0
Yardley	30.5	3.1	31.5	68.5
Birmingham	45.6	6.4	47.4	52.6
Out of Birmingham	44.8	9.0	48.4	51.6
Total	45.4	6.9	47.6	52.4

Base: All Households

2.16 The Table shows that around half of households use a park or open space regularly (48%). This is true of Birmingham (47%) and its immediately surrounding areas (48%). Regular usage is relatively low in Yardley City Constituency (32%) and highest in Hall Green (63%). Overall, 60% of those households who stated that they had a park or open space in their area actually used such a facility, though of course it may not necessarily have been their local one.

2.17 Parks were particularly popular in Hall Green (63% using) and least popular in Yardley (31% using).

2.18 For all areas, the proportions of households using open spaces were much less for parks. They were lowest in Hall Green (2%) but relatively high in Northfield (17%).

2.19 There is a medium positive correlation (Pearson 0.546) between the perceived existence of a local park and the use of it but a strong positive correlation between the perceived existence of local open space and its use (Pearson 0.811).

2.20 The 2378 households using a park or open space mentioned 6477 locations or an average of nearly three (2.7) locations per visiting household.

2.21 Table 2.4 (overleaf) reveals the proportion of households visiting parks and open spaces by ethnic group. It shows that the White (45%) group makes below average use, whereas the Black group (49%) was about average and the Asian group well above average (63%).

Table 2.4 Proportion of Households Visiting Parks / Open Spaces by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Proportion of Households Visiting Parks / Open Spaces %
White	44.9
Black	49.0
Asian	63.2
Chinese#	40.0
Mixed#	46.3
Other#	60.9
Total	47.6

Insufficient cases available

Base: All Households

2.22 Table 2.5 shows visitors to parks & open space broken down by the age of the person visiting.

Table 2.5 Proportion of Visitors to Parks / Open Spaces by Age Group

Age Group	Age of All People in Responding Households %	Visitors by age of Person Visiting %
0-4	6.5	10.7
5-9	7.3	12.6
10-15	8.1	10.2
16-24	13.5	11.7
25-39	21.4	24.0
40-59	22.4	18.1
60+	20.8	12.7

Base: All Households + All Visitors

2.23 It reveals relatively high proportions of visitors aged under 15. Visitors aged 16 to 24 were slightly under represented but this changes to over representation of the 25 to 39 year age group, perhaps a result of parent accompanying children. Those aged 40 and over are significantly under represented.

2.24 Table 2.6 (overleaf) gives a City Constituency proportion of visitors by age group compared with that of all residents living in the responding households.

2.25 For the combined 0 – 9 year age group, the proportion of visitors was greater than the proportion of population within that age band for all City Constituencies. By far, the highest proportion of visitors aged 0 – 4 years was found in Ladywood (21%), this being twice the population proportion in responding households.

2.26 The converse occurs in the over 40s age group where the proportion of visitors was lower than the proportion of population. In Edgbaston, Ladywood and Hodge Hill the proportion of visitors was between 40% to 50% of the population.

Table 2.6 Proportion of Visitors to Parks / Open Spaces by Age Group & City Constituency Compared With All Residents Living in Responding Households

City Constituency		Aged 0 – 4	Aged 5 - 9	Aged 10 – 15	Aged 16 - 24	Aged 25 – 39	Aged 40 – 59	Aged 60+
Edgbaston	Visitors	12.8	12.5	7.4	10.5	26.0	17.9	12.8
	All	7.5	6.3	6.4	15.2	24.6	20.5	19.4
Erdington	Visitors	9.2	13.8	10.1	9.6	22.2	19.9	15.0
	All	5.5	7.8	7.7	11.1	20.9	22.9	24.1
Hall Green	Visitors	10.9	15.4	13.7	15.9	23.0	14.3	7.0
	All	7.1	9.0	10.4	14.1	23.6	20.7	15.0
Hodge Hill	Visitors	11.5	15.2	12.8	13.6	27.5	12.8	6.4
	All	9.0	7.5	9.5	13.0	23.0	21.3	16.7
Ladywood	Visitors	20.8	14.7	10.8	15.2	24.7	9.3	4.5
	All	9.7	8.3	10.1	17.4	26.7	16.3	11.4
Northfield	Visitors	9.6	13.1	10.2	7.4	29.7	20.9	8.8
	All	5.6	7.6	8.5	11.6	22.6	24.9	19.2
Perry Barr	Visitors	11.6	15.4	9.4	10.7	26.3	18.3	8.5
	All	6.8	9.3	8.5	16.8	20.8	19.6	18.3
Selly Oak	Visitors	6.5	9.7	9.7	19.1	22.6	20.3	12.0
	All	5.3	6.1	7.6	21.5	17.9	23.4	18.3
Sutton Coldfield	Visitors	7.4	11.5	10.0	6.4	24.7	20.4	19.6
	All	5.0	6.6	6.6	9.5	20.1	26.0	26.2
Yardley	Visitors	11.9	9.8	12.2	9.4	26.6	19.2	10.8
	All	6.1	7.3	7.9	10.9	21.0	23.5	23.3
Birmingham	Visitors	10.9	13.2	10.7	12.4	24.9	17.3	10.5
	All	6.8	7.6	8.4	14.2	22.2	21.8	18.9
Outside Birmingham	Visitors	9.5	10.0	7.9	8.3	19.6	21.6	23.0
	All	5.0	5.7	6.9	10.6	17.7	25.2	28.9
Total	Visitors	10.7	12.6	10.2	11.7	24.0	18.1	12.7
	All	6.5	7.3	8.1	13.5	21.4	22.4	20.8

Base: All Households + All Visitors

2.27 With regard to frequency of visits to parks and open spaces, Table 2.7 reveals that six out of ten users visited once a week or more frequently. Only two out of ten users visited monthly or less frequently.

Table 2.7 Frequency of Visits to Parks / Open Spaces

Frequency	Visits %
5 Or More Times Per Week	5.6
2-4 Times Per Week	15.0
Once A Week	42.0
Every 2-3 Weeks	19.5
Once A Month Or Less Often	18.0

Base: All Visits

2.28 As Table 2.8 reveals, walking to a park or open space was undertaken by 60% of visitors. The only other significant mode of travel involved using a car or van, accounting for 35% of visitors.

Table 2.8 Mode of Travel by Visitors to Parks / Open Spaces

Mode of Travel	Visitors %
Car / Van	34.6
Motorbike	0.4
Train	0.2
Bus / Coach	2.7
Taxi	0.1
Cycle	1.4
Walk	60.4
Vehicle Designed Or Adapted For Person With Disability	0.1
Other	0.2

Base: All Visitors

2.29 Table 2.9 displays the various uses made of parks and open spaces by ethnic group for the whole of the Survey Area

Table 2.9 Use Visitors made of Parks / Open Spaces by Ethnic Group

Reason For Visit	White %	Black %	Asian %	Chinese %	Mixed %	Other %	Total %
Walking	49.1	34.7	28.3	36.8	37.3	71.0	43.4
Jogging / Running	1.0	1.5	0.6				1.0
Cycling	1.9	2.4	0.8				1.7
Football	4.6	8.6	8.8	5.3	7.8		5.8
Cricket	0.1	0.2	0.1				0.1
Horse Riding	0.1	0.0	0.0				0.1
Picnics	0.7	0.9	0.9				0.7
Bird Watching	0.1	0.2	0.0				0.1

Visit Play Area	15.8	32.1	38.8	42.1	43.1	6.5	22.1
Take Children / Grandchildren	9.4	9.5	14.9	5.3	7.8	3.2	10.5
Walk The Dog	9.6	0.0	0.4				6.7
Sit / Relax	6.0	6.0	4.6	10.5	3.9	6.5	5.6
Play Other Sports	0.5	1.5	1.3			12.9	0.8
Other	1.1	2.2	0.4				1.3

Base: All Visitors

2.30 Walking was particularly popular with the White (49%) and 'Other' ethnic groups. Visiting play areas was at least twice as popular with Black (32%), Asian (39%), Chinese (42%) and Mixed Race visitors (43%) than it was for the White group (16%). Football was comparatively popular amongst Black (9%), Asian (9%) and Mixed Race (8%) groups, when compared with White visitors. Walking the dog appears to be almost exclusively a White visitor pastime.

2.31 Table 2.10 reveals the use made of by of visitors to parks / open spaces for each Birmingham City Constituency

Table 2.10 Use Made by Visitors to Parks / Open Spaces by City Constituency (% of Visitors)

Activity	City Constituency									Yardley %	Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %				
Walking	42.1	42.1	31.6	36.6	39.1	50.7	26.7	66.4	50.7	45.6	43.2	44.4	43.4
Jogging / Running	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.7	2.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.0
Cycling	1.8	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.7	2.2	4.0	2.7	3.6	2.1	1.9	0.7	1.7
Football	0.0	0.0	10.7	7.2	7.0	5.9	6.0	7.2	1.9	14.0	6.4	3.2	5.8
Cricket	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Horse Riding	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Picnics	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.7
Bird Watching	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1
Visit Play Area	18.1	18.1	33.3	28.3	35.1	12.9	34.9	7.3	11.9	11.9	22.2	21.9	22.1
Take Children / Grandchildren	11.0	11.0	13.2	14.2	10.5	4.5	15.6	2.4	5.1	5.3	10.0	12.9	10.5
Walk The Dog	6.9	6.9	0.2	5.6	2.3	14.9	4.7	4.5	8.9	14.0	6.3	8.6	6.7
Sit / Relax	14.3	14.3	3.3	5.6	2.5	5.9	5.1	5.6	7.8	3.2	5.5	6.5	5.6
Play Other Sports	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.8
Other	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	1.9	5.5	1.8	1.6	0.4	1.3

Base: All Visitors

2.32 The Table shows that walking was particularly popular in Selly Oak (66%), Sutton Coldfield (51%) and Northfield (51%). It was only half as popular in Perry Barr (27%).

2.33 Football was relatively popular in Yardley (14%) and Hall Green (11%) but of no significance in Edgbaston (0%) and Erdington (0%) and to some extent Sutton Coldfield (2%).

2.34 Visiting a play area was undertaken by a third of visitors in Hall Green, Ladywood and Perry Barr but by less than one in ten in Selly Oak. An associated pastime i.e. taking children or grandchildren to a park or open space was also relatively popular in Perry Barr (16%) but of little significance in Selly Oak (2.4%).

2.35 There was a wide variance between City Constituencies for walking dogs in parks and open spaces ranging from less than 1% in Hall Green to around 14% in Northfield and Yardley.

2.36 Visitors who use parks and open spaces for sitting and relaxation were much more prevalent in Edgbaston (14%) and Erdington (14%), than in the remaining City Constituencies (3% - 8%).

Opinions

2.37 Households who stated that they had a park or open space in their area were asked for their opinions across a range of aspects relating to the site(s) they had identified. The results for Birmingham residents only are contained in Table 2.11. Only those responses with an opinion have been included i.e. excluding those stating none or don't know.

2.38 For the aspects listed, around a third of respondents did not have a positive or negative view about their local park or open space. The table shows that, of those who did express a view, access to facilities was judged to be good or very good by 58% of respondents. The next highest features that were perceived to be good or very good included access for wheelchairs and pushchairs, (46%), tree and shrub planting (43%), planning maintenance including grass mowing (41%) and facilities and path maintenance (41%). The highest-ranking aspects considered to be poor or very poor included facilities for youths (43%), toilets (43%) equipped play areas (38%), refreshments (37%) and dog control/fouling (36%)

Table 2.11 Rating of Local Park or Open Space Facilities (Birmingham Residents Only)

	Good Or Very Good %	Neither Good Nor Poor %	Poor Or Very Poor %
Access To Facilities	58.1	28.3	13.6
Access For Wheelchairs And Pushchairs	45.6	34.4	20.0
Your Safety	38.8	27.0	34.2
Dog Control And Fouling	32.9	30.9	36.2
General Facilities Provision	34.4	35.2	30.4
Toilets	26.4	30.9	42.7
Refreshments	28.7	34.2	37.0
Sports Pitches	35.2	32.4	32.4
Other Sports Facilities	32.9	32.2	34.9
Equipped Play Area	34.5	27.6	38.0
Facilities For Children With Disabilities	29.8	36.8	33.4
Facilities For Youth	26.9	30.4	42.7
Community Events	31.7	35.3	32.9
Information Provided	33.7	34.5	31.8
Tree And Shrub Planning	43.0	34.9	22.1
Floral Displays	38.3	33.5	28.2
Facilities And Paths Maintenance	40.6	33.8	25.5
Litter Control	36.4	28.7	34.9
Planting Maintenance Including Grass Mowing	41.2	36.8	22.0
Wildlife Management	38.3	39.9	21.7
Car Parking	37.9	40.5	21.6

Base: Birmingham Households

2.39 For each City Constituency, the highest-ranking good or very good aspect was access to facilities (Table 2.12 overleaf). This varied from 29% of households in Hodge Hill that expressed an opinion to 78% in Sutton Coldfield.

2.40 Facilities for youths featured as the highest-ranking poor or very poor aspect in Edgbaston (45%), Erdington (68%) and Northfield (70%). Toilet provision was the highest-ranking negative aspect in Hall Green (26%), Hodge Hill (57%), Sutton Coldfield (28%) and Yardley (60%). This was also true of equipped play areas in Ladywood (50%) and Perry Barr (46%) and dog control / fouling in Selly Oak (30%)

Table 2.12 Highest Rated Positive and Negative Aspects by City Constituency for Parks & Open Spaces

City Constituency	Good or Very Good	Poor or Very Poor			
	Access to Facilities %	Facilities for Youths %	Toilets %	Equipped Play Areas %	Dog Control / Fouling %
Edgbaston	58.2	44.7			
Erdington	44.0	67.5			
Hall Green	68.0		26.0		
Hodge Hill	28.9		56.8		
Ladywood	53.5			50.0	
Northfield	64.7	69.6			
Perry Barr	63.9			45.6	
Selly Oak	63.5				30.2
Sutton Coldfield	77.6		27.5		
Yardley	55.7		60.4		

Base: Birmingham Households

2.41 With regard to facilities to be added or improved in local parks or open spaces, Table 2.13 lists the amenities chosen for Birmingham households, those just beyond its border and the Survey Area as a whole. Again the table relates only to those households who stated they had a local park or open space.

Table 2.13 Facilities To Be Added or Improved in Local Parks or Open Spaces,

	Birmingham %	Out of Birmingham %	Total Survey Area %
Park Keeper Or Ranger	21.5	14.5	20.1
Toilets	19.0	11.3	17.5
Lighting	18.9	9.6	17.1
Litter Bins	17.6	10.9	16.3
Play Area With Equipment	16.5	13.3	15.9
Seats	16.0	10.3	14.8
Dog Bins	15.5	9.2	14.3
Park Locked At Night	13.4	7.9	12.3
Shelters	11.4	6.0	10.3
Sports Pitches	10.6	5.1	9.6
Picnic Area	9.5	2.9	8.2
Refreshments	9.4	5.6	8.7
Improved Litter Control	9.4	4.5	8.4
Youth Facilities	9.1	6.7	8.6
Other Sports Facilities	8.0	3.2	7.1
Car Parking	7.6	2.6	6.6
Play Equipment Specifically To Include Children With	6.7	3.3	6.0
Floral Displays	6.1	1.7	5.2
Community And Ranger Events	6.0	2.8	5.4
Improved Facilities And Path Maintenance	5.6	2.1	4.9
Tree And Shrub Planting	5.4	2.4	4.8
Access For Wheelchairs & Pushchairs	4.6	2.1	4.1
Walks Or Other Activities For Health	4.5	2.1	4.0
Baby Changing Facilities	4.3	2.1	3.9
Access To Site	4.1	1.0	3.5
Improved Planting Maintenance	3.8	2.4	3.6
Fencing Or Boundary Improvements	3.8	1.5	3.4
Better Wildlife Management	3.5	1.4	3.1
Direction, Information And Interpretation Signs	3.1	0.8	2.7
More / Better Policing	2.2	0.1	1.8
More CCTV	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other	0.7	15.1	0.7
Cleaner Lake Areas	0.2	0.0	0.1

(Ranked by Birmingham Data)

Base: All Households

2.42 A quarter of Birmingham respondents and one in seven of those just beyond the boundary did not have a view as to whether extra facilities were needed or in need of improvement at their local park or open space. A further 18% in Birmingham and 24% of those just beyond the boundary stated that no extra facilities were needed or in need of improvement. Birmingham residents chose the provision / improvement of park keeper / ranger services (22%), toilets (19%) and lighting (19%) as their top- three requests. The proportions of households requesting action in these areas were significantly higher within Birmingham than just beyond the border. It is interesting to note that increased safety in the form of more / better policing and CCTV cameras received little support.

2.43 Table 2.14 lists, at City Constituency level, the highest three priorities in terms of what respondents felt ought to be added or improved in parks and open spaces. The highest demand at City Constituency level was for toilets at Hodge Hill (43%). This was followed by a park keeper or ranger in Erdington (41%), play area with equipment in Hodge Hill (34%) and lighting in Erdington (33%). The proportion of households who felt that nothing was needed varied from 57% in Hall Green to just 5% in Perry Barr. Those who did not know what should be provided or improved varied from 34% in Sutton Coldfield to 13% in Selly Oak.

Table 2.14 'Top 3' Facilities To Be Added or Improved in Local Parks or Open Spaces by City Constituency

City Constituency	Facility to be Added or Improved (% of Responding Households)										Don't Know %
	Dog Bins %	Park Keeper Or Ranger %	Play Area With Equipment %	Youth Facilities %	Toilets %	Lighting %	Park Locked At Night %	Litter Bins %	Seats %	None %	
Edgbaston		19.1	18.2	13.3						17.0	29.1
Erdington		41.0				33.1	31.8			5.6	22.4
Hall Green					6.9			6.6	6.9	56.9	16.4
Hodge Hill			34.4		43.3				30.2	8.6	15.5
Ladywood			23.2					21.5	19.6	17.4	27.7
Northfield	26.8							28.8	25.6	8.0	24.2
Perry Barr		30.2				20.1	23.0			5.0	31.1
Selly Oak	22.1	23.3			26.5					21.8	12.9
Sutton Coldfield	12.5				14.6			11.5		22.0	34.1
Yardley	23.8		23.4					24.5		22.0	21.6

Base: Birmingham Households

Non Users

2.44 Those households who did not use a park or open space were asked what factors would encourage them to do so (Table 2.15 overleaf).

2.45 If we ignore those categories over which the City Council has no influence i.e. 'no time' and 'would not use anyway'. Then Perry Barr (36%), Hodge Hill (32%), Erdington (31%) and Ladywood (28%) are the areas where improvements would have the greatest impact on potential users.

2.46 Apart from Hall Green, improved safety was clearly of most concern, ranging from around one in ten to one in three responding households and this was of particular importance in Erdington (36%) and Perry Barr (33%).

**Table 2.15 Factors that Would Encourage Non-Users to Use Parks & Open Spaces
(% of Households)**

Factor	City Constituency										Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area	Survey Area Rank
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %	Yardley %				
Nearer Facilities	3.2	7.7	5.1	15.7	13.9	8.5	7.8	7.8	5.1	4.2	8.0	2.5	7.0	3=
Improved Transport	0.0	1.9	0.7	3.0	1.6	0.4		3.4	2.8	0.4	1.4	0.2	1.1	14=
Better Facilities For Disabled	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.7	4.9	2.1	1.7	3.9	3.4	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.9	9
Improved Safety	7.3	35.9	2.9	17.9	24.5	10.2	32.8	7.8	8.4	7.9	15.7	8.0	14.2	2
Improved Site Supervision	6.9	29.7	0.7	5.5	3.7	3.8	15.6	3.4	6.2	3.8	7.9	3.5	7.0	3=
Improved Dog Control And Anti-Fouling Measures	1.2	4.3		3.4	3.3	4.2	1.7	3.4	2.2	1.9	2.7	0.6	2.3	6=
Improved Maintenance	1.2	8.1		5.1	5.7	3.0	6.1	3.9	2.8	4.2	4.1	0.8	3.5	5
Improved Facilities	0.0	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.8	3.0		2.8	2.8	3.4	1.8	0.6	1.6	10
Toilets	0.4	1.9	0.7	2.6	0.4	3.4		3.4	2.2	1.5	1.7	0.4	1.4	11
Baby Changing Facilities	0.0	0.5			0.0	2.1		0.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	19
Refreshments	0.0	1.0		2.1	1.6	3.4		0.6	3.4	0.4	1.3	1.0	1.2	15=
Sports Facilities	0.8	1.0		7.7	4.1	3.8	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.9	2.4	1.2	2.1	8
Play Area With Equipment	0.8	1.9		8.1	2.4	6.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.3	2.7	0.6	2.3	6=
Walks Or Other Activities For Health	0.4	0.5		4.3	0.4	2.1	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.1	15=
Youth Facilities	1.2	0.5		4.3	1.2	3.4		1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.6	1.3	12=
Activities For Older People	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.4	1.3	12=
Community And Ranger Events	0.0	1.0			1.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	18
Floral Displays	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.2	2.1		1.1	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.8	17
Other	0.4					0.8	0.6		0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.3	20
More Time	16.9	16.3	19.7	17.0	22.0	22.5	15.0	34.1	25.3	24.9	21.3	26.3	22.2	1
Would Not Use Anyway	69.0	53.1	69.3	51.5	50.2	55.1	48.9	46.9	61.8	60.4	56.5	63.9	57.9	
Would Not Use Anyway & More Time	85.9	69.4	89.0	68.5	72.2	77.6	63.9	81.0	87.1	85.3	77.8	90.2	80.1	N/A
Households who may be influenced by improvements	14.1	30.6	11.0	31.5	27.8	22.4	36.1	19.0	12.9	14.7	22.2	9.8	19.9	N/A

Base: All Non-users

2.47 It is interesting to compare the lifestyle characteristics of those who visit parks and open spaces with non-users. In order to do this each responding household was allocated a CACI ACORN neighbourhood classification based upon its location. Table 2.16 summarises the results for Birmingham respondents.

Table 2.16 Neighbourhood Type: Comparison of Households who visit Parks / Open Spaces With Those Who Don't (Birmingham Respondents Only)

Acorn Type	Users	Non- Users
Wealthy Achievers	8.8	6.9
Urban Prosperity	12.9	9.6
Comfortably Off	23.6	26.7
Modest Means	26.0	20.1
Hard Pressed	28.2	35.7

Source CACI

Base: Birmingham Households

Description of ACORN Household Types	
Wealthy Achievers	Some of the most successful affluent households in the UK, living in rural, semi rural, and suburban areas. They make up 7.8 % of all responding households in Birmingham.
Urban Prosperity	Well-educated, often professional and mostly prosperous households, living in major towns and cities. They make up 11.1% of all responding households in Birmingham.
Comfortably Off	These tend to be 'middle income' households who may not be very wealthy but have few major financial worries. They make up 25.3% of all responding households in Birmingham.
Modest Means	Live in the 'industrial heartlands'. Many are employed in traditional 'blue collar' occupations. They make up 22.9% of all responding households in Birmingham.
Hard Pressed	Some of the poorest areas in the UK. Household incomes are low and there are high levels of long-term illness. They make up 32.1% of all responding households in Birmingham.
See Appendix 4 for greater detail	

2.48 The above table reveals that the two wealthiest groups are over-represented in terms of visits to parks and open spaces. It is also interesting to note that those of 'Modest Means' are also over-represented. However, it is of concern that the 'Hard-Pressed' households are significantly under represented. Their main reasons for not using parks or opens spaces are improved safety, (19%), more time (17%), improved site supervision (11%) and nearer facilities (9%). It is also interesting to note that 27% of 'Hard Pressed' non-users are likely to visit local parks and open spaces if their needs are met, compared with only 10% of 'Wealthy Achievers', 16% of the 'Urban Prosperity' group and 19% of the 'Comfortably Off'.



Priority action for Parks and Open Space

2.49 Respondents were asked which parks or open spaces should be given immediate priority for improvement. Respondents were allowed up to 3 choices but table 2.17 lists the first choice of Birmingham respondents only.

2.50 32% of responding Birmingham households answered this question and the park or open space receiving the most support was Handsworth Park attracting a vote from 10% of households, most of which came from Perry Barr City Constituency. The second highest nomination was Ward End Park (8%) with most of its support coming from Hodge Hill City Constituency. Sutton, Birmingham's largest park, was the third highest nomination (6%).

**Table 2.17 Parks or Open Spaces to be Given Immediate Priority
Birmingham Respondents First Choice ('Top 10 Responses)**

Park / Open Space	%
Handsworth Park	10.1
Ward End Park	7.7
Sutton Park	5.6
Small Heath Park	4.0
Finchley Rd Park	3.9
Cannon Hill Park	3.8
Pype Hayes Park	3.1
Senneleys Park	2.7
Selly Oak Park	2.4
Witton Lakes	2.4

Base: Birmingham Households



Chapter 3

Outdoor Sports Facilities Provision & Requirements in Birmingham

Chapter 3

Outdoor Sports Facilities

Introduction

3.1 Sports grounds and playing fields are fundamentally important to the promotion of healthy lifestyles but, as well as their recreational function, they can also be important for amenity reasons.

3.2 Access to good quality, well-maintained, outdoor sports facilities is essential in improving the physical and mental health of people of Birmingham. Using outdoor leisure facilities for exercise can play an important part in addressing issues such as obesity and ill-health.

3.3 The context for pitch and outdoor sports facility provision in Birmingham includes compliance with both National and local policies.

3.4 The City Council can meet National policy requirements by:

1. Contributing to the targets set out by the Government's in 'Game Plan 2002', which is a strategy for delivering its sport and physical activity objectives. The key recommendations to emerge from Game Plan are:
 - a) To significantly increase and widen the base of participation in sport, particularly for health benefits. A target of 70% of the population to be reasonably active by 2020 has been set. This is significantly up from a previous target of around 30%. (Reasonably active is defined as participating in 30 minutes of moderate exercise five times per week).
 - b) To be in the top five of nations competing in sport on the international stage and, in particular, to achieve consistent success in the sports which are most culturally significant for the nation
 - c) To reform sports organisations to create more effective delivery structures -including making Sport England and UK Sport more strategic, funding organisations rather than being involved in direct delivery to partners.
2. Implementing National planning policies (PPG17), which provide a strong measure of protection for playing pitches and outdoor sports facilities, provided that a rigorous assessment of need has been undertaken to justify retention and/or additional provision.
3. Providing general protection to pitches and outdoor sports facilities on school sites, regardless of whether they accommodate any community use.

3.5 With regard to those sports and physical activities recorded by the General Household Survey and utilising outdoor sports facilities see para 2.3 on page 11.

3.6 As many of these pastimes can also be undertaken in parks and on public open space and therefore this Chapter should also be considered alongside Chapter 2.

Current Provision

3.7 Respondents were asked if they had local outdoor sports facilities within 15 to 20 minutes walk of their home.

3.8 Table 3.1 reveals that, in Birmingham and the immediately surrounding area, around a third (34%) of households stated that they had local outdoor sports facilities.

Table 3.1 Outdoor Sports Facilities Present In Local Area
(i.e. Within 15-20 Minutes Walk Of Home)

City Constituency	Local Outdoor Sports Facilities		
	Yes %	No %	Don't Know %
Edgbaston	23.5	76.5	
Erdington	35.2	64.6	0.2
Hall Green	24.6	75.4	
Hodge Hill	19.5	80.5	
Ladywood	29.2	70.8	
Northfield	28.2	71.4	0.5
Perry Barr	66.2	33.8	
Selly Oak	42.8	57.2	
Sutton Coldfield	47.0	53.0	
Yardley	32.0	67.7	0.3
Birmingham Total	34.4	65.5	0.1
Out of Birmingham	31.3	68.7	
Total	33.8	66.1	0.1

Base: All Households

3.9 At City Constituency level, two thirds of respondents in Perry Barr (66%) and nearly a half in Sutton Coldfield (47%) stated that they had local outdoor sports facilities. These were two to three times the proportions found in Hodge Hill (19%) and Edgbaston (23%).



Current Behaviour

3.10 Table 3.2 (overleaf) shows the percentage of households who have used an outdoor sports facility (not necessarily local) in the last twelve months.

Table 3.2 Households Using Outdoor Sports Facilities Regularly (6+ times) In The 12 Months prior to the Survey

City Constituency	Used Outdoor Sports Facilities In 12 Months Prior To The Survey	
	Yes %	No %
Edgbaston	9.9	90.1
Erdington	8.8	91.2
Hall Green	12.0	88.0
Hodge Hill	7.6	92.4
Ladywood	9.4	90.6
Northfield	11.5	88.5
Perry Barr	10.3	89.4
Selly Oak	15.8	84.2
Sutton Coldfield	21.1	78.9
Yardley	10.9	89.1
Birmingham Total	11.7	88.3
Outside Birmingham	9.9	90.1
Total	11.3	88.7

Base: All Households

3.11 In total, around 1 in 10 households in Birmingham and the immediately surrounding area used a local outdoor sports facility. However within Birmingham, this varied from around 8% in Hodge Hill to 21% in Sutton Coldfield.

3.12 There is only a medium correlation (Pearson 0.406) between the proportions of households who had a local outdoor sports facility and the proportions of households who regularly used them. The biggest gap was found in Perry Barr, where the proportion of households using was only one sixth of those identifying a local facility.

3.13 In terms of ethnic group, Table 3.3 reveals that the proportion of White households (11%) visiting parks or open spaces is about average, whereas the proportion of Asian households (13%) is slightly higher and the proportion of Black households (10%) is slightly lower

Table 3.3 Proportion of Households Visiting Outdoor Sports Facilities by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Proportion of Households Visiting Outdoor Sports Facilities
White	11.0
Black	9.5
Asian	12.8
Chinese#	30.0
Mixed#	17.1
Other#	17.4
Total	11.3

Insufficient cases available

Base: All Households

3.14 As shown in Table 3.4, those households who are comfortably off, prosperous or wealthy are more likely to be users of outdoor sports facilities in Birmingham than those of more modest means. This is particularly so at both extremes of the affluence scale. 'Wealthy Achievers' are twice as likely to be a user than non-user and the 'Hard Pressed' are one and a half times more likely to be a non-user than a user.

Table 3.4 Neighbourhood Type: Comparison of Users and Non-users of Outdoor Sports Facilities (Birmingham Respondents Only)

Acorn Type	Users	Non- Users
Wealthy Achievers	14.6	6.9
Urban Prosperity	16.3	10.5
Comfortably Off	26.8	25.1
Modest Means	20.3	23.2
Hard Pressed	21.0	33.6

Source CACI (For description of Acorn type see page **)

Base: Birmingham Households

3.15 Table 3.5 compares the age profile of all people in responding households with those who visit outdoor sports facilities.

3.16 It can be seen that children aged 0 – 4 years are significantly under represented as visitors to outdoor sports facilities. This is to be expected, as many of the related activities are unsuitable for very young children.

Table 3.5 Proportion of Visitors to Outdoor Sports Facilities by Age Group

Age Group	Age of All People in Responding Households %	Visitors by Age %
0-4	6.5	2.2
5-9	7.3	7.3
10-15	8.1	16.0
16-24	13.5	24.6
25-39	21.4	22.5
40-59	22.4	18.5
60+	20.8	8.9

Base: All Households + All Visitors

3.17 The proportion of visitors aged 5 – 9 years is exactly the same as that of the population as a whole. However, the proportion of 10 – 24 year olds using such facilities is about double that of the total population. The proportion of visitors aged 25 to 59 years is roughly in proportion to the population as a whole. People age 60 plus who visit these facilities are very much underrepresented (9%) when compared with their population proportion (21%). It appears from this evidence that there is a proven need to encourage more elderly people to take an active part in outdoor sports. Bearing in mind that this category includes walking, which does not have to be strenuous, there is a lot of scope for those aged 60 plus to be encouraged to take a more active part. The correlation between the age of people in all responding households and those visiting outdoor sports facilities is a medium one (Pearson 0.507).

3.18 Table 3.6 (overleaf) reveals the age of people visiting outdoor sports facilities for each City Constituency.

3.19 In all City Constituencies, apart from Erdington, outdoor sports facilities are underused, in proportional terms, by those aged under 5 years. This is also true in Hall Green, Hodge Hill, and Ladywood for those aged 5 to 10 years.

3.20 The enthusiasm of the 10 to 15 year age group to join in outdoor sports is particularly

evident in Erdington (Visitors 26%, All 8%), Yardley (Visitors 21%, All 8%) and in the area immediately surrounding Birmingham (Visitors 20%, All 7%). In general terms, this was also true for the 16 to 24 year old group, the single exception being Erdington (Visitors 9%, All 11%). The converse is true for those aged 60 and over. Without exception, they were under represented in all City Constituencies but especially in Ladywood and Perry Barr, where they did not appear to participate at all. Respondents were also under represented in many City Constituencies for those aged 40 to 59 years, the exceptions being Edgbaston (Visitors 23%, All 21%), Northfield (Visitors 27%, All 25%) and Selly Oak (Visitors 26%, All 23%).

Table 3.6 Proportion of Visitors to Outdoor Sports Facilities by Age Group & City Constituency Compared With All Residents Living in Responding Households

City Constituency		Aged 0 - 4	Aged 5 - 9	Aged 10 - 15	Aged 16 - 24	Aged 25 - 39	Aged 40 - 59	Aged 60+
Edgbaston	Visitors	4.2	8.5	12.7	18.3	23.9	22.5	9.9
	All	7.5	6.3	6.4	15.2	24.6	20.5	19.4
Erdington	Visitors	5.5	7.3	25.5	9.1	34.5	14.5	3.6
	All	5.5	7.8	7.7	11.1	20.9	22.9	24.1
Hall Green	Visitors	0.0	3.5	14.0	35.1	31.6	8.8	7.0
	All	7.1	9.0	10.4	14.1	23.6	20.7	15.0
Hodge Hill	Visitors	0.0	2.4	12.2	36.6	39.0	7.3	2.4
	All	9.0	7.5	9.5	13.0	23.0	21.3	16.7
Ladywood	Visitors	4.8	1.6	17.5	49.2	20.6	6.3	0.0
	All	9.7	8.3	10.1	17.4	26.7	16.3	11.4
Northfield	Visitors	0.0	8.3	15.0	21.7	20.0	26.7	8.3
	All	5.6	7.6	8.5	11.6	22.6	24.9	19.2
Perry Barr	Visitors	1.9	9.4	17.0	45.3	17.0	9.4	0.0
	All	6.8	9.3	8.5	16.8	20.8	19.6	18.3
Selly Oak	Visitors	1.0	7.7	14.4	25.0	16.3	26.0	9.6
	All	5.3	6.1	7.6	21.5	17.9	23.4	18.3
Sutton Coldfield	Visitors	1.7	9.4	9.4	14.5	22.2	23.9	18.8
	All	5.0	6.6	6.6	9.5	20.1	26.0	26.2
Yardley	Visitors	3.2	12.7	20.6	30.2	20.6	7.9	4.8
	All	6.1	7.3	7.9	10.9	21.0	23.5	23.3
Birmingham	Visitors	2.2	7.5	15.2	26.8	23.4	17.1	7.9
	All	6.8	7.6	8.4	14.2	22.2	21.8	18.9
Outside Birmingham	Visitors	2.2	6.7	20.1	13.4	17.9	25.4	14.2
	All	5.0	5.7	6.9	10.6	17.7	25.2	28.9
Total	Visitors	2.2	7.3	16.0	24.6	22.5	18.5	8.9
	All	6.5	7.3	8.1	13.5	21.4	22.4	20.8

Base: All Households + All Visitors

3.21 Table 3.7 (overleaf), breaks down the use made of facilities by ethnic group and it reveals some interesting differences between these groups. For example, in the Survey area, football was twice as popular amongst the Black (70%) and Asian (66%) groups when compared with the White group (35%), and tennis was more popular with White respondents (20%) than with the Asian (12%) and Black (2%) groups. Also, golf was relatively popular with the White (19%) group but almost non-existent within the Asian (2%) or Black (0%) groups.

Table 3.7 Use Made of Outdoor Sports Facilities by Ethnic Group (Visitors)

Use	White %	Black %	Asian %	Chinese % #	Mixed % #	Other % #	Total %
Walking	5.7	3.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
Jogging / Running	1.5	9.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2
Cycling	2.3	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
Football	34.9	69.8	65.9	50.0	57.1	14.3	42.2
Cricket	2.6	3.8	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7
Bowls	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	2.3
Pitch & Putt	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.9	0.0	0.1
Tennis	19.7	1.9	12.2	25.0	0.0	14.3	17.8
Basketball	2.5	5.7	0.0	12.5	0.0	0.0	2.3
Golf	18.5	0.0	1.6	12.5	0.0	14.3	14.4
Rugby	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Fishing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	8.7	3.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Insufficient cases available
Visitors

Base: All

3.22 The Frequency of Visits to Outdoor Sports Facilities is shown in Table 3.8

Table 3.8 Frequency of Visits to Outdoor Sports Facilities

Frequency of Visits	Visitors %
5 Or More Times Per Week	4.4
2-4 Times Per Week	22.9
Once A Week	50.2
Every 2-3 Weeks	13.2
Once A Month Or Less Often	9.3
Total	100

Base: All Visitors

3.23 It shows that most users (78%) were frequent visitors, using these facilities at least once per week. Only one in ten visited once a month or less.

3.24 As shown in Table 3.9 (overleaf), by far the most popular form of transport used by outdoor sports visitors was the car, used for just over a half. Just over a third of visitors walked to the facility. Public Transport was not very popular with outdoor sports visitors.



Table 3.9 Mode of Travel Used by Visitors to Outdoor Sports Facilities

Mode of Travel	Visitors %
Car / Van	55.8
Motorbike	0.4
Train	0.1
Bus / Coach	5.1
Taxi	0.1
Cycle	2.3
Walk	36.1
Vehicle Designed Or Adapted For Person With Disability	0.0
Other	0.1

Base: All Visitors

3.25 Table 3.10, reveals that for most City Constituencies, playing football was the most popular outdoor sports activity, ranging from 72% in Ladywood to 25% or less in Edgbaston and in Sutton Coldfield. Tennis was the most popular sporting activity in Edgbaston (39%) and golf in Sutton Coldfield (31%). Surprisingly, walking was not very popular, being undertaken by just 5% overall.

Table 3.10 Use Made of Outdoor Sports Facilities by City Constituency (% of Visitors)

Activity	City Constituency									Yardley %	Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %				
Walking	0.0	1.8	8.8	7.1	3.0	5.0	5.8	7.6	2.6	13.1	5.2	5.9	5.4
Jogging / Running	1.4	1.8	5.3	2.4	6.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.9	3.7	2.2
Cycling	1.4	3.6	1.8	0.0	1.5	3.3	0.0	1.9	0.9	1.6	1.6	3.7	1.9
Football	25.4	52.7	40.4	61.9	71.6	40.0	69.2	36.2	23.9	44.3	43.2	35.6	42.0
Cricket	0.0	3.6	1.8	11.9	1.5	0.0	1.9	4.8	2.6	13.1	3.8	3.0	3.6
Bowls	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.3	0.0	6.7	2.6	0.0	2.2	3.0	2.3
Pitch & Putt	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Tennis	39.4	1.8	28.1	4.8	4.5	18.3	13.5	24.8	29.1	13.1	19.8	10.4	18.2
Basketball	9.9	10.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.3
Golf	15.5	9.1	5.3	7.1	3.0	15.0	1.9	9.5	30.8	8.2	12.4	23.7	14.2
Rugby	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
Fishing	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	5.6	10.9	7.0	4.8	7.5	8.3	3.8	6.7	5.1	6.6	6.6	11.1	7.3

Base: All Visitors

Non Users

3.26 Respondents who did not use outdoor sports' facilities, were asked what would encourage them to take advantage of these amenities. The results are contained in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11 Factors That Would Encourage Use of Outdoor Sports Facilities

Factor	City Constituency										Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area	Survey Area Rank
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %	Yardley %				
Better Facilities For Disabled	0.5	0.3	0.3	2.2	3.5	0.5	1.9	5.5	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.8	1.4	6=
Nearer Facilities	9.7	7.6	2.4	18.1	15.9	10.2	10.0	9.5	5.0	4.6	9.5	3.4	8.3	2
Improved Transport To Facilities	0.5	0.8	0.3	1.9	1.0	1.3		5.2	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	8
Improve Safety Around Facilities	0.5	7.1	0.3	1.1	8.9	1.9	0.3	2.6	1.0	1.2	2.7	0.3	2.2	4
Improve Seating At Facilities		1.3	0.3	3.0	1.0	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.9	9
Toilets		1.5		0.8	0.7	0.8		0.9		0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	11
Baby Changing Facilities					0.5	0.3		0.6		0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	16
Children's Facilities		0.5		0.8		1.9	0.6	0.3		0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	12
Better Maintenance	1.3	8.4		3.8	2.2	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.8	0.9	1.9	5
Security Patrols	4.0	15.5		7.1	1.0	0.5	6.6	1.2	0.3	0.6	3.8	2.7	3.6	3
Cleaner Facilities	0.5	3.6	0.3	4.1	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.4		0.3	1.6	0.6	1.4	6=
Changing Facilities		0.8		0.5		0.3		1.2		0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	13=
Car Parking	0.8	1.3			1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	10
Lower Prices					0.7		0.6		0.7		0.2	0.0	0.2	15
Other	0.5	0.3		0.3	0.5		0.6	0.9		0.9	0.4	0.1	0.3	13=
More Time	11.3	16.8	15.2	23.8	22.1	25.1	18.1	37.3	27.1	28.4	22.4	22.3	22.4	1
Would Not Use Anyway	73.4	64.5	79.6	59.7	61.3	66.3	68.8	52.0	69.6	65.5	65.9	72.2	67.1	N/A
Would Not Use Anyway & More Time	84.7	81.3	94.8	83.5	83.4	91.4	86.9	89.3	96.7	93.9	88.3	94.5	89.5	N/A
Households who may be influenced by improvements	15.3	18.7	5.2	16.5	16.6	8.6	13.1	10.7	3.3	6.1	11.7	5.5	10.5	N/A

Base: Non - users

3.27 In Birmingham and the Survey Area as a whole, two-thirds stated that they would not use an outdoor sports facility, even if changes to provision were made. This rose to nearly three quarters in the area just beyond Birmingham's boundary.

3.28 For those who would consider using an outdoor sports facility, time appeared to be the main barrier. This was cited by just over one in five respondents but within Birmingham

lack of time appeared to be an above average problem in Selly Oak (37%), Yardley (28%), Sutton Coldfield (27%) and Northfield (25%).

3.29 The second most important barrier identified was distance to facilities. Although much less of a problem than time, it affected one in ten Birmingham households and one in five in Hodge Hill. Distance appeared to be much less of a problem in the area immediately surrounding Birmingham affecting only 3% of households.

3.30 Lack of security patrols was the third highest barrier to use of outdoor sports facilities. Although this was perceived as a problem by only 3% to 4% of households overall, it deterred 16% of households in Erdington.

3.31 It is interesting to note that the pricing of facilities is not a current deterrent, although if people were not using facilities for other reasons, they would not be aware of pricing levels.

3.32 As there was very little duplication between those households requiring more time and those who would not use facilities anyway, adding the two together gives some indication of the total proportion of households who are unlikely to take up local outdoor sports & recreation activities, irrespective of provision. This calculation reveals that, overall, only 10% of non-participating households could be encouraged to take part. Most potential lies in Erdington where nearly 2 out of 10 households may be influenced and least potential was found in Yardley (6%), Hall Green (5%) and Sutton Coldfield (3%).

Opinions

3.33 Households who stated that they had outdoor sports facilities in their area were asked for their opinion across a range of aspects relating to the facility they had identified. The results for Birmingham residents only are contained in Table 3.12. Only those responses with an opinion have been included i.e. excluding don't know and not applicable.

Table 3.12 Rating of Outdoor Sports Facilities (Birmingham Residents Only)

	Good Or Very Good %	Neither Good Nor Poor %	Poor Or Very Poor %
EASE OF GETTING TO	75.8	21.4	2.9
CLEANLINESS	62.6	22.4	15.0
INFORMATION PROVIDED	58.5	30.7	10.8
GENERAL APPEARANCE	62.5	22.8	14.7
YOUR SAFETY	58.6	26.0	15.4
EQUIPMENT (IF ANY)	56.9	30.0	13.1
SEATS (IF ANY)	57.2	28.8	14.0
LITTER BINS (IF ANY)	55.5	31.0	13.5
GRASS CUTTING	59.8	28.8	11.3
TOILETS (IF ANY)	54.3	33.1	12.6

Base: Birmingham Households

3.24 The table shows that between 20% and 30% of respondents had a neutral view of outdoor sports facilities. 'Ease of getting to' was considered to be good or very good by three quarters of respondents and six out of ten had a similar view of most of the remaining aspects, toilets being the exception with only a half considering them to be good or very good. Dissatisfaction was quite low for all aspects, with safety, cleanliness and general appearance attracting the most discontent (15%).

3.35 For each City Constituency, the highest-ranking good or very good aspect was ease of getting to (Table 3.13 overleaf), this ranged from 57% in Perry Barr to 94% in Northfield. The exception to this was Edgbaston, where the highest was general appearance, mentioned by 68% of respondents.

Table 3.13 Highest Rating Aspect by City Constituency for Outdoor Sports Facilities (Birmingham Residents Only)

City Constituency	Good or Very Good		Poor or Very Poor					
	General Appearance	Ease of Getting To	Litter Bins	Your Safety	General Appearance	Information Provided	Equipment	Seats
Edgbaston	67.9			15.7				
Erdington		67.9			44.6			
Hall Green		90.8				8.2		
Hodge Hill		65.1		20.3			20.3	20.3
Ladywood		71.8	29.1					
Northfield		93.7						28.8
Perry Barr		57.4		38.7				
Selly Oak		80.0				17.3		
Sutton Coldfield		82.2		4.6				
Yardley		86.1	11.7					

Nb. 3 aspects tied for highest rating in Hodge Hill

Base: Birmingham Households

3.36 In terms of the highest ranking poor or very poor aspect in each City Constituency, 'Litter bins' was highest in Ladywood (29%) and Yardley (12%), 'personal safety' in Erdington (39%), Hodge Hill (20%), Edgbaston (16%) and Sutton Coldfield (5%), 'general appearance' in Erdington (45%), 'information provided' in Selly Oak (17%) and Hall Green (8%), 'equipment' in Hodge Hill (20%) and finally 'seats' in Hodge Hill (20%) and Northfield (29%).

3.37 Table 3.14 (overleaf), lists the facilities that residents wished to be added or improved at local outdoor sports facilities. This Table records those chosen by Birmingham households, those just beyond its border and the Survey Area as a whole and is ordered by Birmingham residents.



3.38 Around a third of respondents at all three geographical levels did not know what extra facilities should be provided at their local outdoor sports locations. In addition, a quarter of Birmingham residents and a third of those living just beyond the boundary stated that no extra facilities were required.

Table 3.14 Facilities To Be Added or Improved at Local Outdoor Sports Facilities

Facility	Birmingham %	Outside Birmingham %	Total %
Don't Know	34.6	31.9	34.1
None	26.6	33.2	27.9
Security Patrols	15.0	15.5	15.1
Site Security	14.2	16.1	14.5
Football	12.7	5.5	11.4
Tennis	8.9	7.4	8.6
Cricket	6.4	3.5	5.9
Seats	6.4	3.2	5.9
Litter Bins	5.7	4.5	5.5
Dog Bins	4.9	2.3	4.4
Athletics	4.6	3.2	4.4
Shelter	4.3	1.0	3.7
Softball	3.0	2.9	3.0
Car Parking	2.7	1.3	2.4
Bowls	2.6	5.2	3.1
Rounders	2.0	1.6	2.0
Changing Facilities	2.0	0.3	1.7
Baseball	1.4	0.3	1.2
Rugby Union	1.1	0.0	0.9
Other	1.0	0.6	0.9
American Football	0.9	0.3	0.8
Rugby League	0.7	0.0	0.6
Polo	0.6	0.0	0.5
Hurling	0.5	0.3	0.5
Basketball	0.5	0.0	0.4
Lacrosse	0.3	0.0	0.2
Kabbadi	0.2	0.0	0.2

Base: All Households

3.39 The table identifies that security was the biggest issue at nearby outdoor sports locations for Birmingham households, either in the form of patrols (15%) and / or site security (14%). Football (13%) was close behind as a facility to be added or improved. It is interesting to note that car parking was seen as a relatively minor issue.

3.40 Table 3.15 (overleaf) details City Constituency level responses relating to the provision or improvement of facilities at local outdoor sports locations. The proportion of households that could not identify facilities that were in need of provision or improvement varied significantly between City Constituencies, from over 50% in Perry Barr and Sutton Coldfield to under 20% in Erdington and Selly Oak. Those households that did not require provision or improvement at all also varied significantly from over 50% in Hall Green and Yardley to under 10% in Erdington and Perry Barr.

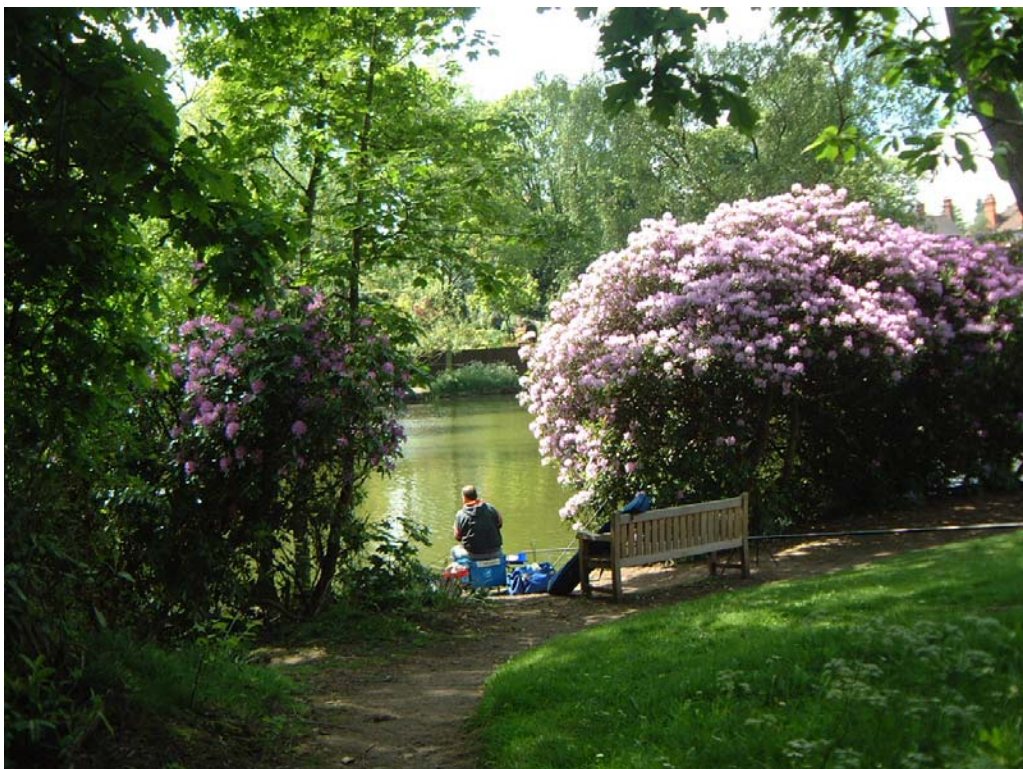
Table 3.15 'Top 3' Facilities To Be Added or Improved in Local Outdoor Sports Locations by City Constituency

City Constituency	Facility to be Added or Improved (% of Responding Households)									None %	Don't Know %
	Security Patrols %	Site Security %	Football %	Cricket %	Tennis %	Athletics %	Litter Bins %	Dog Bins %	Seats %		
Edgbaston	14.4	14.4			9.2					34.0	27.8
Erdington	51.3	50.0	23.7							6.6	17.1
Hall Green			6.5			4.3	3.3			54.3	23.9
Hodge Hill	15.6		14.3						15.6	35.1	29.9
Ladywood	9.2		23.1		9.2				9.2	22.3	33.8
Northfield	6.8					6.8	6.8		9.3	28.8	35.6
Perry Barr	24.1	23.6	13.1							5.1	54.0
Selly Oak			18.8	15.9	15.3				15.3	34.7	19.9
Sutton Coldfield	7.3	8.4			3.9					26.4	51.7
Yardley			5.6	6.5	5.6				5.6	52.4	31.5

Nb! Some City Constituencies list more than 3 facilities. This is because there are more than one facility in 3rd position.

Base: All Households

3.41 In relative terms, within each City Constituency, security patrols received the highest ranking in Edgbaston (14%), Erdington (51%), Hodge Hill (16%) and Perry Barr (24%). Site security was highest ranking in Edgbaston (14%) and Sutton Coldfield (8%), as was football in Hall Green (6%), Ladywood (23%) and Selly Oak (19%), cricket in Yardley (6%) and seating in Hodge Hill (16%) and Northfield (9%).



Chapter 4

Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities Provision & Requirements in Birmingham

Chapter 4

Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities & Requirements in Birmingham

Introduction

4.1 Birmingham has a wide range of indoor sports and recreation facilities including a number of intensive sports facilities such as sports halls, swimming pools. In addition, a number of halls function as both sports and entertainment venues.

4.2 In recent years, there has been a substantial growth in fitness provision by the private sector but 'high capital' facilities, such as swimming pool provision, are still primarily offered by the public sector.

4.3 The City Council recognises the increasing demand for a variety of indoor sports and recreation facilities and the importance of a strategic approach towards provision, which takes account of need and demand.

4.4 With regard to those uses that are mainly catered for by indoor sports and recreation facilities, the General Household Survey reveals the following national trends.

4.5 In the 12 months before interview in 2002

- 35% of respondents had been swimming, down from the peak of 43% in 1993 but similar to the proportion in 1987.
- 21% had undertaken keep fit / yoga, one and a half times the 1987 level of 14%
- 15% had played ten pin bowling or skittles, three times the 1987 level of 6%
- 11% had been weight training or lifting, compared with 8% in 1987
- 8% had played badminton compared with 6% in 1987
- Squash had been played by 7% compared with 4% in 1987
- 6% had played table tennis compared with 5%.

4.6 The above reveals either significant increases or fairly stable participation rates across the activities. Although swimming is at its 1987 level, there are signs that it could be in decline.

Current Provision

4.7 Respondents were asked if they had local Indoor Sports and Recreation facilities in their local area. The question specified within 15 to 20 minutes walk of the respondent's home and this equates approximately to a half to two thirds of a mile. The results are contained in Table 4.1. (overleaf).



Table 4.1 Indoor Sports & Recreational Facilities Present In Local Area (i.e. Within 15-20 Minutes Walk Of Home)

City Constituency	Local Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities		
	Yes %	No %	Don't Know %
Edgbaston	25.4	74.6	
Erdington	50.7	49.3	
Hall Green	18.4	81.6	
Hodge Hill	27.1	72.9	
Ladywood	40.7	59.1	0.2
Northfield	34.6	65.4	
Perry Barr	72.6	27.4	
Selly Oak	41.1	58.9	
Sutton Coldfield	42.0	58.0	
Yardley	32.6	67.2	0.3
Birmingham Total	38.4	61.6	
Out of Birmingham	24.8	75.2	
Total	35.7	64.3	0.0

Base: All Households

4.8 Overall, around a third (36%) of households stated that they had some form of local indoor sports & recreation facility within 15 to 20 minutes walk of their home. The proportion was greater in Birmingham (38%) than the immediately surrounding area (25%).

4.9 Residents' perception of local indoor sports & recreation facility provision varied significantly between Birmingham's Districts, ranging from three quarters of Perry Barr households, down to 18% in Hall Green.

Current Behaviour

4.10 Table 4.2 shows the percentage of households who have used an indoor sports facility (not necessarily local) in the last twelve months.

Table 4.2 Households Using Indoor Sports & Recreational Facilities Regularly (6+ times) in Last 12 Months

City Constituency	Used Indoor Sports & Recreational Facilities	
	Yes %	No %
Edgbaston	30.5	69.5
Erdington	32.6	67.4
Hall Green	32.4	67.6
Hodge Hill	20.0	80.0
Ladywood	24.9	75.1
Northfield	30.1	69.9
Perry Barr	28.8	71.2
Selly Oak	35.0	65.0
Sutton Coldfield	39.1	60.9
Yardley	22.2	77.8
Birmingham Total	29.5	70.5
Out of Birmingham	26.1	73.9
Total	28.8	71.2

Base: All Households

4.11 3 in 10 households in the total survey area and within Birmingham alone had used indoor sports and recreational facilities regularly in the twelve months prior to the Survey. This level was slightly lower in the area immediately surrounding Birmingham (26%). Birmingham City Constituencies varied between 39% in Sutton Coldfield and 20% in Hodge Hill.

4.12 The correlation between households who stated that they had some form of local indoor sports & recreation facility and the proportion of those who actually use such a facility is very weak (Pearson 0.204).

4.13 Table 4.3 looks at households visiting indoor sports facilities by ethnic group. It reveals that the proportion of White responding households visiting (29%) was about average and that the proportion of Black responding households was below average (23%), whilst the proportion for Asian households (33%) was slightly higher.

Table 4.3 Proportion of Households Visiting Indoor Sports Facilities by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Proportion of Households Visiting Indoor Sports Facilities
White	28.6
Black	22.6
Asian	32.8
Chinese#	25.0
Mixed#	34.1
Other#	26.1
Total	28.8

Insufficient cases available

Base: All Households

4.14 As with outdoor sports facilities, those who are 'Comfortably off', Prosperous' or 'Wealthy' are more likely to get involved with indoor activities than those who are of 'Modest Means' or 'Hard Pressed'. Again, this is particularly so at both ends of the spectrum with 'Wealthy Achievers' being one and a half times more likely to be a user than non-user with the converse being true for hard pressed families (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4 Neighbourhood Type: Comparison of Households who visit Indoor Sports Facilities With Those Who Don't (Birmingham Respondents Only)

Acorn Type	Users	Non- Users
Wealthy Achievers	10.9	6.5
Urban Prosperity	13.1	10.3
Comfortably Off	28.8	23.8
Modest Means	22.9	22.9
Hard Pressed	23.8	35.6

Source CACI (For description of Acorn type see page 15 and Appendix 4)

Base: Birmingham Households

4.15 When the age profile of those visiting indoor sports and recreation facilities is compared with that of all respondents it shows that visitors aged 0-4, 16-24 and 45-59 years are roughly in proportion to the population in all responding households (Table 4.5 overleaf). However, the proportion of visitors aged between 5 and 15 is one and a half times that of the population as a whole and one and a third times for those aged between 25 and 39. The proportion of those aged 60 plus visiting these facilities is only a third of that of people in all responding households.

Table 4.5 Proportion of Visitors to Indoor Sports Facilities by Age Group

Age Group	All People in Responding Households %	Visitors %
0-4	6.5	5.2
5-9	7.3	10.5
10-15	8.1	13.3
16-24	13.5	14.4
25-39	21.4	27.5
40-59	22.4	21.2
60+	20.8	8.0

Base: All Households + All Visitors

4.16 The correlation between the age of people in all responding households and those visiting indoor sports and recreation facilities is a fairly strong one (Pearson 0.639).

4.17 Table 4.6 (overleaf) gives the proportions of visitors by age compared with all people in responding households. It shows that for the 0-4 year age group all City Constituencies, with the exception of Erdington (Visitors 9% All 6%), had lower proportions of this age group visiting indoor sports and recreation facilities than would be expected from the profile of all people in responding households. This was particularly so for Ladywood (Visitors 4% All 10%), Hodge Hill (Visitors 4% All 9%) and Perry Barr (Visitors 3% All 7%).

4.18 For the 5-9 year age group, Erdington (Visitors 16% All 8%) and the Survey area just beyond the Birmingham Boundary (Visitors 12% All 6%), both had double the proportion of visitors that would be expected from the 'all people' profile. Only Yardley (Visitors 6% All 7%) and significantly Ladywood (Visitors 4% All 8%) had below expected proportions.

4.19 For the 10 – 15 year age group, all City Constituencies had greater proportions of visitors than expected. Yardley (Visitors 19% All 8%) had more than double and Erdington (Visitors 15% All 8%) and Perry Barr (Visitors 17% All 9%) around double expected proportions.

4.20 In the 16 – 24 year age group, Yardley (Visitors 19% All 11%) had almost double the expected proportion of visitors but Erdington (Visitors 9% All 11%), Hall Green (Visitors 13% All 14%) and Edgbaston (Visitors 14% All 15%) had just under proportional expectations.

4.21 All City Constituencies performed above expectations for the 25 – 39 year age group. The level of visitors in Ladywood (Visitors 44% All 27%) and Sutton Coldfield (Visitors 30% All 20%) are particularly noteworthy.

4.22 The results for the 40 – 59 year age group are rather mixed with around half the City Constituencies achieving higher than expected proportions with half lower than expected. Hodge Hill (Visitors 13% All 21%) and Yardley (Visitors 15% All 24%) were well below expected levels.

4.23 Participation in indoor sports and recreation by those aged 60 and over was proportionally well below expected in all City Constituencies. This was particularly so in Erdington (Visitors 6% All 24%), Hodge Hill (Visitors 4% All 17%), Ladywood (Visitors 3% All 11%), Sutton Coldfield (Visitors 7% All 26%) and Yardley (Visitors 6% All 23%).

Table 4.6 Proportion of Visitors to Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities by Age Group & City Constituency Compared With All Residents Living in Responding Households

City Constituency		Aged 0 – 4	Aged 5 - 9	Aged 10 – 15	Aged 16 - 24	Aged 25 – 39	Aged 40 – 59	Aged 60+
Edgbaston	Visitors	7.5	8.5	8.5	13.5	30.0	22.0	10.0
	All	7.5	6.3	6.4	15.2	24.6	20.5	19.4
Erdington	Visitors	8.8	15.7	14.7	8.5	28.1	18.6	5.6
	All	5.5	7.8	7.7	11.1	20.9	22.9	24.1
Hall Green	Visitors	5.4	16.1	16.1	12.7	26.3	15.6	7.8
	All	7.1	9.0	10.4	14.1	23.6	20.7	15.0
Hodge Hill	Visitors	4.3	12.1	17.1	17.9	32.1	12.9	3.6
	All	9.0	7.5	9.5	13.0	23.0	21.3	16.7
Ladywood	Visitors	4.4	4.4	13.9	19.6	43.7	11.4	2.5
	All	9.7	8.3	10.1	17.4	26.7	16.3	11.4
Northfield	Visitors	3.3	9.0	13.3	13.3	27.1	27.6	6.2
	All	5.6	7.6	8.5	11.6	22.6	24.9	19.2
Perry Barr	Visitors	3.2	9.7	16.9	17.5	24.7	22.1	5.8
	All	6.8	9.3	8.5	16.8	20.8	19.6	18.3
Selly Oak	Visitors	4.6	8.1	11.5	21.2	21.5	26.5	6.5
	All	5.3	6.1	7.6	21.5	17.9	23.4	18.3
Sutton Coldfield	Visitors	4.0	8.7	11.9	13.0	30.3	25.6	6.5
	All	5.0	6.6	6.6	9.5	20.1	26.0	26.2
Yardley Visitors		5.7	6.4	19.1	19.1	29.1	14.9	5.7
	All	6.1	7.3	7.9	10.9	21.0	23.5	23.3
Birmingham	Visitors	5.3	10.2	13.9	15.0	28.8	20.6	6.2
	All	6.8	7.6	8.4	14.2	22.2	21.8	18.9
Outside Birmingham	Visitors	4.8	11.7	10.7	11.7	21.8	23.7	15.5
	All	5.0	5.7	6.9	10.6	17.7	25.2	28.9
Total	Visitors	5.2	10.5	13.3	14.4	27.5	21.2	8.0
	All	6.5	7.3	8.1	13.5	21.4	22.4	20.8

Base: All Households + All Visitors

4.24 Respondents visiting indoor sports and recreation facilities were asked for the purpose of the visit. The results by ethnic group are contained in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Purpose of Visits to Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities by Ethnic Group (Visitors)

Reason For Visit	White %	Black %	Asian %	Chinese % #	Mixed % #	Other % #	Total %
Swimming	59.6	57.2	55.5	71.4	60.0	37.5	58.9
Jogging / Running	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Basketball	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Badminton	1.9	2.2	6.5	14.3	0.0	0.0	2.5
Gym	22.7	24.6	22.7	0.0	28.0	37.5	22.8
Fitness Classes, Etc	6.2	2.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Football	1.1	5.1	6.5	0.0	0.0	12.5	2.1
Tennis	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ten Pin Bowling	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Ice Skating	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Table Tennis	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Other	7.1	6.5	6.8	14.3	12.0	12.5	7.1
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Insufficient cases available

Base: All Visitors

4.25 The Table shows that White, Black and Asian groups have similar reasons for visiting these facilities. However, there are exceptions i.e. badminton was proportionately more popular with Asian visitors (6.5%), as was fitness classes with White visitors (6.2%), and football with both Black (5.1%) and Asian (6.5%) visitors.

4.26 Table 4.8 reveals that most visitors (72%) use indoor sports and recreation facilities regularly i.e. at least once a week. Only 13% use once a month or less frequent. The modal frequency is once a week (47%)

Table 4.8 Visitor Frequency of to Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities

Frequency	Visitors %
5 Or More Times Per Week	3.2
2-4 Times Per Week	22.1
Once A Week	46.6
Every 2-3 Weeks	15.2
Once A Month Or Less Often	13.0
Total	100.0

Base: All Visitors

4.27 Using a car was the most popular mode of travel when visiting indoor sports and recreation facilities, accounting for 6 out of 10 visitors (Table 4.9). The next most popular mode was walking (22%) and bus travel was used by just 1 in 10 visitors. Use of other forms of transport were negligible.

Table 4.9 Mode of Travel for Visits to Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities

Mode of Travel	Visitors %
Car / Van	63.5
Motorbike	1.4
Train	0.7
Bus / Coach	11.5
Taxi	0.1
Cycle	0.8
Walk	22.0
Vehicle Designed Or Adapted For Person With Disability	0.0
Other	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All Visitors

4.28 Table 4.10 provides an insight into the uses made of indoor sports and recreation facilities at City Constituency level. Within Birmingham, it shows that swimming was particularly popular in Erdington (72% of visitors), Hall Green (67% of visitors), Yardley (65% of visitors) and Edgbaston (64% of visitors). It was relatively unpopular in Ladywood (35% of visitors) and to some extent Sutton Coldfield (45% of visitors).

4.29 Going to the gym was relatively important in Ladywood (32% of visitors) but not so in Hodge Hill (15% of visitors), Erdington (16% of visitors) and Yardley (16% of visitors). Fitness classes were relatively important in Sutton Coldfield (20% of visitors), as was football in Ladywood (14% of visitors)

Table 4.10 Purpose of Visits to Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities by City Constituency (% of Visitors)

Activity	City Constituency									Yardley %	Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %				
Swimming	63.5	72.3	67.3	58.0	35.0	61.4	57.1	59.9	44.6	65.2	59.0	58.2	58.8
Jogging / Running	0.5			0.7	0.6				0.4		0.2	0.2	0.2
Basketball			1.0						1.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Badminton	1.0		4.0	4.3	1.2	2.9	4.5	1.6	1.8	5.7	2.3	3.1	2.5
Gym	26.0	16.3	19.8	15.2	31.9	23.3	22.7	26.1	23.9	16.3	22.2	25.7	22.9
Fitness Classes, Etc	3.5	3.3	2.0	4.3	7.4	3.8		4.3	19.6	1.4	5.6	4.0	5.3
Football	1.0	0.3	3.0	4.3	13.5	0.5	3.9	1.6		2.1	2.5	0.4	2.1
Tennis		0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5		0.4			0.3	0.6	0.4
Ten Pin Bowling	0.5	0.3							0.7		0.2	0.2	0.2
Ice Skating								0.4			0.0	0.2	0.1
Table Tennis						0.5			0.4		0.1	0.0	0.1
Other	4.0	7.2	2.5	12.3	9.8	7.1	11.7	5.8	7.2	7.8	7.2	6.9	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Base: All Visitors

Non-Users

4.30 Respondents who did not use a local indoor sports & recreation facility, were asked what would encourage them to take advantage of such provision. The results are contained in Table 4.11 (overleaf).

4.31 Around two thirds of respondents in Birmingham and the Survey Area as a whole stated that they would not use local indoor sports and recreation facilities, irrespective of any improvements or additions. This rose to nearly three quarters of households in the area immediately surrounding Birmingham.

4.32 Over 7 out of 10 households in Edgbaston (71%), Erdington (73%), Hall Green (81%), Perry Barr (73%) and Sutton Coldfield (72%) would not use local indoor sports & recreation facilities but this proportion fell to just over a half in Selly Oak (53%).

4.33 Around 1 in 5 households in Birmingham and the immediately surrounding localities did not have enough time to make use of local indoor sports & recreation facilities. Within Birmingham, this varied from 31% in Selly Oak to 14% in Edgbaston.

4.34 There was very little duplication between those households requiring more time and those who would not use facilities anyway, adding the two together therefore will give some indication of the total proportion of households who are unlikely to take up local indoor sports & recreation activities, whatever is provided. It shows that, overall, only 10% of non-participating households could be encouraged to take part. Most potential lies in Ladywood and Hodge Hill where nearly 2 out of 10 households may be influenced and least potential was found in Hall Green (4%) and Sutton Coldfield (5%). Providing nearer facilities is likely to influence usage the most, particularly in Hodge Hill (19%) and Ladywood (15%). The table also shows that reducing prices would be much less influential, particularly in Hall Green (<1%), Yardley (2%) and Hodge Hill (3%)

Table 4.11 Factors That Would Encourage Use of Local Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities

Factor	City Constituency										Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area	Survey Area Rank
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %	Yardley %				
Better Facilities For Disabled	0.7	1.0		2.8	3.9	0.3	1.2	6.4	0.4	0.3	1.8	1.1	1.6	7
Nearer Facilities	9.8	4.1	2.8	19.3	15.3	11.9	6.7	10.5	6.1	3.3	9.3	4.5	8.3	2
Better Transport		0.7		4.1	1.2	1.0	0.4	5.6	1.3		1.4	0.5	1.3	8
Improved Safety Around Facilities	0.7	4.8		2.8	5.7	0.7	2.4	4.1	1.3	0.3	2.4	0.4	2.0	4
Improved Seating At Facilities		1.4		1.9	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.5		0.7	0.7	0.3	0.6	11
Toilets		0.3		0.9	0.3			0.7			0.2	0.1	0.2	14
Baby Changing Facilities						0.3		0.4		0.3	0.1		0.1	15
Children's Facilities				0.6	0.6	2.0	0.4	0.4			0.4	0.5	0.4	12
Improved Maintenance	1.4	6.2		5.1	1.5	0.3	2.0	1.9	0.9	1.7	2.2	0.5	1.8	6
Improved Staffing Levels		1.7		5.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	1.9		0.7	1.2	0.7	1.1	9
Cleaner Facilities	0.7	2.4		6.0	2.4	2.4	2.0	3.0		1.3	2.1	0.8	1.9	5
Improved Programme Of Activities	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.9	0.3	2.0		1.9		1.7	1.1	0.3	1.0	10
Reduced Prices	6.3	3.4	0.4	2.5	6.0	3.8	3.9	6.7	3.9	2.3	4.0	2.5	3.7	3
Other	0.7	0.7			0.3	0.3	0.4	1.1			0.4	0.3	0.3	13
More Time	13.9	16.2	15.0	24.1	19.5	29.7	15.7	31.8	22.9	26.9	21.6	21.9	21.7	1
Would Not Use Anyway	71.1	72.9	80.6	58.5	62.9	59.4	73.3	52.8	72.3	67.1	66.7	72.5	67.9	N/A
Would Not Use Anyway & More Time	85.0	89.1	95.6	82.6	82.4	89.1	89.0	84.7	95.2	94.0	88.3	94.4	89.6	N/A
Households who may be influenced by improvements	15.0	10.9	4.4	17.4	17.6	10.9	11.0	15.3	4.8	6.0	11.7	5.6	10.4	N/A

Base: Non - Users

4.35 Households who stated that they had indoor sports facilities in their area were asked to rate the ones identified across several criteria. Only those responses with an opinion have been included i.e. excluding don't know and not applicable. The results are contained in Table 4.12 (overleaf).

4.36 The table shows that between 20% to 30% of households had a neutral view of the listed criteria.

4.37 Ease of getting to indoor facilities was considered as good or very good by three quarters of those with local provision, whereas the remaining criteria were considered good or very good by just under two-thirds. The measures attracting most criticism were general appearance (16.8%), cleanliness (16.6%) and safety (15.6%).

Table 4.12 Rating of Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities (Birmingham Residents Only)

	Good Or Very Good %	Neither Good Nor Poor %	Poor Or Very Poor %
Ease Of Getting To	76.8	20.4	2.8
Cleanliness	64.4	19.0	16.6
Information Provided	62.2	28.8	8.9
General Appearance	64.0	19.2	16.8
Your Safety	63.1	21.3	15.6
Equipment (If Any)	61.4	29.8	8.8
Seats (If Any)	62.0	29.4	8.5
Litter Bins (If Any)	61.4	29.0	9.7
Toilets (If Any)	63.1	27.7	9.2

Base: Birmingham Households

4.38 Table 4.13 shows the highest-ranking good and poor aspects of Indoor Sports & Leisure Facilities at City Constituency level

Table 4.13 Highest Rated Positive and Negative Aspects by City Constituency for Indoor Sports & Leisure Facilities (Birmingham Residents Only)

City Constituen cy	Good or Very Good	Poor or Very Poor							
	Ease of Getting to	Information Provided	General Appearance	Seats	Toilets	Cleanliness	Litter Bins	Your Safety	Equipment
Edgbaston	81.7		14.5						
Erdington	68.8		42.2						
Hall Green	92.6		3.9						
Hodge Hill	75.3				14.6				
Ladywood	80.1					18.7			
Northfield	87.3						4.4		
Perry Barr	55.8							40.4	
Selly Oak	73.8								7.6
Sutton Coldfield	80.5		5.6						
Yardley	95.8	3.3		3.3			3.3		

Nb. 3 aspects tied for highest rating in Yardley

Base: Birmingham Households

4.39 Without exception, ease of getting to was the highest-ranking good or very good aspect at City Constituency level, ranging from 56% in Perry Barr to 96% in Yardley. General appearance attracted most negative views ranking the highest poor or very poor aspect in four City Constituencies, namely, Erdington (42.2%), Edgbaston (14.5%), Sutton Coldfield, (5.6%) and Hall Green (3.9%).

4.40 Those households who identified local indoor sports and recreation facilities were asked what additional facilities should be made available (Table 4.13 overleaf). In both Birmingham and the Survey Area as a whole, four out of ten respondents did not know what additional provision or improvements should be made and a further three out of ten stated that none were required.

4.41 In Birmingham, fitness gyms (9%), sports halls (8%), children's play areas (8%) and 5 a-side football pitches (8%) topped the list of requests.

Table 4.13 Facilities To Be Added or Improved at Local Indoor Sports & Leisure Facilities

	Birmingham %	Outside Birmingham %	Total %
Don't Know	42.5	41.2	42.3
None	31.7	37.1	32.4
Fitness Gym	9.3	11.4	9.6
Sports Hall	7.7	6.1	7.5
Children's Play Area	7.6	6.1	7.4
5 A-Side Football	7.2	2.0	6.5
Tennis	4.7	2.0	4.4
Seats	3.8	1.6	3.5
More Trained Staff	3.8	4.1	3.8
Indoor Running Track	3.2	0.4	2.9
Litter Bins	3.2	4.1	3.4
Dance Studio	3.1	0.4	2.7
Better Swimming Pool Facilities	1.8	2.4	1.9
Other	1.3	0.4	1.2

Base: Birmingham Households

4.42 Table 4.14 lists the 'Top 3' requested additional facilities or improvements for each City Constituency.

4.43 The table shows that the proportion of households who did not know what extra facilities or improvements should be made varied from 10% in Hodge hill up to 68% in Perry Barr. Hall Green City Constituency had the highest proportion of responses stating that nothing should be added or improved (55%) and Perry Barr the lowest (15%).

4.44 The request for a fitness gym was in the 'Top 3' ranking in all but two City Constituencies, with most demand being in Ladywood (24%). A sports hall and children's play area featured in the 'Top 3' ranking in six out of ten City Constituencies, the highest demand again being in Ladywood (23% and 20% respectively)

Table 4.14 'Top 3' Facilities To Be Added or Improved in Local Indoor Sports & Leisure Locations by City Constituency

City Constituency	Facility to be Added or Improved (% of Responding Households)									None %	Don't Know %
	Fitness Gym %	Sports Hall %	5 A-Side Football %	Children's Play Area %	More Trained Staff %	Litter Bins %	Indoor Running Track %	Tennis %	Seats %		
Edgbaston	6.7	4.8	2.9							45.7	33.3
Erdington	7.3		9.6	5.5						17.4	62.1
Hall Green				7.2	2.9	2.9				55.1	30.4
Hodge Hill	11.2	11.2		9.3						47.1	9.6
Ladywood	23.8	23.2		19.9						19.3	34.8
Northfield	6.9		6.2	11.0						40.0	34.5
Perry Barr			6.2				5.8	5.4		15.4	67.7
Selly Oak	13.0	11.2	10.7							37.9	20.1
Sutton Coldfield	6.3	2.5							3.1	30.2	54.1
Yardley	7.1	6.3		8.7						54.0	25.4

Base: Birmingham Households

Chapter 5

Civic Space Provision & Requirements in Birmingham

Civic Space Provision & Requirements in Birmingham

Introduction

5.1 Historically, social interaction in towns and cities was centred very much on 'civic spaces' including public squares in our City and local centres. However, in more recent times the rise of privately owned malls and out-of-town shopping centres has attracted people away from such social focal points.

5.2 'Civic spaces' provide an appropriate setting for our interaction with each other and the built environment. They help to increase community cohesion, area identity and quality of life. Realising the full social potential of public space requires taking account of the range of people's individual values and resources as well as various social norms. In order to secure participation in the use of public spaces, the diversity of needs, aspirations, backgrounds and resources of the community need to be taken into account. The following pages evaluate the use and opinions regarding current provision in relation to selected user characteristics including location, affluence, ethnicity and age.

Current Provision

5.3 Overall, 3 out of 10 responding households identified civic spaces or other hard surfaces within 20 minutes walk of their home. This rose to 6 out of 10 in Erdington but was as low as just over 1 in 10 in Hall Green, Hodge Hill and Yardley (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces Present In Local Area (i.e. Within 15-20 Minutes Walk Of Home)

City Constituency	Civic Spaces or Other Hard Surfaces		
	Yes %	No %	Don't Know %
Edgbaston	41.4	58.6	
Erdington	60.6	39.4	
Hall Green	13.9	85.8	0.3
Hodge Hill	12.7	87.3	
Ladywood	32.6	67.4	
Northfield	22.0	78.0	
Perry Barr	37.7	62.3	
Selly Oak	31.1	68.9	
Sutton Coldfield	30.1	69.9	
Yardley	13.4	86.6	
Birmingham Total	29.9	70.0	0.0
Out of Birmingham	20.9	79.1	
Total	28.1	71.8	0.0

Base: All Households

5.4 Usage of civic spaces or other hard surfaces was around a third of the identification level with around 1 in 10 households, overall, taking advantage of these facilities (Table 5.2). Although most of the City Constituencies were around this level, Ladywood was particularly low where just 1 in 15 availed themselves of such facilities. There is little statistical correlation between the recognition of civic spaces or other hard surfaces and their usage.

Table 5.2 Households Using Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces Regularly (6+ times) in Last 12 Months

City Constituency	Used Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces	
	Yes %	No %
Edgbaston	9.5	90.5
Erdington	12.0	88.0
Hall Green	11.8	88.2
Hodge Hill	13.7	86.3
Ladywood	6.7	93.3
Northfield	10.8	89.2
Perry Barr	10.9	89.1
Selly Oak	16.8	83.2
Sutton Coldfield	12.4	87.6
Yardley	13.7	86.3
Birmingham Total	11.8	88.2
Out of Birmingham	8.0	92.0
Total	11.0	89.0

Base: All Households

5.5 Table 5.3 reveals the proportion of households using civic spaces and other hard surfaces by ethnic group. The White group was about average (11%) with the Black (10%) and Asian (9%) groups being just under average.

Table 5.3 Proportion of Households Using Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Proportion of Households Visiting Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces
White	11.3
Black	10.0
Asian	9.1
Chinese#	20.0
Mixed#	19.5
Other#	8.7
Total	11.0

Insufficient cases available for comment

Base: All Households

5.6 The issues that affect people's use of public spaces include the resources at their disposal, social norms and their individual values. When comparing the neighbourhood type of users and non-users of civic spaces or other hard surfaces, there is a general bias towards use by the more affluent families, with those of 'Modest Means' and the Hard Pressed being under represented (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 Neighbourhood Type: Comparison of Households who visit Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces With Those Who Don't (Birmingham Respondents Only)

Acorn Type	Users	Non- Users
Wealthy Achievers	8.5	7.7
Urban Prosperity	15.1	10.6
Comfortably Off	29.3	24.7
Modest Means	19.5	23.3
Hard Pressed	27.4	32.7

Source CACI (For description of Acorn type see page **)

Base: Birmingham Households

5.7 Table 5.5 reveals that those aged between 16 and 59 are proportionally over represented in terms of visitors to civic spaces or other hard surfaces. Conversely the very young and older people are under represented, particularly those below the age of 9.

Table 5.5 Comparison of Visitors to Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces with all Residents by Age

Age Group	Age of All People in Responding Households %	Visitors %
0-4	6.5	2.2
5-9	7.3	2.8
10-15	8.1	6.0
16-24	13.5	17.6
25-39	21.4	28.4
40-59	22.4	24.5
60+	20.8	18.5

Base: All Households + All Visitors

5.8 Table 5.6 shows the proportion of visitors to civic spaces or other hard surfaces by age compared with the age profile of all responding households by City Constituency.

5.9 It reveals that in proportional terms, residents aged 0 – 9 years were underrepresented in all City Constituencies, though Selly Oak was very close (89%) of the expected level for those aged 0 – 5 years.

5.10 For 10 – 15 year olds, 3 City Constituencies, Perry Barr, Selly Oak and Yardley were at or above the expected level with the latter being nearly double this level.

5.11 For those aged 16 – 24 years, all City Constituencies were above the expected level with the exceptions of Ladywood and Sutton Coldfield. Twice the expected proportion of visitors to civic spaces or other hard surfaces was achieved in Yardley.

5.12 All City Constituencies surpassed expectations in 25 – 39 year age group, with Edgbaston and Erdington achieving around double the expected proportion.

5.13 For the group aged 40 – 59 years, all City Constituencies except Edgbaston (80%) and Erdington (80%) were either very close to or exceeded the expected usage.

5.14 Edgbaston, Erdington, Hodge Hill and Sutton Coldfield were the only City Constituencies to achieve above the anticipated level of usage for those aged 60 years or over.

Table 5.6 Proportion of Visitors to Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces by Age Group & City Constituency Compared With All Residents Living in Responding Households

City Constituency		Aged 0 – 4	Aged 5 - 9	Aged 10 – 15	Aged 16 - 24	Aged 25 – 39	Aged 40 – 59	Aged 60+
Edgbaston	Visitors	0.0	1.9	0.0	15.4	44.2	15.4	23.1
	All	7.5	6.3	6.4	15.2	24.6	20.5	19.4
Erdington	Visitors	0.0	1.4	0.0	13.5	41.9	18.9	24.3
	All	5.5	7.8	7.7	11.1	20.9	22.9	24.1
Hall Green	Visitors	4.2	1.4	0.0	22.5	33.8	29.6	8.5
	All	7.1	9.0	10.4	14.1	23.6	20.7	15.0
Hodge Hill	Visitors	2.7	5.5	2.7	13.7	23.3	27.4	24.7
	All	9.0	7.5	9.5	13.0	23.0	21.3	16.7
Ladywood	Visitors	5.0	7.5	7.5	12.5	42.5	17.5	7.5
	All	9.7	8.3	10.1	17.4	26.7	16.3	11.4
Northfield	Visitors	2.7	0.0	6.7	18.7	32.0	30.7	9.3
	All	5.6	7.6	8.5	11.6	22.6	24.9	19.2
Perry Barr	Visitors	3.2	6.5	9.7	19.4	35.5	17.7	8.1
	All	6.8	9.3	8.5	16.8	20.8	19.6	18.3
Selly Oak	Visitors	4.7	4.7	9.4	28.3	18.1	23.6	11.0
	All	5.3	6.1	7.6	21.5	17.9	23.4	18.3
Sutton Coldfield	Visitors	1.2	0.0	6.0	4.8	30.1	30.1	27.7
	All	5.0	6.6	6.6	9.5	20.1	26.0	26.2
Yardley	Visitors	0.0	1.8	15.0	23.9	20.4	22.1	16.8
	All	6.1	7.3	7.9	10.9	21.0	23.5	23.3
Birmingham	Visitors	2.3	2.9	6.5	18.4	29.7	23.9	16.2
	All	6.8	7.6	8.4	14.2	22.2	21.8	18.9
Outside Birmingham	Visitors	1.6	2.4	3.2	12.1	20.2	28.2	32.3
	All	5.0	5.7	6.9	10.6	17.7	25.2	28.9
Total	Visitors	2.2	2.8	6.0	17.6	28.4	24.5	18.5
	All	6.5	7.3	8.1	13.5	21.4	22.4	20.8

Base: All Households + All Visitors

5.15 Visiting civic spaces or other hard surfaces is a fairly frequent event, with 4 out of 10 visitors using these facilities at least once as week. However, a similar proportion (36%) represents infrequent users visiting just once a month or less often (Table 5.7).

Table 5.7 Visitor Frequency of to Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces

Frequency	Visitors %
5 Or More Times Per Week	3.2
2-4 Times Per Week	9.9
Once A Week	24.2
Every 2-3 Weeks	26.8
Once A Month Or Less Often	35.9
Total	100.0

Base: All Visitors

5.16 A half of all visitors made use of a car (Table 5.8) and 3 out of 10 a bus or coach. Just 1 in 10 walked and a similar amount utilised a train

Table 5.8 Mode of Travel used by Visitors to Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces

Mode of Travel	Visitors %
Car / Van	48.2
Motorbike	0.3
Train	8.6
Bus / Coach	30.1
Taxi	2.8
Cycle	0.4
Walk	9.6
Vehicle Designed Or Adapted For Person With Disability	0.0
Total	100.0

Base: All Visitors

5.17 As Table 5.9 shows, the most popular use of civic spaces or other hard surfaces in the Survey Area is sitting or relaxing. This was undertaken by 6 out of 10 visitors overall, with an ethnic variation of 6 out of 10 for White visitors, 5 out of 10 for Black visitors and 4 out of 10 for Asian visitors.

5.18 The second most popular activity was meeting friends accounting for 17% of visitors overall, ranging from 14% of White visitors to 35% of Asian visitors.

Table 5.9 Use Made of Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces by Ethnic Group (Visitors)

Reason For Visit	White %	Black %	Asian %	Chinese %	Mixed %	Other %	Total %
Meeting Friends	13.9	21.4	35.3		33.3	25.0	17.0
Skateboarding	0.1						0.1
Picnics	0.7	5.4	1.0				1.0
Reading	0.4						0.3
Sunbathing	0.1						0.1
Sit / Relax	62.1	53.6	41.2	20.0	60.0	75.0	58.7
Eat / Drink	8.2	1.8	6.9	20.0	6.7		7.6
Walking	7.5	8.9	9.8	40.0			8.0
Other	6.8	8.9	5.9	20.0			6.7
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Insufficient cases available
Visitors

Base: All

5.19 As Table 5.10 shows, use made of civic spaces or other hard surfaces varies by City Constituency significantly. The highest proportion of visitors who went to meet friends was found in Hall Green (40%) and to sit and relax Selly Oak (85%). Eating and drinking was most popular in Edgbaston (19%) and walking in Ladywood (23%).

Table 5.10 Use Made of Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces by City Constituency (% of Visitors)

Activity	City Constituency									Yardley %	Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %				
Meeting Friends	11.3	13.5	40.3	9.6	20.5	33.3	25.8	9.4	12.0	22.1	19.2	4.0	17.1
Skateboarding			1.4								0.1		0.1
Picnics				2.7	2.3	5.3	3.2				1.2		1.0
Reading				2.7							0.3	0.8	0.3
Sunbathing												0.8	0.1
Sit/Relax	47.2	73.0	43.1	47.9	43.2	49.3	51.6	85.2	66.3	61.1	60.0	52.4	58.9
Eat/Drink	18.9	6.8		15.1	4.5	6.7	3.2	1.6	12.0	11.5	7.7	7.3	7.7
Walking	5.7	1.4	12.5	20.5	22.7			3.9	3.6		5.9	21.0	8.0
Other	17.0	5.4	2.8	1.4	6.8	5.3	16.1		6.0	5.3	5.7	13.7	6.8

Base: All Visitors

Opinions

5.20 Table 5.11, below, shows how Birmingham Households identifying civic spaces or other hard surfaces rate them.

5.21 'Ease of getting to' received the highest good/very good rating (66%) followed by 'grass cutting' (41%), 'general appearance' (40%) and 'cleanliness' (40%). The highest poor/very poor ratings were given to 'cleanliness (40%), safety (37%) and 'general appearance' (37%).

Table 5.11 Rating of Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces (Birmingham Residents Only)

	Good Or Very Good %	Neither Good Nor Poor %	Poor Or Very Poor %
EASE OF GETTING TO	65.7	27.1	7.1
CLEANLINESS	39.6	20.9	39.4
INFORMATION PROVIDED	35.9	43.9	20.2
GENERAL APPEARANCE	40.4	22.9	36.7
YOUR SAFETY	36.6	26.4	37.0
SEATS	37.2	34.2	28.6
LITTER BINS	36.1	33.5	30.4
GRASS CUTTING	40.9	32.7	26.4

Base: Birmingham Households

5.22 Table 5.12 lists the factors that would encourage non-users to use civic spaces and other hard surfaces. It shows that, overall, only 12% of respondents could be encouraged to use these spaces. Within Birmingham, this ranged from 20% in Edgbaston down to just 4% in Yardley.

Table 5.12 Factors That Would Encourage Use of Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces

Factor	City Constituency										Birmingham Total	Outside Birmingham	Survey Area	Survey Area Rank
	Edgbaston %	Erdington %	Hall Green %	Hodge Hill %	Ladywood %	Northfield %	Perry Barr %	Selly Oak %	Sutton Coldfield %	Yardley %				
Better Facilities For Disabled	0.5	1.1	0.3	2.1	2.2	0.5	2.2	4.7	1.5	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.4	8=
Nearer Facilities	2.4	2.1	2.1	8.5	8.0	4.3	4.7	9.1	11.4	1.2	5.4	4.5	5.2	4
Improved Transport		1.6	0.6	1.8	1.2	0.8	0.6	5.0	2.7	2.7	1.7	1.0	1.5	7
Improved Safety Around Spaces	0.8	2.9	0.3	3.5	8.9	3.2	4.7	4.1	2.4	1.2	3.3	1.1	2.9	5
Improved Seating In Spaces	0.8	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.4	0.5	2.2	3.2	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.3	10
Toilets		0.8		0.9		0.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	12=
Baby Changing Facilities						0.3	0.3				0.1	0.1	0.1	14=
Children's Facilities		0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	11
Improved Maintenance	5.9	5.0		4.1	1.4		1.3	3.2	2.4	0.3	2.4	0.2	2.0	6
Security Patrols	13.4	17.6	0.6	7.0	3.1	2.4	7.2	2.6	2.4	0.9	5.9	7.0	6.1	3
Improved Cleaning	1.3	3.2	0.6	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.9	2.3	0.9	1.2	1.7	0.5	1.4	8=
Other	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.6			0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4	12=
None Of The Above											0.0	0.0	0.0	16
Don't Know	0.3									0.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	14=
More Time	8.0	12.1	11.5	25.5	18.6	20.6	18.5	32.5	21.7	37.1	20.4	20.4	20.4	2
Would Not Use Anyway	72.4	69.5	83.0	62.2	68.2	71.0	68.7	57.3	63.6	58.4	67.5	68.7	67.7	1
Would Not Use Anyway & More Time	80.4	81.6	94.5	87.7	86.8	91.6	87.2	89.8	85.3	95.5	87.9	89.1	88.1	N/A
Households who may be influenced by improvements	19.6	18.4	5.6	12.3	13.2	8.4	12.8	10.2	14.7	4.5	12.1	10.9	11.9	N/A

Base: Non - Users

5.23 The main factor that would encourage residents to use these facilities was to provide security patrols (6%), particularly in Erdington (18%). Distance was also relatively important (5%) with higher demand in Sutton Coldfield (11%), Selly Oak (9%), Hodge Hill (9%) and Ladywood (8%),

5.24 Table 5.13 reveals those aspects of civic spaces and other hard surfaces that attracted the highest rating in terms of good or very good and poor or very poor.

5.25 By far the highest rated positive aspect was ease of getting to, the only exception being Selly Oak, where general appearance was rated higher.

Table 5.13 Highest Rated Positive and Negative Aspects by City Constituency for Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces (Birmingham Residents Only)

City Constituency	Good or Very Good		Poor or Very Poor				
	Ease of Getting to	General Appearance	General Appearance	Seats	Cleanliness	Litter Bins	Your Safety
Edgbaston	82.9		56.8				
Erdington	63.6				53.2		
Hall Green	86.4			18.2			18.2
Hodge Hill	43.8					39.6	
Ladywood	54.0				44.3		
Northfield	72.0					26.6	
Perry Barr	42.6				73.7		
Selly Oak		64.8			16.7		
Sutton Coldfield	86.1						13.9
Yardley	71.4			31.3			

Nb.2 Poor/v poor aspects tied for highest rating in Hall Green

Base: Birmingham Households

5.26 Cleanliness received the most criticism, being the highest rated poor or very poor aspect in four constituencies, Erdington, Ladywood, Perry Barr and Selly Oak. Safety received a relatively poor rating in Hall Green and Sutton Coldfield, as did seating in Hall Green and Yardley.

5.27 Table 5.14 shows that, overall, 40% of respondents did not know what additional facilities or improvements should be provided and a further 17% thought that no action was required at all. Responses to this question reinforce the issue of security with 1 in 5 requesting more security patrols. Seats, litter bins and toilets were required by between 10% and 20% of respondents.

Table 5.14 Facilities To Be Added or Improved at Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces

	Birmingham %	Outside Birmingham %	Total %
Don't Know	37.5	52.2	39.6
Security Patrols	24.1	6.3	21.4
Seats	16.4	10.6	15.6
None	15.2	27.1	16.9
Litter Bins	12.7	7.2	11.9
Toilets	11.2	6.8	10.5
More Grassed Areas	10.2	1.4	8.9
Dog Bins	9.4	4.8	8.7
Better Lighting	9.2	4.3	8.4
More Trees	8.9	3.4	8.2
Picnic Areas	6.2	1.4	5.5
Other	0.7	0.5	0.6

Base: Birmingham Households

5.28 Table 5.15 analyses the top 3 additional facilities or improvements that respondents feel should be provided at City Constituency level. It reveals that a half or more in Edgbaston, Erdington and Sutton Coldfield did not know what additional facilities or improvements should be made. Also, a significant minority in Hall Green (40%) and Selly Oak (35%) stated that no additions or improvements were required. Security patrols featured in the 'top 3' in all constituencies except Northfield as did seats in all but Ladywood and Perry Barr and litter bins in all but Edgbaston and Hodge Hill.

Table 5.15 'Top 3' Facilities To Be Added or Improved At Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces by City Constituency

City Constituency	Facility to be Added or Improved (% of Responding Households)							None %	Don't Know %
	Security Patrols %	Seats %	Litter Bins %	Toilets %	More Grassed Areas %	Better Lighting %	More Trees %		
Edgbaston	12.3	9.4		8.8				12.9	57.3
Erdington	30.9	8.0	6.5					9.2	49.6
Hall Green	11.5*	15.4	13.5				11.5*	40.4	19.2
Hodge Hill	24.0	36.0		30.0				10.0	20.0
Ladywood	21.4*		22.1		32.4	21.4*		9.7	27.6
Northfield		21.7	23.9	18.5				16.3	32.6
Perry Barr	39.3				10.4		8.1	4.4	43.7
Selly Oak	28.9	32.0	18.0					35.2	5.5
Sutton Coldfield	7.0	12.3	6.1*		6.1*			17.5	52.6
Yardley	46.2	42.3	44.2					19.2	11.5

2 facilities tied for third position in Hall Green Ladywood & Sutton Coldfield

Base: Birmingham Households

Chapter 6

Combined Analysis Across All Surveyed Facilities

Chapter 6

Combined Analysis Across All Surveyed Facilities

Introduction

6.1 This Chapter discusses a number of common threads across the range of facilities being considered.

Current Provision

6.2 Table 6.1 looks at the facilities residents have stated are within their area. It is clear that a park or open space is far more prevalent in all areas than the other facilities listed. Those areas that appear to be relatively 'well provided for' in terms of availability are Perry Barr and Erdington. At the other end of the spectrum Constituencies with the lowest levels of provision include Hodge Hill, Edgbaston, Hall Green, Ladywood and Yardley.

Table 6.1 Respondents with Facilities in Their Area

City Constituency of Residence	A Park Or Area Of Open Space %	Local Outdoor Sports Facilities %	Local Indoor Sports & Recreation Facilities %	Civic Spaces or Other Hard Surfaces %
Edgbaston	79.9	23.5	25.4	41.4
Erdington	91.0	35.2	50.7	60.6
Hall Green	81.3	24.6	18.4	13.9
Hodge Hill	73.7	19.5	27.1	12.7
Ladywood	69.9	29.2	40.7	32.6
Northfield	83.8	28.2	34.6	22.0
Perry Barr	88.8	66.2	72.6	37.7
Selly Oak	77.1	42.8	41.1	31.1
Sutton Coldfield	75.7	47.0	42.0	30.1
Yardley	72.9	32.0	32.6	13.4
Birmingham	79.3	34.4	38.4	29.9
Out of Birmingham	78.9	31.3	24.8	20.9
Total	79.2	33.8	35.7	28.1

Base: All Households

6.3 Amongst the Constituencies, there is a very strong correlation between the presence of indoor and outdoor sports facilities (Pearson 0.887). On the other, the statistical relationship between the presence of either outdoor or indoor sports facilities and open space is in the weak to medium range (Pearson 0.393 and 0.489 respectively). The presence of civic spaces also lacks a strong statistical relationship with any of the other facilities listed, the closest being with indoor sports (Pearson 0.527).

6.4 As with the presence of facilities, parks and open spaces were used by more Birmingham residents than the other facilities listed (Table 6.2). This was followed by indoor sports facilities in popularity. Outdoor sports facilities and civic spaces were used the least. Those Constituencies with relatively high levels of usage across all facilities are Selly Oak, Sutton Coldfield and to a lesser extent Hall Green. Relatively low levels of use were recorded in Ladywood, Hodge Hill and Edgbaston.

Table 6.2 Households Using Various Facilities Regularly (6+ times) in Last 12 Months

	Used at Park / Open Space %	R A N K	Used Outdoor Sports Facilities In 12 Months Prior To The Survey	R A N K	Used Indoor Sports & Recreatio nal Facilities	R A N K	Used Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces	R A N K
Edgbaston	40.0	9	9.9	7	30.5	5	9.5	9
Erdington	51.6	4	8.8	9	32.6	3	12.0	5
Hall Green	63.4	1	12.0	3	32.4	4	11.8	6
Hodge Hill	40.5	8	7.6	10	20.0	10	13.7	2
Ladywood	44.9	6	9.4	8	24.9	8	6.7	10
Northfield	43.7	7	11.5	4	30.1	6	10.8	8
Perry Barr	49.7	5	10.3	6	28.8	7	10.9	7
Selly Oak	56.4	2	15.8	2	35.0	2	16.8	1
Sutton Coldfield	53.0	3	21.1	1	39.1	1	12.4	4
Yardley	31.5	10	10.9	5	22.2	9	13.7	2
Birmingham	47.4	N/A	11.7	N/A	29.5	N/A	11.8	N/A
Out of Birmingham	48.4	N/A	9.9	N/A	26.1	N/A	8.0	N/A
Total	47.6	N/A	11.3	N/A	28.8	N/A	11.0	N/A

Base: All Households

6.5 Strong correlations were measured between the use of indoor sports facilities and both outdoor sports facilities (Pearson 0.763) and open space/parks (Pearson 0.710). On the other hand, very weak statistical relationships were recorded between the use of civic spaces and both indoor sports (Pearson 0.163) and open space (Pearson 0.166).

6.6 As Table 6.3 reveals, the proportions of Asian households visiting parks, open spaces as well as indoor and outdoor sports facilities were higher than for any other ethnic group (excludes 'insufficient case' groups). The proportion of Black households visiting parks and/or open spaces was a little higher than for White households. The converse was true of the remaining facilities.

Table 6.3 Proportion of Households Visiting Various Facilities by Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	Parks / Open Spaces %	Outdoor Sports Facilities %	Indoor Sports Facilities %	Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces %
White	44.9	11.0	28.6	11.3
Black	49.0	9.5	22.6	10.0
Asian	63.2	12.8	32.8	9.1
Chinese#	40.0	30.0	25.0	20.0
Mixed#	46.3	17.1	34.1	19.5
Other#	60.9	17.4	26.1	8.7
Total	47.6	11.3	28.8	11.0

Insufficient cases available for comment

Base: All Households

6.7 Table 6.4 compares the use made of the range of facilities by the 'neighbourhood type' to which responding households belong. It shows that the relatively wealthy and prosperous tend to be over-represented, whereas those who are comfortably off, of modest means, or hard pressed are under represented. The only exceptions to this generalisation are 'Wealthy Achievers' use of civic spaces and other hard surfaces and households of 'Modest Means' use of parks and open spaces and indoor sports facilities.

Table 6.4 Neighbourhood Type: Comparison of Households Visiting Various Facilities (Birmingham Respondents Only)

ACORN Neighbourhood Type	All Households	Parks & Open Space Users %	Outdoor Sports Users %	Indoor Sports Users %	Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces
Wealthy Achievers	9.5	10.4	14.6	10.9	8.5
Urban Prosperity	9.3	10.5	16.3	13.1	15.1
Comfortably Off	31.2	28.7	26.8	28.8	29.3
Modest Means	20.7	23.3	20.3	22.9	19.5
Hard Pressed	29.9	26.6	21.0	23.8	27.4

Source CACI (For description of Acorn type see page **)

Base: Birmingham Households

6.8 Table 6.5 illustrates that, proportionally, patterns of open space and sports facility use change with age.

Table 6.5 Proportion of Visitors to Various Facilities by Age Group

Age Group	Age of All People in Responding Households %	Visitors to Parks / Open Space %	Visitors to Outdoor Sports Facilities %	Visitors to Indoor Sports Facilities %	Visitors to Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surfaces %
0-4	6.5	10.7	2.2	5.2	2.2
5-9	7.3	12.6	7.3	10.5	2.8
10-15	8.1	10.2	16.0	13.3	6.0
16-24	13.5	11.7	24.6	14.4	17.6
25-39	21.4	24.0	22.5	27.5	28.4
40-59	22.4	18.1	18.5	21.2	24.5
60+	20.8	12.7	8.9	8.0	18.5

Base: All Households + All Visitors

6.9 For children, it reveals that the very young (aged 0 – 4 years) rely heavily on parks and green open space. Between the ages of 5 and 9 years, indoor sports facilities also become popular but parks and green open space remain the most popular. For children aged

10 to 15 years, the use of outdoor sports facilities gain in popularity to become the most popular pastime for this group. Use of indoor sports facilities also grows for this age group.

6.10 For adults aged between 16 to 24 parks and green open spaces become slightly less popular but use of civic and other hard spaces grows significantly. Use of outdoor sports facilities continues to be the dominant pastime for this group. For the 25 to 39 year age group, use of all open space and sports facilities is about or just above the level expected, in proportional terms. The dominant pastime changes from use of outdoor sports facilities to indoor sports facilities for this group. For residents aged between 40 and 59, the only facility that is above proportional expectations is civic spaces and other hard surfaces and this also becomes the dominant pastime. The participation rates for all open space and sports facilities is below proportional expectations for those aged 60 plus.

6.11 Table 6.6 compares the frequency of use across a range of sports and outdoor facilities. It reveals that three quarters of visitors to outdoor sports facilities went at least weekly, compared with 7 out of 10 for indoor sports and 6 out of ten for parks and open spaces. Visitors to civic spaces and other hard surfaces were the least frequent, with 4 out of 10 going at least once a week.

Table 6.6 Visitor Frequency of to Various Facilities

Frequency	Parks & Open Space Visitors %	Outdoor Sports Visitors %	Indoor Sports Visitors %	Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surface Visitors %
5 Or More Times Per Week	5.6	4.4	3.2	3.2
2-4 Times Per Week	15.0	22.9	22.1	9.9
Once A Week	42.0	50.2	46.6	24.2
At Least Once A Week	62.6	77.5	71.9	37.3
Every 2-3 Weeks	19.5	13.2	15.2	26.8
Once A Month Or Less Often	18.0	9.3	13.0	35.9

Base: All Visitors

6.12 Table 6.7 compares the mode of travel across the range of facilities under consideration. It reveals that visitors to parks and open spaces were more likely to walk than for any other activity. Conversely visitors to indoor and outdoor sports facilities, and to a lesser extent civic and other hard spaces, were more likely to use a car. Visitors using public transport were more likely to be to civic or other hard space than any other facility.

Table 6.7 Visitors Mode of Travel to Parks / Open Spaces

Mode of Travel	Parks & Open Space Visitors %	Outdoor Sports Visitors %	Indoor Sports Visitors %	Civic Spaces & Other Hard Surface Visitors %
Car / Van	34.6	55.8	63.5	48.2
Motorbike	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.3
Train	0.2	0.1	0.7	8.6
Bus / Coach	2.7	5.1	11.5	30.1
Taxi	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.8
Cycle	1.4	2.3	0.8	0.4
Walk	60.4	36.1	22.0	9.6
Vehicle Designed Or Adapted For Person With Disability	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.2	0.1	0.0	48.2

Base: All Visitors

Chapter 7

Profiles of Main Parks / Open Spaces

Main Parks & Open Space Profiles

Inclusion

7.1 The profiles in this Chapter cover the most significant parks and open spaces in Birmingham, namely

Balsall Heath Park
Brookvale Park
Calthorpe Park
Cannon Hill Park
Cofton Park
Handsworth Park
Highbury Park
Kings Heath Park
Kings Norton Park
Lickey Hills
Pype Hayes Park
Rectory Park
Rookery Park
Selly Oak Park
Senneleys Park
Sheldon Country Park
Small Heath Park
Sparkhill Park
Summerfield Park
Sutton Park
Swanshurst Park
Ward End Park
Woodgate Valley Country Park

7.2 The following have been omitted:-

- 1 Linear open space networks
E.g. River Cole, (pinpointing which sections have been used is difficult)
- 2 Aston Park includes Aston Hall, a unique feature, that would mean assessing visitors to the park element would be difficult.
- 3 Perry Park includes Alexander Stadium, a unique feature, that would mean assessing visitors to the park element would be difficult.

Catchment Area Definition

7.3 Catchments will vary from person to person, and over time. In order to standardise catchments for these profiles the 'effective catchment' for each facility has been drawn using, the home location of the nearest 80% of users.

Balsall Heath Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: off Taunton Road, Springfield.

Location: Approx 3km from City Centre

Size: Approx 2 ha.

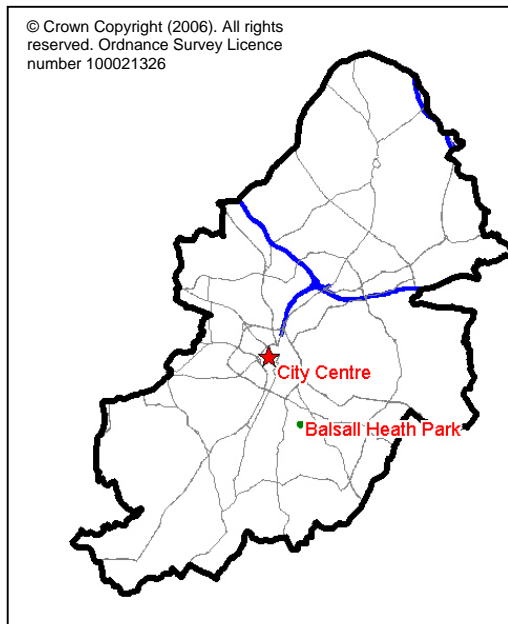
Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 23rd (out of 23)

Population within 3km 147,000

Households within 3km: 53,000

© Crown Copyright (2006). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021326



GENERAL CHARACTER

This park is situated in a very densely populated area of the city and is extensively used by local residents. There is a children's play area and a hard court area for ball games.

USER PROFILE

Catchment includes mainly the Sparkbrook area of the City (90%), with a few visitors from Springfield, Moseley and Kings Heath.

Visitors were relatively young with 67% being under 24 compared with 54% of all people in the catchment area and 44% for visitors to all parks. This was particularly so for the under 16s (51%).

They were from 'modest income' households (91%), which reflected the total population of the park's catchment area (92%) but were relatively poor when compared with park visitors as a whole.

In terms of Ethnic composition, visitors were mainly of Asian (67%) or Black (28%) ethnic origin. The catchment area's White residents were under represented amongst park users (23% cf. 5%) and residents of the black ethnic group were over represented (28% cf. 8%). The proportion of visitors from the Asian ethnic group (67%) reflected their proportion in the catchment area (64%).

Visitors predominantly walked to the park (84%) and the proportion was a lot higher than for park visitors as a whole (59%). Only 2% used a car or van when visiting the Park, compared with 34% for visitors as a whole. This is encouraging because the proportion living in car owning households (60%) was higher than for the catchment area as a whole (53%).

Visits were frequent with (79% being undertaken at least once a week compared with 62% for all visits

MAJOR USES

A half of visits to this park were to use the play area. This is over twice the proportion for visits to all parks (22%). However, only 14% of visits were for walking, a third of the level for all parks (43%). Visits to play football (14%) were twice as popular in this park than for all parks (6%).

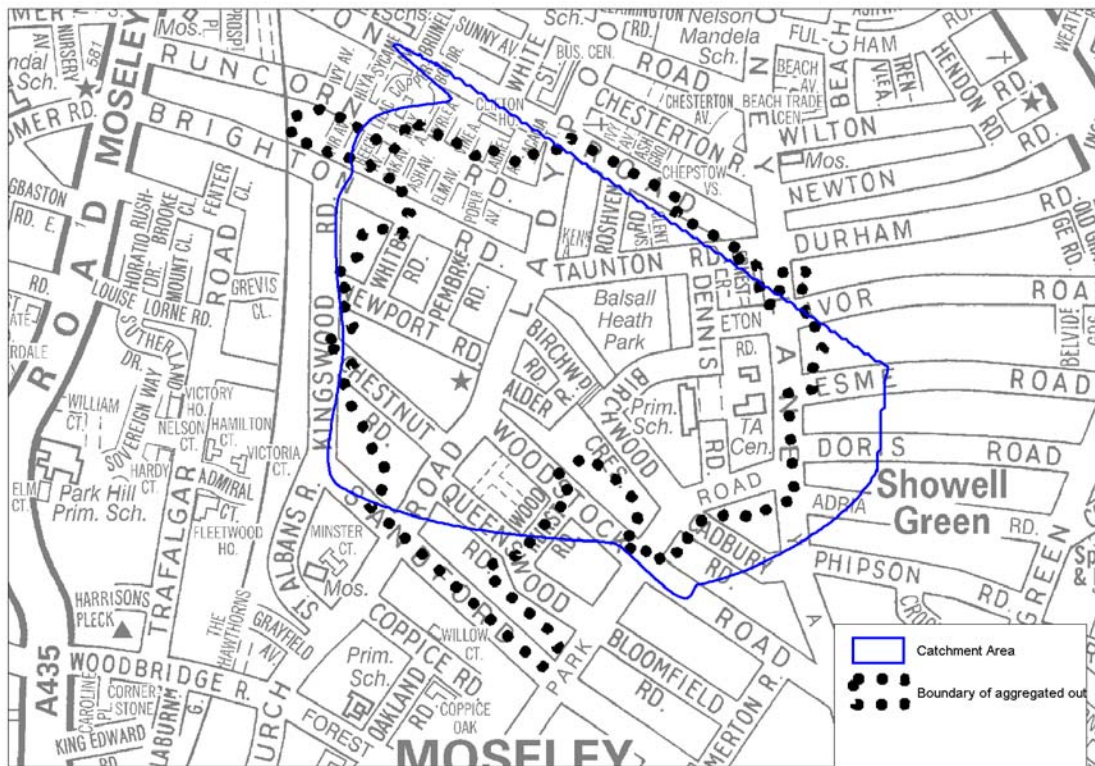
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Balsall Heath Visitors	Balsall Heath Catchment	All Parks Visitors
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	0%	0%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	7%	8%	10%
	Comfortably Off	2%	0%	27%
	Moderate Means	91%	92%	27%
	Hard Pressed	0%	0%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	5%	23%	70%
	Black	28%	8%	7%
	Asian	67%	64%	21%
	Mixed	0%	4%	1%
	Other	0%	2%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	51%	37%	33%
	16 - 24	16%	17%	11%
	25 - 59	23%	38%	41%
	60+	5%	9%	13%
Ward of Residence	Moseley & Kings Heath	5%	na	na
	Sparkbrook	90%	na	na
	Springfield	5%	na	na
Mode of Travel	Car/van	2%	na	34%
	Walk	84%	na	59%
	Bus	0%	na	3%
	Cycle	0%	na	1%
	Other/not known	14%	na	1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	0%	na	6%
	2-4 Times per week	2%	na	15%
	Once a week	77%	na	41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	14%	na	19%
	Once a month or less often	2%	na	18%
Use made of facility	Walking	14%	na	43%
	Football	14%	na	6%
	Visit play area	49%	na	22%
	Take children / grandchildren	9%	na	10%
	Play other sports	9%	na	1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Balsall Heath Visitors	Balsall Heath Catchment	All Parks Visitors
Car ownership	Households with a car	60%	53%	78%

BALSALL HEATH PARK CATCHMENT



Brookvale Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Park Road, Erdington

Location: Approx 5km north of City Centre

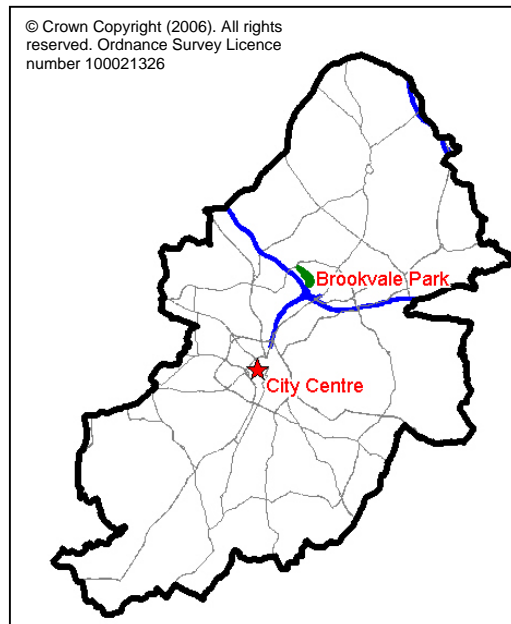
Size: Approx 14 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 17th = (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 144,000

Households within 3km: 57,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

This park is based around a large pool, which at one point used to be a reservoir. There are tennis courts, a bowling green, a play area and sailing club. Many local residents and groups take an active interest in the park.

USER PROFILE

Catchment includes mainly Stockland Green with a few visitors from Perry Barr, Oscott, Lozells and East Handsworth.

Visits to Brookvale Park, were made by people who were about average for age when compared with all park users i.e. 45% being under 24 years (cf. 44%). However, the total population in the catchment area was older than average, with only 34% being under 24 years.

They were made by people from above average income households, with only 38% being of 'moderate means' or 'hard pressed' compared with 53% for all park users. This reflects the total population in the catchment area with only 37% coming from these groups.

Visits were made by people mainly of white ethnic origin (69%) similar to the proportion for all park users (70%) and the Park's catchment area (72%).

Visits involved predominantly walking to the park (86% cf. 59% for all park users)

64% of visits were frequent, this being slightly higher than the proportion for all park users.

Only 10% of visits involved the use of a car or van, compared with 34% for all visits. The proportion made by people living in car owning households (63%) was below that for all parks (78%) but was exactly the same as the catchment area's population.

MAJOR USES

A half (48%) of visits to this park were to walk which is just above the level for visits to all parks (43%). Nearly a third of these visits (30%) were to make use of the play area, significantly above the average for all parks (22%). The proportion of visits involving children / grandchildren (14%) was on and a half times the average for all park visits (10%).

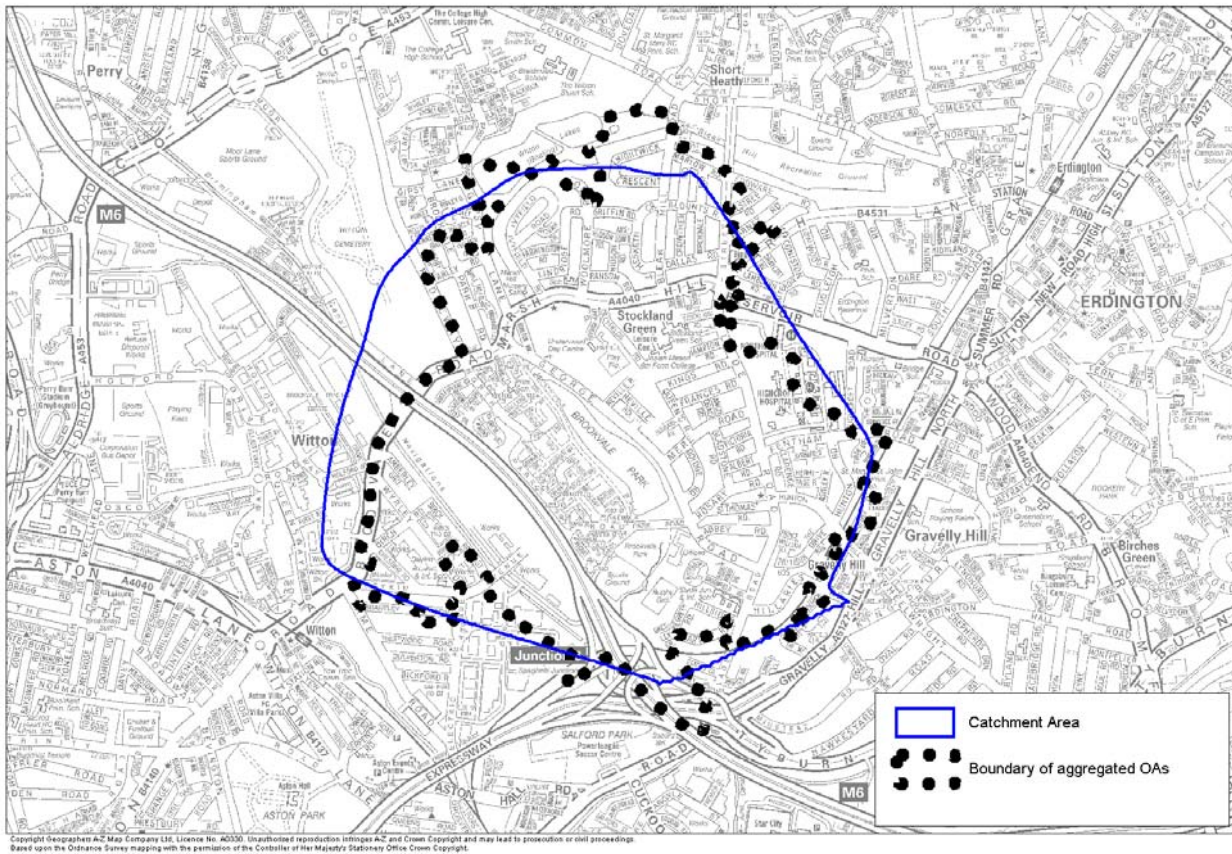
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Brookvale	Brookvale Park Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	0%	0%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	29%	20%	10%
	Comfortably Off	33%	44%	27%
	Moderate Means	30%	22%	27%
	Hard Pressed	8%	15%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	69%	72%	70%
	Black	13%	11%	7%
	Asian	15%	13%	21%
	Mixed	3%	3%	1%
	Other			
Age Groups	Under 16	38%	21%	33%
	16 - 24	7%	13%	11%
	25 - 59	40%	48%	41%
	60+	12%	17%	13%
Ward of Residence	Erdington	2%		
	Lozells & East Handsworth	5%		
	Oscott	3%		
	Perry Barr	5%		
	Stockland Green	85%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	10%		34%
	Walk	86%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	7%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	8%		15%
	Once a week	49%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	13%		19%
	Once a month or less often	22%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	48%		43%
	Visit play area	30%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	14%		10%
	Walk the dog	4%		7%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Brookvale	Brookvale Park Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	63%	63%	78%

BROOKVALE PARK CATCHMENT



Calthorpe Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Pershore Road, Edgbaston

Location: Approx 2km south of City Centre

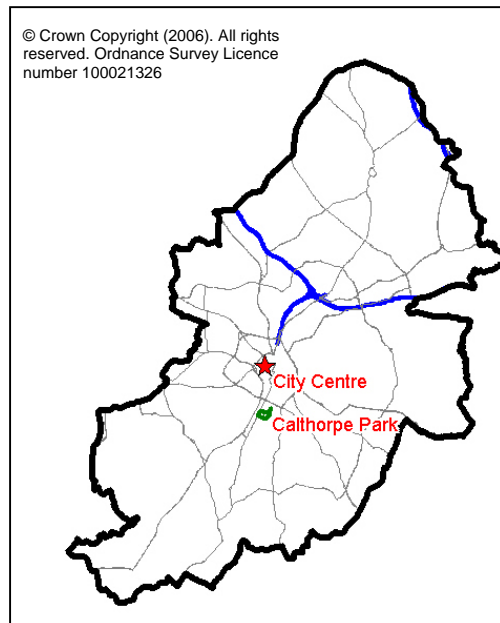
Size: Approx 14 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 17th = (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 140,000

Households within 3km: 51,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

Calthorpe Park is designated as a Site of Local Importance for Nature Conservation and forms part of the River Rea wildlife corridor. The facilities include a children's play area, play centre and multi use games area.

USER PROFILE

Visits to this Park were made by people mainly residing in the Sparkbrook Area of the City (89%)

They were made by people who tended to be young (50% under 24). This was due to double the proportion of 16 to 24 year olds when compared with visitors to all parks (25% cf. 11%). However, visits made by the very young (aged under 16) were of a below average proportion (25% cf. 33%). Visits by older people, aged 60 plus, had a below average proportion, when compared with visits to all parks (4% cf. 13%). The total population for the Parks catchment area had a broadly similar age profile to users of all parks with the exception an above average proportion of those aged between 16 and 24 (18% cf. 11%).

Visits mainly emanated from households of 'moderate means' (64% cf. 27%) reflecting a higher than average proportion of this group residing in the Park's catchment area (73% cf. 27%). There was also an above average proportion of people from 'prosperous households' (25% cf. 10%).

Visits came mainly from people of Asian (64%) or Black (21%) ethnic origin, with much higher proportions than for all parks. The Asian proportion reflects the relatively high Asian population in the Park's catchment area but the proportion of visits by users from a Black ethnic origin was nearly 3 times the proportion of the same origin in the catchment area (21% cf. 8%).

Without exception, users walked to the park (100%). This is a far higher proportion than that for visits to all parks (59%). The households containing the visitors to this park had a comparatively low car ownership level when compared with all park visits (53% cf. 78%). Car ownership in the Park's catchment area was also relatively low (48%).

Users made frequent visits with 82% being at least once a week (cf. 62% for all visits).

MAJOR USES

57% of visits were for walking. This was above the level for all parks (43%). Only 7% of visits to this park were to use the play area, this being well below the level (22%) for visits to all parks. The proportion of visits to play football (25%) was 5 times the level for all parks (6%). Sitting and relaxing visits (7%) were proportionally similar to all park visits (6%).

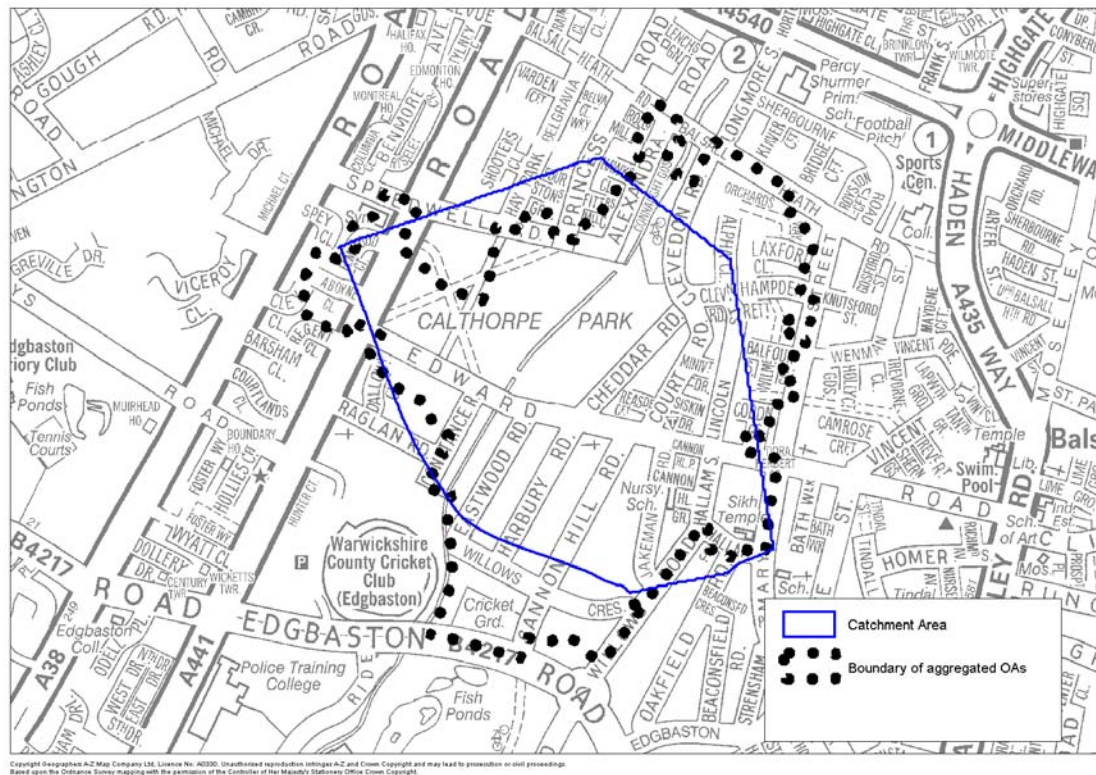
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Calthorpe	Calthorpe Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	4%	0%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	25%	18%	10%
	Comfortably Off	7%		27%
	Moderate Means	64%	73%	27%
	Hard Pressed	0%	9%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	14%	26%	70%
	Black	21%	8%	7%
	Asian	64%	56%	21%
	Mixed	0%	4%	1%
	Other	0%	7%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	25%	28%	33%
	16 - 24	25%	18%	11%
	25 - 59	43%	39%	41%
	60+	4%	15%	13%
Ward of Residence	Edgbaston	1%		
	Sparkbrook	89%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	0%		34%
	Walk	100%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	0%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	7%		15%
	Once a week	75%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	4%		19%
	Once a month or less often	14%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	57%		43%
	Football	25%		6%
	Visit play area	7%		22%
	Sit / relax	7%		6%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Calthorpe	Calthorpe Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	53%	48%	78%

CALTHORPE PARK CATCHMENT



Cannon Hill Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Edgbaston Road, Moseley

Location: Approx 3km south of City Centre

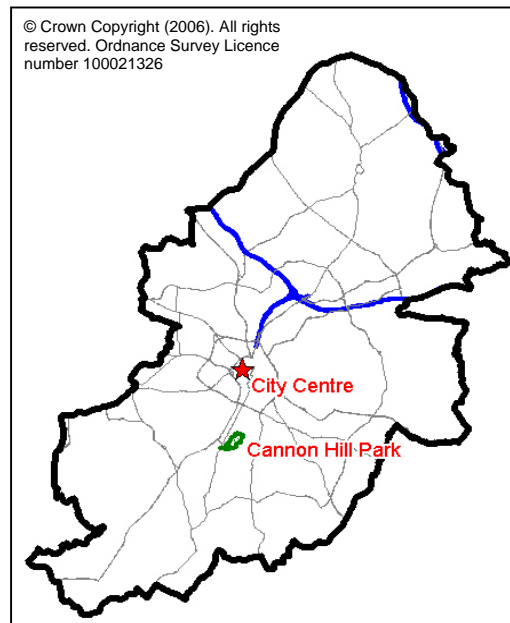
Size: Approx 24 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 10th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 161,000

Households within 3km: 62,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

Cannon Hill Park is one of the premier parks in the city. There are flowerbeds, lakes, pools and a collection of trees as well as tennis courts, bowling and putting greens, walkways and cycle routes. A prestigious Victorian park renowned for its civic events.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Cannon Hill, were made by people who reside over a wide area with 1 in 5 travelling from Sparkbrook

They were made by people primarily in the 25 to 59 (44%) or under 16 age (30%) groups and were of a broadly similar age profile to all park users in Birmingham. Differences of note were slightly higher than average proportions of those aged 16 to 59 and slightly under average proportions of those aged under 16 and 60 plus. Compared with the age profile of the catchment area, a higher than average proportion of those under 16 years of age were achieved (30% cf. 23%) with lower than average proportion for those aged 60 and over (8% cf. 17%).

When compared with all park users, higher proportions of Cannon Hill users were in the 'urban prosperity' (21% cf. 10%) and 'moderate means' (38% cf. 27%) groups, with lower proportions in the 'hard pressed' (17% cf. 26%) or 'comfortably off' groups (14% cf. 27%). When compared with the Park's catchment area, higher than expected proportions of visits were made by 'wealthy achievers' (9% cf. 6%) and those of 'moderate means' (38% cf. 27%) households with lower than average proportions of the 'comfortably off' (14% cf. 19%) and 'hard pressed' (17% cf. 26%).

Visits were predominantly made by people from the White (49%) and Asian (36%) ethnic groups. When compared with park users as a whole, the white group was under represented (49% cf. 70%) and the Asian (36% cf. 21%) and Black (12% cf. 7%) ethnic groups were over represented. This was also true when compared with the total population of the Park's catchment area.

Visits to the Park usually involved the use of a car or van (62%), This proportion being nearly double all visits to parks in Birmingham. Households containing visitors to this Park had a similar car ownership level (79%) to visits to all parks (78%) but a much higher level than in the its catchment area (58%). Only 1 in 4 visits involved walking compared with 59% for all visits.

Visits were relatively infrequent with only 46% being at least once a week, compared With 62% for visitors to all parks

MAJOR USES

The largest proportion of visits were made by people who used the park to walk. (44%). This was a similar picture to visits made to all parks. 1 in 5 visits were to use the parks play area, again similar to visits made to all parks. 1 in 10 visits involved adults escorting children or grandchildren to the park.

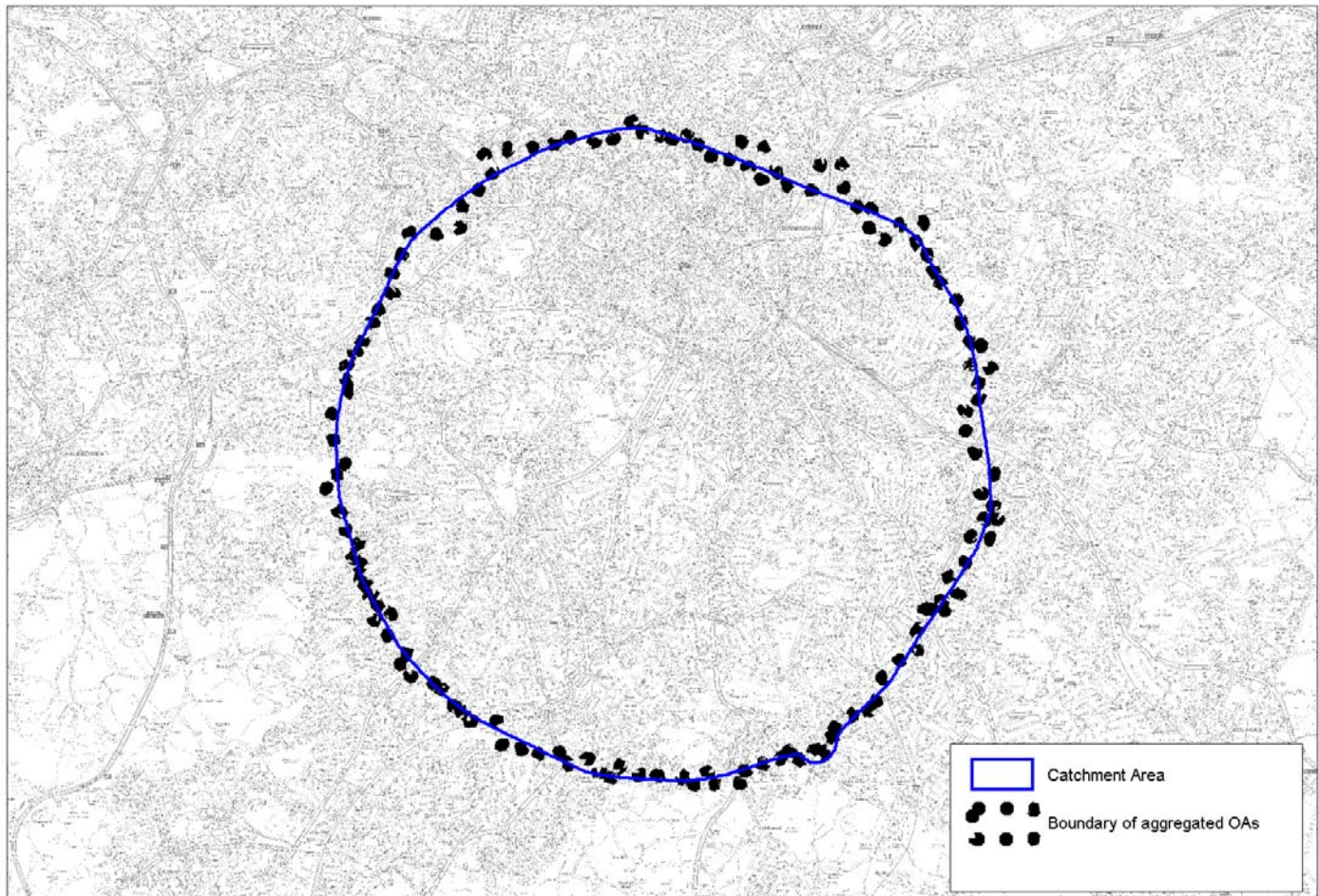
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Cannon Hill	Canon Hill Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	9%	6%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	21%	21%	10%
	Comfortably Off	14%	19%	27%
	Moderate Means	38%	27%	27%
	Hard Pressed	17%	26%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	49%	61%	70%
	Black	12%	3%	7%
	Asian	36%	28%	21%
	Mixed	0%	6%	1%
	Other	0%	2%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	30%	23%	33%
	16 - 24	15%	17%	11%
	25 - 59	44%	43%	41%
	60+	8%	17%	13%
Ward of Residence	Billesley	6%		
	Edgbaston	8%		
	Ladywood	4%		
	Moseley & Kings Heath	7%		
	Nechells	3%		
	Selly Oak	11%		
	Sparkbrook	22%		
	Springfield	8%		
	Other wards in Birmingham	28%		
Mode of Travel	Outside Birmingham	3%		
	Car/van	62%		34%
	Walk	25%		59%
	Bus	8%		3%
	Cycle	1%		1%
Frequency of use	Other/not known	0%		1%
	5 or more times a week	2%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	7%		15%
	Once a week	37%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	27%		19%
Use made of facility	Once a month or less often	25%		18%
	Walking	44%		43%
	Football	5%		6%
	Visit play area	18%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	8%		10%
	Sit and relax	9%		6%
	Cycling	2%		2%
	Play other sport	4%		1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Cannon Hill	Canon Hill Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	79%	58%	78%

CANNON HILL PARK CATCHMENT



Copyright Geographem A-Z Map Company Ltd, Licence No. A0330. Unauthorized reproduction infringes A-Z and Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationary Office Crown Copyright

Cofton Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Lowhill Lane, Longbridge

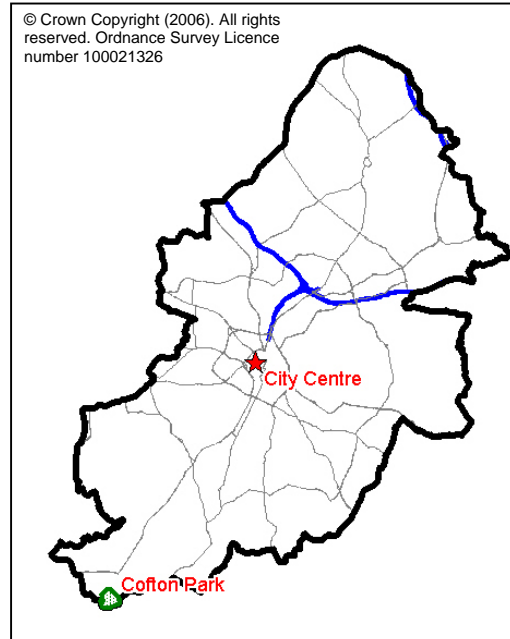
Location: Approx 12km south west of City Centre

Size: Approx 54 ha.

Premier & Main Parks
Size Rank Order: 5th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 64,000

Households within 3km: 27,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

This is a very well used and versatile amenity area offering grassed areas for up to four pitches, wetland areas and three pools.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Cofton Park, were made by people who resided mainly in the Longbridge area (77%)

They were made by people with an age profile that was broadly similar to all parks but when compared with its catchment population, the under 16s were over represented (36% cf. 23%) and those aged 60 and over were at half the expected level (9% cf. 20%).

Visits were largely made by the 'comfortably off' (33%) or those of 'moderate income' (27%) This broadly following the profile of visits to all parks but with half the proportion of 'wealthy achievers' (5% cf. 11%). Compared with the Park's catchment area, the wealthy and prosperous groups were over represented and the hard pressed under represented..

People of a white ethnic background undertook most of the visits (98%), as opposed to 7 out of 10 of visits to all parks. This closely matched the Park's catchment area population.

When making visits, a half of people walked to the park, with a third travelling by car or van (36%). This was broadly in line with the travel pattern for visits to all parks and particularly encouraging as users had above average car ownership levels (87% cf. 78%). Car ownership in the Park's catchment area was particularly low (67%).

Two thirds of visits were regular, visiting the park at least once a week. This is broadly in line with all visits to parks (62%)

MAJOR USES

When compared with all visits to parks, walking was particularly popular at Cofton Park (58% cf. 43%), as was walking the dog (23% cf. 7%). Visiting the play area was less popular (8% cf. 22%).

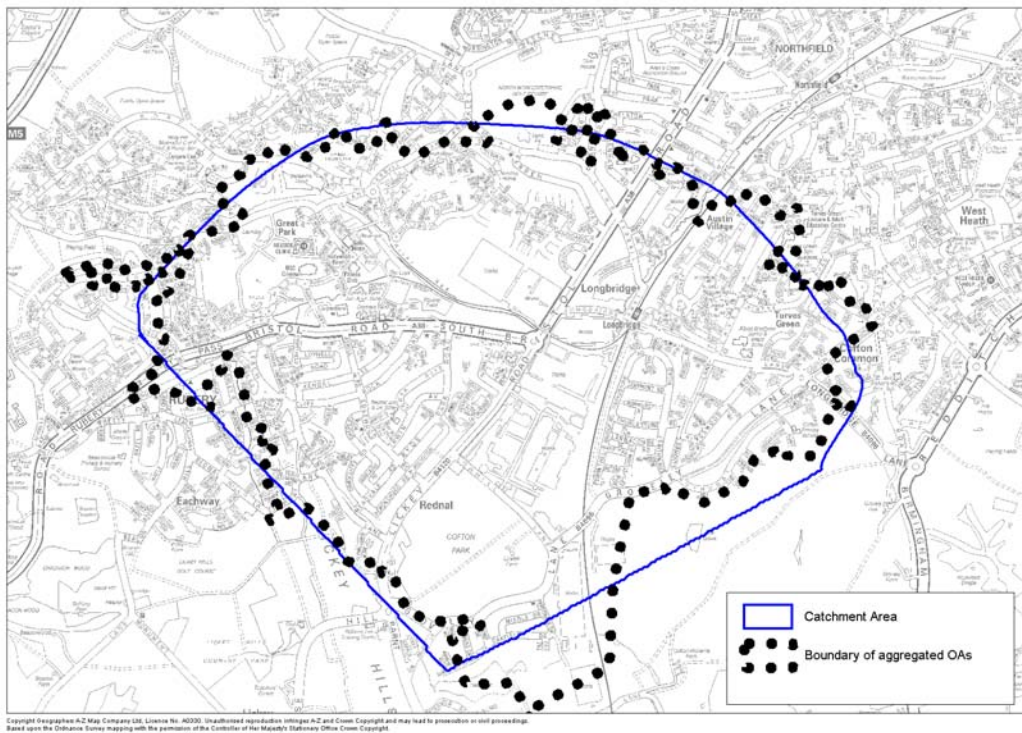
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Cofton	Cofton Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	5%	1%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	13%	6%	10%
	Comfortably Off	33%	36%	27%
	Moderate Means	27%	24%	27%
	Hard Pressed	23%	33%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	98%	94%	70%
	Black	0%	2%	7%
	Asian	0%	1%	21%
	Mixed	0%	2%	1%
	Other	0%	0%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	36%	23%	33%
	16 - 24	8%	10%	11%
	25 - 59	45%	47%	41%
	60+	9%	20%	13%
Ward of Residence	Kings Norton	6%		
	Longbridge	77%		
	Northfield	11%		
	Out of Birmingham	6%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	36%		34%
	Walk	56%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	5%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	13%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	23%		15%
	Once a week	30%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	9%		19%
	Once a month or less often	25%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	58%		43%
	Jogging / running	3%		1%
	Football	5%		6%
	Visit play area	8%		22%
	Walk the dog	23%		7%
	Sit / relax	3%		6%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Cofton	Cofton Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	87%	67%	78%

COFTON PARK CATCHMENT



Handsworth Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Holly Road, Handsworth

Location: Approx 4km north west of City Centre

Size: Approx 27 ha.

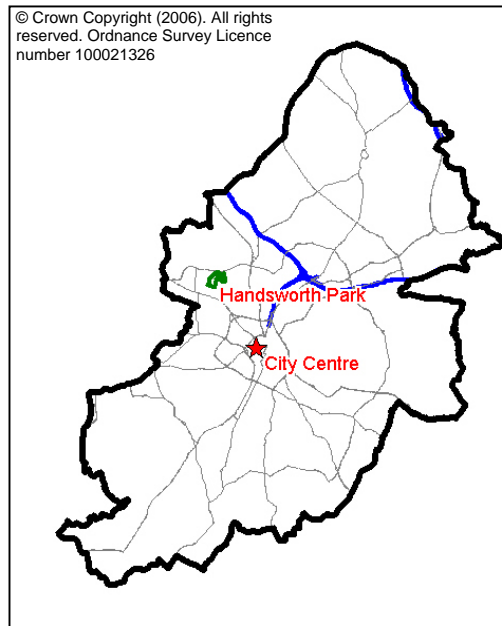
Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 8th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 146,000

Households within 3km: 54,000

© Crown Copyright (2006). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021326



GENERAL CHARACTER

Handsworth Park lies in the centre of Handsworth. It has a maintained landscape, children's play area and a modern leisure centre within the grounds.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Handsworth Park, were made by people who reside mainly in the Soho (32%) and Lozells and East Handsworth (42%) parts of the City.

There was a significant over representation for those aged 16 to 24, when compared with all visits to parks (24% cf. 11%) but an under representation for those aged 60 years and above (5% cf. 13%). This was also true when compared with the Park's catchment area population.

Visits were made mainly by people of 'moderate means' (54%), reflecting the Park's catchment area population. This was double the average proportion when compared with all parks (27%). There were much lower than average proportions of 'wealthy achievers' (2% cf. 11%) and those classed as 'comfortably off' (6% cf. 27%). Again this was influenced by the catchment area population.

In the main, Asian and Black ethnic communities (44% and 38% respectively) visited the park with much higher proportions of these groups when compared with all visits to parks (21% and 7%). When compared with the catchment population, a higher than expected level of visits were made by users from the Black ethnic communities (38% cf. 19%) with lower than expected levels from the White community (10% cf. 26%).

Mode of travel to the Park was very similar to that of visits to all parks with just under two thirds walking. This is somewhat surprising as car ownership amongst visitors to Handsworth Park is well below that of all visitors (56% cf. 78%) but slightly higher than the Park's catchment area (53%).

When compared with visits to all parks, visiting frequency was very similar, with 63% visiting at least once a week.

MAJOR USES

Visits to the park are mainly to take a walk (47%) or to visit the play area, much in line with all visits to parks. However, football is particularly popular representing 14% of visits, over twice the level for all visits. Taking children or grandchildren to this park is not particularly popular (4%), when compared with all visits (10%).

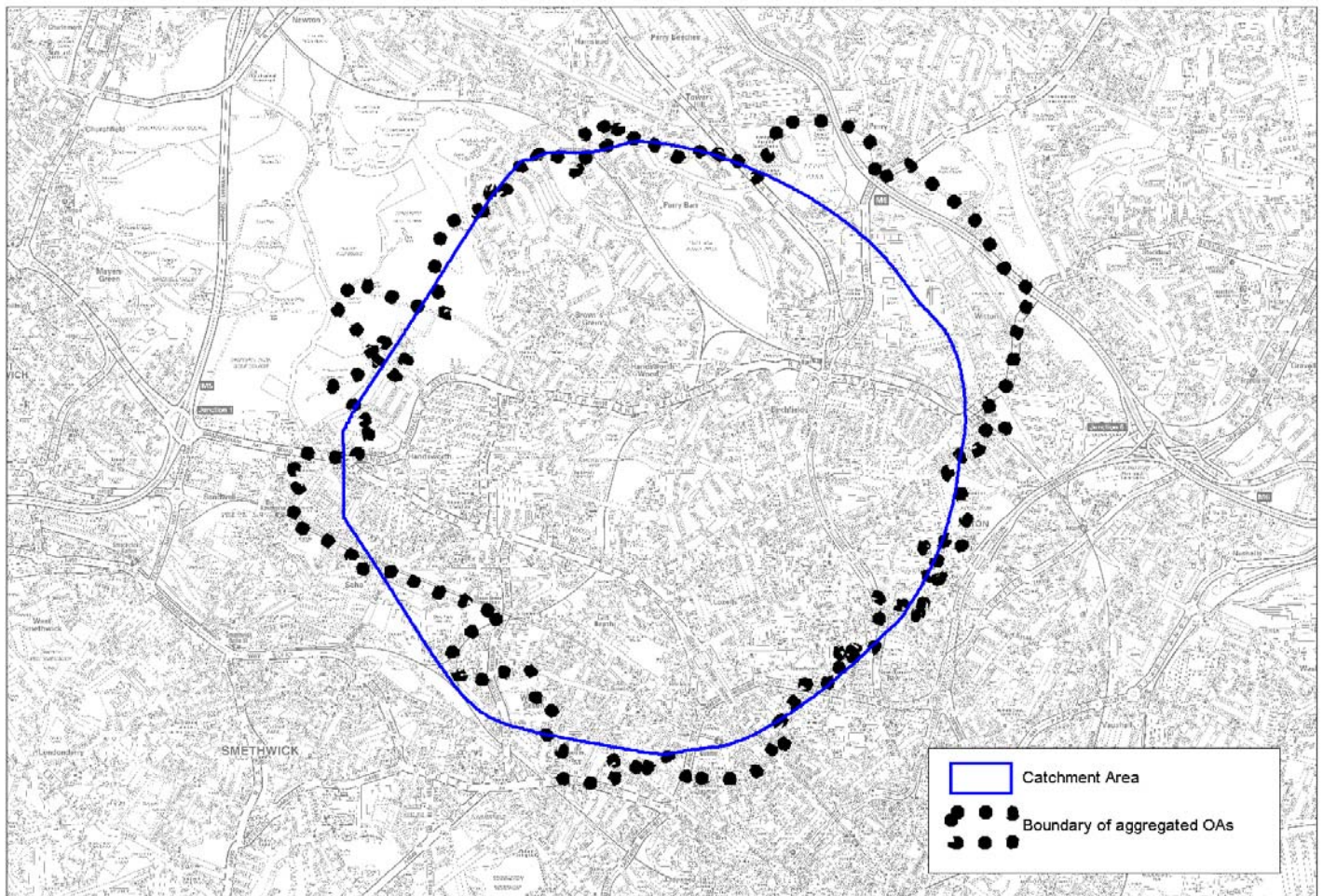
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Handsworth	Handsworth Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	2%	2%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	17%	12%	10%
	Comfortably Off	6%	16%	27%
	Moderate Means	54%	53%	27%
	Hard Pressed	21%	17%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	10%	26%	70%
	Black	38%	19%	7%
	Asian	44%	49%	21%
	Chinese	4%	4%	1%
	Mixed	3%	2%	1%
	Other			
			27%	
Age Groups	Under 16	30%	17%	33%
	16 - 24	24%	41%	11%
	25 - 59	39%	15%	41%
	60+	5%	2%	13%
Ward of Residence	Aston	3%		
	Handsworth Wood	16%		
	Lozells & East Handsworth	42%		
	Soho	32%		
	Stockland Green	5%		
	Outside Birmingham	1%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	32%		34%
	Walk	63%		59%
	Bus	5%		3%
	Cycle	1%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	2%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	24%		15%
	Once a week	37%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	12%		19%
	Once a month or less often	22%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	47%		43%
	Football	14%		6%
	Visit play area	22%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	4%		10%
	Walk the dog	2%		7%
	Sit and relax	6%		6%
	Cycling	4%		2%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Handsworth	Handsworth Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	56%	53%	78%

HANDSWORTH PARK CATCHMENT



Copyright Geographers A-Z Map Company Ltd. Licence No. A0330. Unauthorised reproduction infringes A-Z and Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
Based upon the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright.

Highbury Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Off Shutlock Lane, Moseley

Location: Approx 5km south of City Centre

Size: Approx 25 ha.

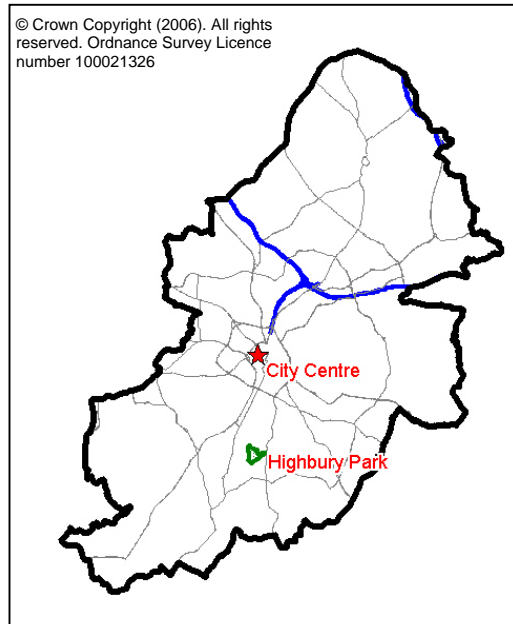
Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 9th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 163,000

Households within 3km: 62,000

© Crown Copyright (2006). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021326



GENERAL CHARACTER

Formally the grounds of Highbury Hall. The grounds were lovingly landscaped at the turn of the 20th Century with extensive tree planting and other more 'exotic' areas identified as the Dutch gardens, predominately planted with bulbs, and the Italian gardens using terracotta brick work reflecting the Mediterranean theme.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Highbury Park, were made by people who mainly travelled from the Bournville (47%) and Moseley (31%) areas to visit the park.

Visits were made by people with an older age profile than all park users with a significantly lower proportion under the age of 25 (19% cf. 44%) and a much higher proportion in the 25 to 59 year age group (69% cf. 41%). A similar picture emerged when compared with the Park's catchment population, this being a little older than the age profile for all park visits.

Patronage generally came from people of above average affluence with 31% coming from 'prosperous and professional' households compared with just 10% for all visits to all parks. However, there was a comparatively lower proportion of the very rich 'wealthy achievers' (3% cf. 11%). Those of 'moderate means' (22% cf. 27%) and the 'hard pressed' (19% cf. 26%) were also under represented. These findings were probably due to comparatively low proportions of poorer families in the Parks catchment area population.

Although visits were almost exclusively made by people from the White ethnic group (94%), as opposed to an average of 70% for all parks, the ethnic composition of the Park's catchment population was very similar to that of all parks. The catchments Asian community is particularly under represented in terms of visits (3% cf. 18%).

Travel modes used when making visits to this Park were very similar to those for all parks, with 59% walking. The use of a car or van was slightly above average (38% cf. 34%). This is to be expected as car ownership amongst households visiting this park was just above average but interestingly well below the Park's catchment area (65%).

Visits to this Park were fairly frequent, with 7 out of ten being made at least once a week.

MAJOR USES

When compared with visits to all parks, walking is very popular at Highbury, with 6 out of 10 visits being of this type (cf. 43% for all visits). Use of a play area (13% cf. 22%) is not particularly popular in this park, perhaps reflecting the low proportion of young visitors.

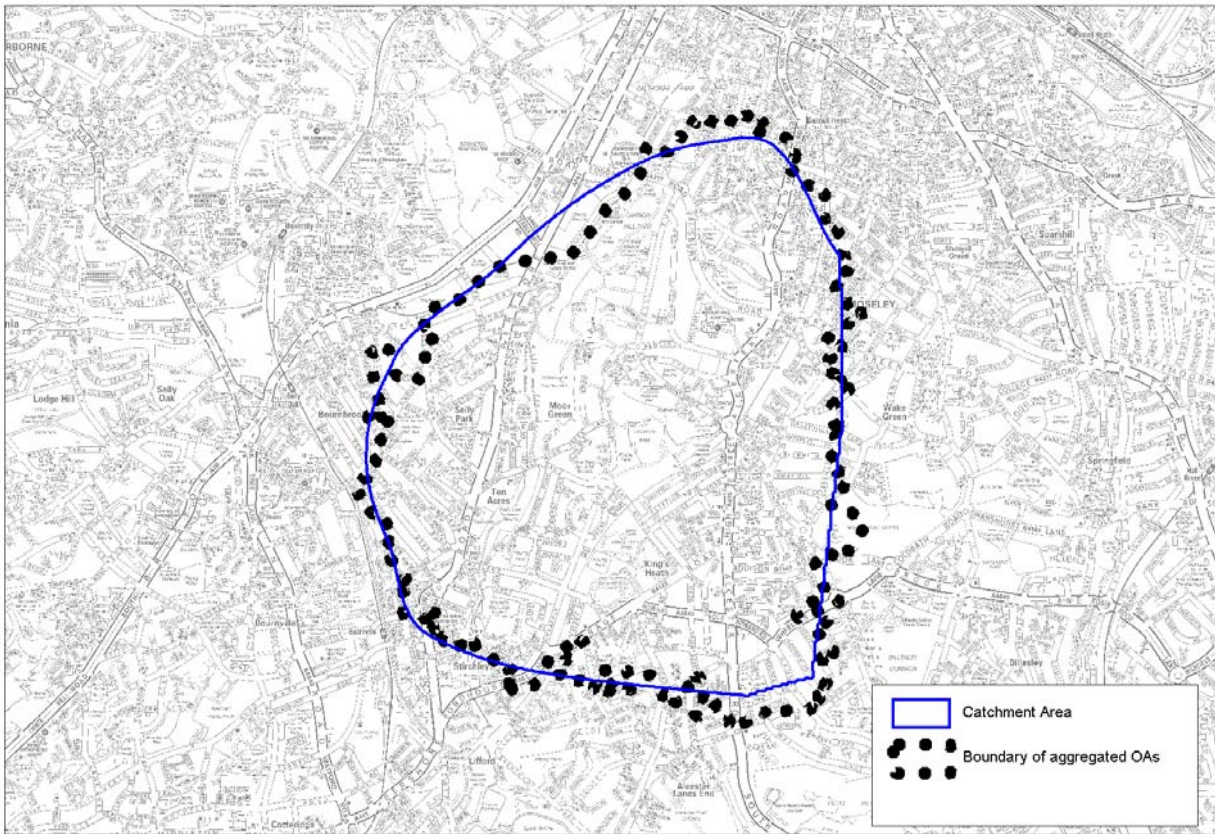
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Highbury	Highbury Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	3%	11%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	31%	33%	10%
	Comfortably Off	25%	35%	27%
	Moderate Means	22%	12%	27%
	Hard Pressed	19%	9%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	94%	73%	70%
	Black	3%	4%	7%
	Asian	3%	18%	21%
	Mixed	0%	3%	1%
	Other	0%	2%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	16%	20%	33%
	16 - 24	3%	15%	11%
	25 - 59	69%	48%	41%
	60+	9%	18%	13%
Ward of Residence	Bournville	47%		
	Moseley	31%		
	Selly Oak	13%		
	Other Birmingham wards	9%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	38%		34%
	Walk	59%		59%
	Bus	6%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	6%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	9%		15%
	Once a week	53%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	13%		19%
	Once a month or less often	13%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	59%		43%
	Visit play area	13%		22%
	Take children/ grandchildren	6%		10%
	Walk the dog	9%		7%
	Cycling	6%		2%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Highbury	Highbury Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	72%	65%	78%

HIGHBURY PARK CATCHMENT



Kings Heath Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Off Vicarage Road, Kings Heath

Location: Approx 5km south of City Centre

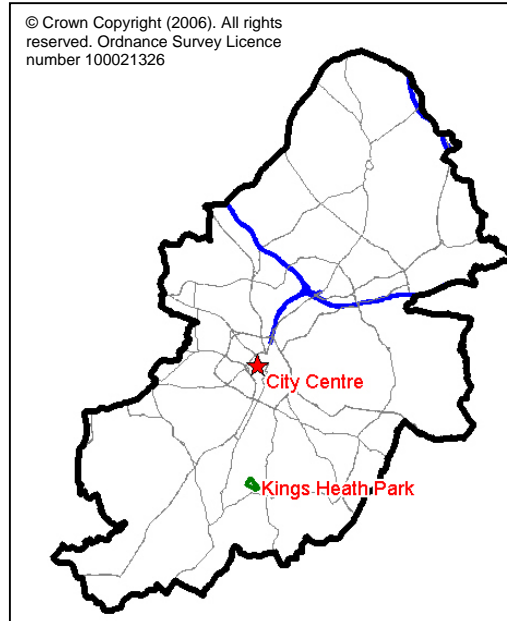
Size: Approx 13 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 19th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 139,000

Households within 3km: 56,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

The park has a formal area of high quality seasonal bedding schemes, herbaceous borders, alpine outcrops, heather beds, trees, shrubs and a newly refurbished pool area and a more informal area which includes a bowling green, tennis courts, a children's play area. The horticultural training centre is also in the park.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Kings Heath Park, were made by people who travelled mainly from Brandwood (31%), Moseley and Kings Heath (30%).

Visits were made by people who were significantly older than visitors to all parks. 55% were aged between 25 and 59 and 19% were 60 or over, compared with 41% and 13% respectively for all parks. This reflects the older than average age profile of the Park's catchment area.

Patrons were wealthier than the average for all users with 63% of visits being made by people from either 'wealthy', 'prosperous' or 'comfortably off' households, compared with 48% of visits to all parks. This reflected the above average affluence of the catchment area.

8 out of 10 visits were made by people from a White ethnic group compared with 7 out of 10 for visits to all parks. There were comparatively lower proportions of visitors from the Black (4% cf. 7%) and Asian (16% cf. 21%) communities. Visits did however reflect the ethnic composition of the catchment area.

A half of visits to the Park involved a car or van journey. This was significantly higher than the proportion for all parks (34%). Conversely, a lower proportion walked to the Park (41% cf. 59%). This is particularly interesting as the proportion of car ownership in the catchment area was lower than average (65% cf. 78%).

Visits to this Park were less frequent than visits to all parks. 53% went at least once a week, compared with 62% for all parks.

MAJOR USES

Walking was by far the main use made of the park (69%). This level was far higher than that for users of all parks (43%). The play areas were not well supported, attracting only 6% of visits, compared with 22% of visits to all parks. This was also reflected in the fact that only 5% of visits involved taking children or grandchildren to this park, compared with 10% overall.

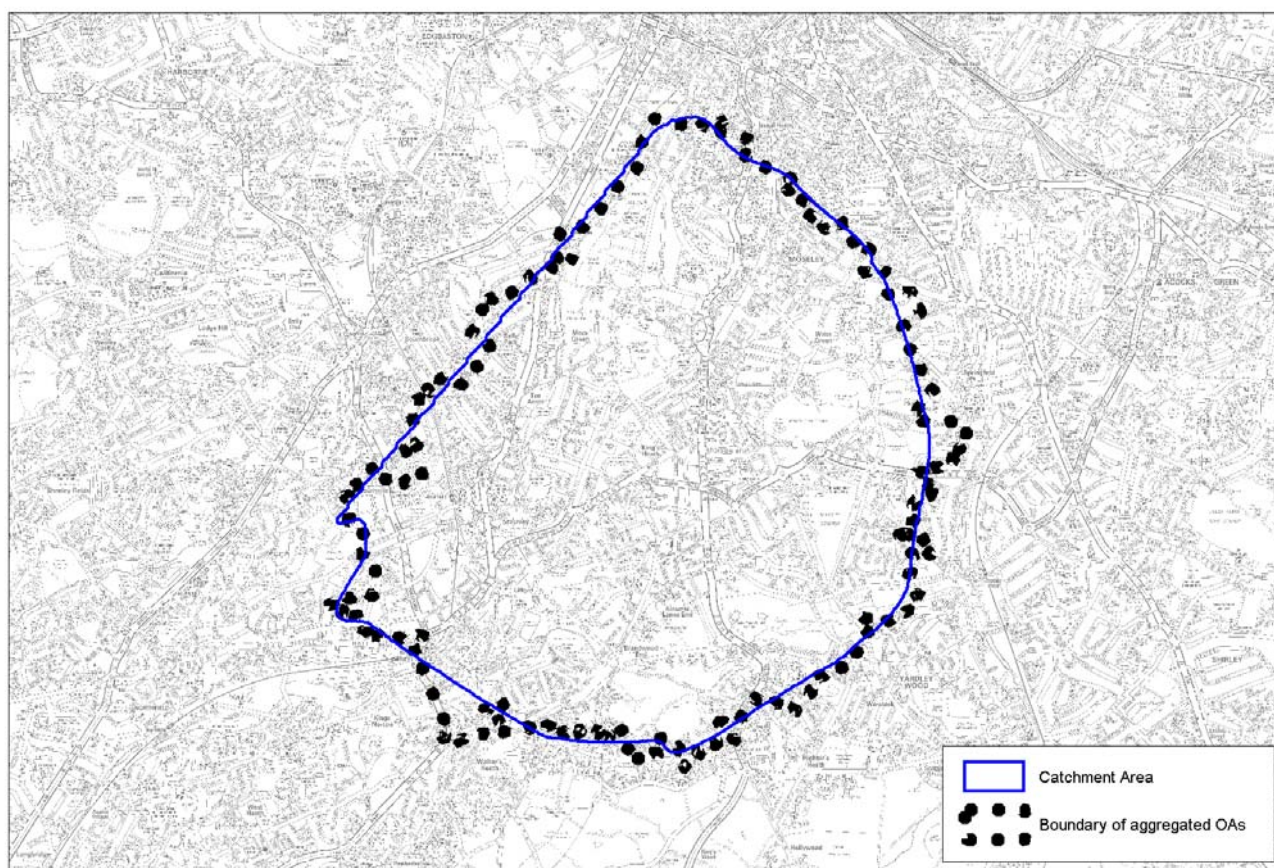
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Kings Heath	Kings Heath Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	12%	8%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	18%	22%	10%
	Comfortably Off	33%	33%	27%
	Moderate Means	21%	14%	27%
	Hard Pressed	18%	22%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	80%	77%	70%
	Black	4%	4%	7%
	Asian	16%	15%	21%
	Mixed	0%	3%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	17%	21%	33%
	16 - 24	8%	12%	11%
	25 - 59	55%	48%	41%
	60+	19%	19%	13%
Ward of Residence	Billesley	9%		
	Bournville	16%		
	Brandwood	31%		
	Kings Norton	4%		
	Moseley % Kings Heath	30%		
	Sparkbrook	4%		
	Springfield	4%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	52%		34%
	Walk	41%		59%
	Bus	7%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	1%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	9%		15%
	Once a week	43%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	28%		19%
	Once a month or less often	19%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	69%		43%
	Football	8%		6%
	Visit play area	6%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	5%		10%
	Sit / relax	4%		6%
	Other	7%		1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Kings Heath	Kings Heath Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	81%	65%	78%

KINGS HEATH CATCHMENT



Kings Norton Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Off Westhill Road/Pershore Road South, Kings Norton

Location: Approx 8km south of City Centre

Size: Approx 10 ha.

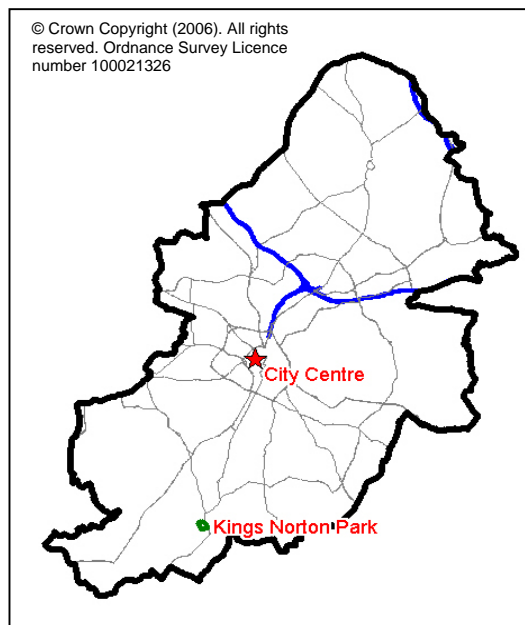
Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 20th (out of 23)

Survey Visitors Rank Order:

Population within 3km: 104,000

Households within 3km: 45,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

The park has a children's play area and an area for casual recreation. The national cycle route runs through it along the course of the River Rea.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Kings Norton Park, were made by people who came mainly from Kings Norton Ward (58%), with others from Northfield (16%) , Brandwood (12%) and Bournville (12%)

Over a half (52%) of visits were made by people aged between 25 and 59. This was significantly higher than the level for visits to all parks (41%). Slightly higher than average visits were made by those under 16 (38% cf. 33%). Visits by those aged 60 and over were particularly low (3% cf. 13% for visits to all parks). When compared with the catchment area population, the proportions of visits were particularly low for the 16 to 24 (5% cf. 11%) and 60 and over (3% cf. 19%). age groups.

When compared with visits to all parks, higher than average proportions were made by people who were 'hard pressed' (33% cf. 26%) and those 'comfortably off' (36% cf. 27%). 'Wealthy achievers' (5% cf. 11%) and those 'moderate means' (16% cf. 27%) were under represented. However, when compared with the catchment area population, the hard pressed were under represented (33% cf. 40%).

Almost all (99%) visits were made by people from a White Ethnic background, compared with 7 out of 10 for visits to all parks). This reflected the ethnic composition of the Park's catchment area.

The mode of travel to the Park was broadly similar to that of users to all parks, with 39% using a car or van and 56% walking (cf. 34% & 59% for all parks). This is to be expected because the proportion of visitors belonging to households with a car or van was very similar to that of visitors to all parks

Visits to this Park were less frequent than visits to all parks. Only 48% visited at least once a week compared with 62% for all parks.

MAJOR USES

The proportion of visits for walking purposes (43%) is the same as for visits to all parks. Football is twice as popular in this park than for all parks (13% cf. 6%) but visiting the play area is much less popular than the norm for all parks (14% cf. 22%).

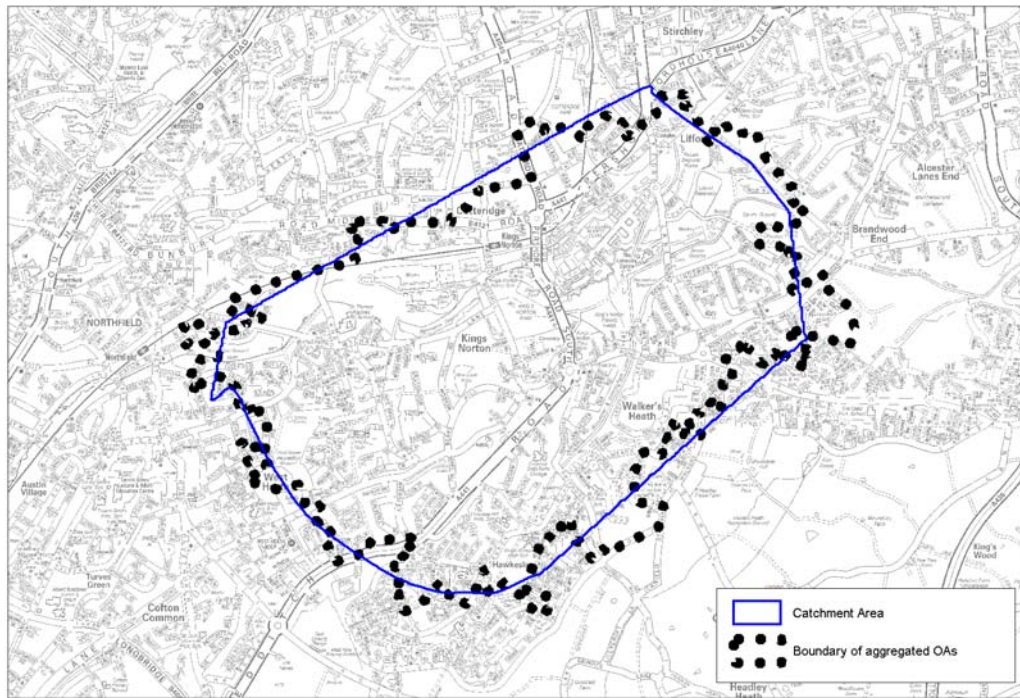
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Kings Norton	Kings Norton Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	5%	5%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	11%	5%	10%
	Comfortably Off	36%	33%	27%
	Moderate Means	16%	18%	27%
	Hard Pressed	33%	40%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	99%	93%	70%
	Black	0%	3%	7%
	Asian	0%	2%	21%
	Mixed	0%	3%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	38%	23%	33%
	16 - 24	5%	11%	11%
	25 - 59	55%	47%	41%
	60+	3%	19%	13%
Ward of Residence	Bournville	12%		
	Brandwood	12%		
	Kings Norton	58%		
	Northfield	16%		
	Out of Birmingham	3%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	39%		34%
	Walk	56%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	3%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	27%		15%
	Once a week	18%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	27%		19%
	Once a month or less often	25%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	43%		43%
	Jogging / running	1%		1%
	Football	13%		6%
	Visit play area	14%		22%
	Take children/ grandchildren	10%		10%
	Walk the dog	8%		7%
	Sit / relax	5%		6%
	Cycling	5%		2%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Kings Norton	Kings Norton Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	79%	63%	78%

KINGS NORTON PARK CATCHMENT



Lickey Hills

Key Facts

Main entrance: The Visitor Centre, Lickey Hills Country Park, Warren Lane, Rednal

Location: Approx 14km south west of City Centre

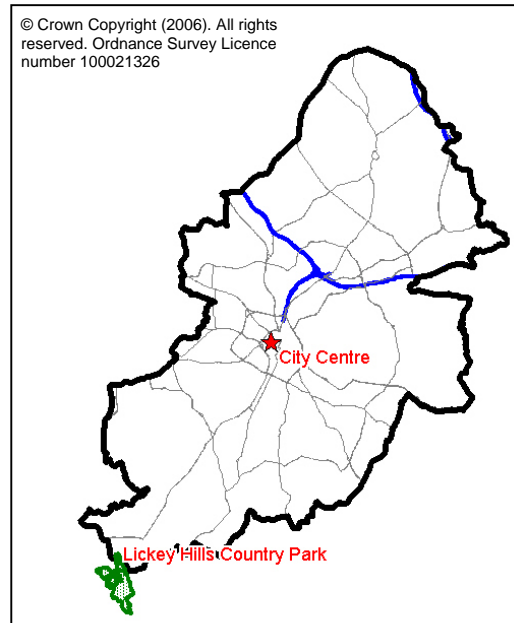
Size: Approx 212 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 2nd (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 64,000

Households within 3km: 26,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

The hills are covered by mixed deciduous woodland, conifer plantations and heathland, with a rich variety of wildlife. Included within the boundary is a golf course, bowls, tennis and putting green as well as a wheelchair pathway and viewing platform for panoramic views over the surrounding countryside. Most of the Park is outside the City boundary.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Lickey Hills Country Park were made by people who came from a wide area including Longbridge (37%), Weoley (10%), Selly Oak (12%), Northfield (8%) and Kings Norton (7%). This Park is also likely to attract a significant number of people from outside the Birmingham area.

Higher than average proportions of visits were made by those in the 16 to 24 and 25 to 59 year age group (15% cf. 11% and 53% cf. 41% respectively). Conversely, under representation particularly of the under 16s and to some extent the 60s and over age groups was evident (21% cf. 33% and 10% cf. 13% respectively). When compared with the catchment area population the under representation of the over 60s was even greater. (10% cf. 21%).

When compared with visits to all parks, patrons of this Park were comparatively more affluent 64% of visits were made by those classified as comfortably off or wealthier compared with 48% for visitors to all parks. This observation was also true when compared with the Parks catchment area population.

The Survey suggested that all visits to this Park were made by people of White ethnic origin. In reality, the true proportion is likely to be a few percentage points less than this, particularly as this Park has a much wider catchment than the Survey Area. However, it is clear that the percentage of White visitors to this Park is much higher than the average for visits to all parks (70%) but closer to the proportion of the population of White ethnic origin in the Park's catchment area (92%).

Visits were twice as likely to involve the use of car or van (65%), than visits to all parks (34%). This is mainly due to the remoteness of this facility but it also reflects the much higher car ownership levels in households whose members use Lickey Hills (98%) than in households who use all parks (78%).

Visits were less frequent, than visits to all parks (47% once a week or less cf. 62%).

MAJOR USES

The main use for Lickey Hills Park is for walking (71%). This proportion is much higher than for visits to all parks (43%) and could explain the dominance of visitors from a White ethnic background. In general, the Survey found that walking was significantly more popular with White visitors (50%) than Non-White visitors (circa 33%).

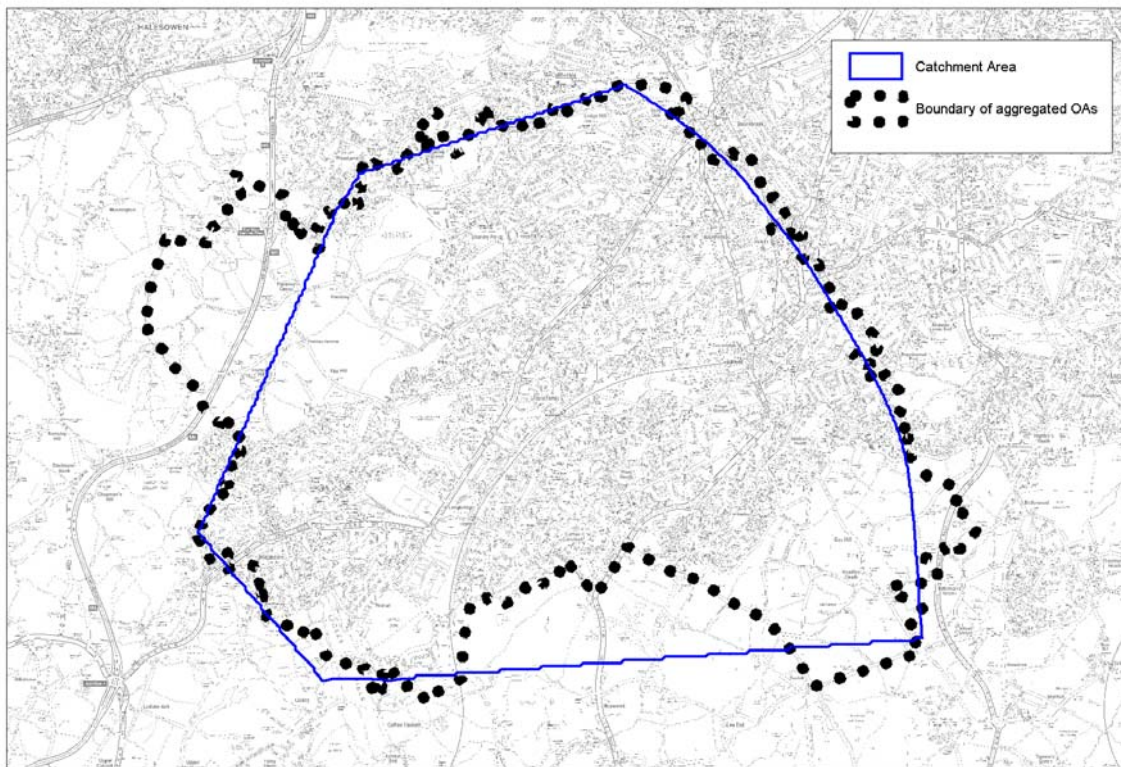
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Lickey Hills	Lickey Hills Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	10%	5%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	17%	7%	10%
	Comfortably Off	37%	30%	27%
	Moderate Means	10%	13%	27%
	Hard Pressed	26%	44%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	100%	92%	70%
	Black	0%	3%	7%
	Asian	0%	2%	21%
	Mixed	0%	3%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	21%	22%	33%
	16 - 24	15%	11%	11%
	25 - 59	53%	46%	41%
	60+	10%	21%	13%
Ward of Residence	Bartley Green	4%		
	Billesley	3%		
	Kings Norton	7%		
	Longbridge	37%		
	Northfield	8%		
	Selly Oak	12%		
	Weoley	10%		
Mode of Travel	Outside Birmingham	15%		
	Car/van	65%		34%
	Walk	29%		59%
	Bus	2%		3%
	Cycle	2%		1%
Frequency of use	Other/not known	0%		1%
	5 or more times a week	2%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	7%		15%
	Once a week	38%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	33%		19%
Use made of facility	Once a month or less often	18%		18%
	Walking	71%		43%
	Visit play area	7%		22%
	Picnics	3%		1%
	Take children / grandchildren	3%		10%
	Walk the dog	10%		7%
	Other	6%		1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Lickey Hills	Lickey Hills Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	98%	64%	78%

LICKEY HILLS CATCHMENT



Pype Hayes Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Chester Road, Erdington

Location: Approx 8km north east of City Centre

Size: Approx 42 ha.

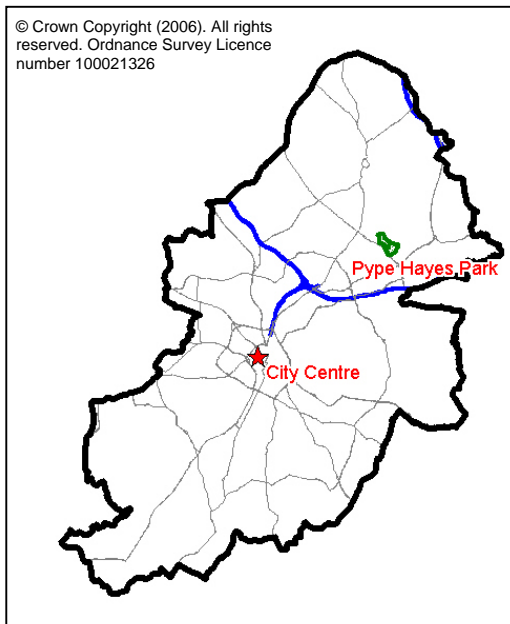
Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 6th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 114,000

Households within 3km: 49,000

© Crown Copyright (2006). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021326



GENERAL CHARACTER

This is a major city park. It contains a fishing pool, bowling green and both hard and grass tennis courts. There is also a play area. The park contains a number of ornamental gardens, with many bedding areas. The park is also the site of the ward's millennium woodland.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Pype Hayes Park were made by people who came from Tyburn in the main (48%) but with substantial proportions coming from Erdington (22%), Sutton New Hall (17%), and Stockland Green (14%).

When compared with all park users, visits were over represented in the 25 to 59 year age group (49% cf. 41%) but slightly under represented in all other groups. Compared with the Park's catchment population, the proportion of visits from the under 16s were well above that expected (29% cf. 20%) and well below for those aged 60 and over (11% cf. 24%).

Visits were made by mainly by people living in 'comfortably off' (44%) or 'hard pressed' (42%) households. These proportions were much higher than those recorded for users of all parks (27% and 26% respectively). Conversely, there was a significant under representation of all the other groups. Compared with the Park's catchment population, the proportion of visits by 'wealth achievers' visitors was a third of that expected. With the exception of those of 'moderate means', all other groups were adequately represented.

8 out of 10 visits to the Park were made by people of White ethnic origin. This proportion was higher than for users of all parks (70%) and reflects the Ethnic composition of the Park's catchment population. The proportion of users from a Black ethnic background (13%), was almost double that for users of all parks (7%) and 4 times the expected level from the catchment population (3%).

Visits were more likely to involve travel by a car or van (47%), than the average for all visits (34%). The fact that households using this Park had a car ownership level (83%) that was slightly higher than for all park users (78%) may have influenced this finding.

Visits to this Park were slightly more frequent than the average for all parks (69% visited once a week or more frequently cf. 62% for all visits).

MAJOR USES

The Park was used mainly for Walking (32%) though the proportion of visits that involved this pastime was lower than for visits to all parks (43%). Although a low proportion, sitting and relaxing (11%) was twice as popular in this Park than for all visits (6%).

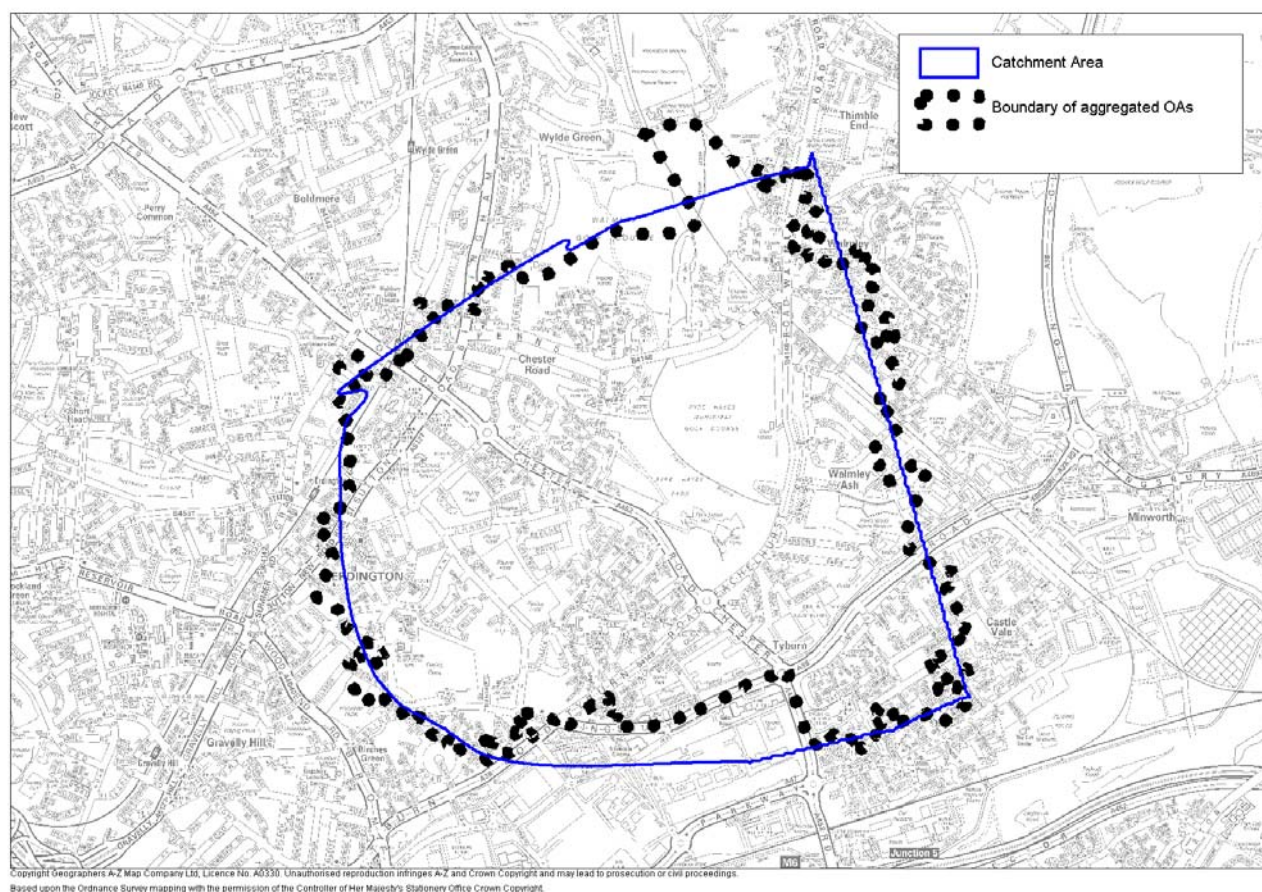
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Pype Hayes	Pype Hayes Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	6%	17%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	6%	4%	10%
	Comfortably Off	44%	36%	27%
	Moderate Means	1%	6%	27%
	Hard Pressed	42%	38%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	84%	91%	70%
	Black	13%	3%	7%
	Asian	0%	3%	21%
	Mixed	4%	2%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	29%	20%	33%
	16 - 24	9%	10%	11%
	25 - 59	49%	45%	41%
	60+	11%	24%	13%
Ward of Residence	Erdington	22%		
	Stockland Green	14%		
	Sutton New Hall	17%		
	Tyburn	48%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	47%		34%
	Walk	51%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	1%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	3%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	18%		15%
	Once a week	48%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	18%		19%
	Once a month or less often	13%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	32%		43%
	Visit play area	24%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	10%		10%
	Walk the dog	10%		7%
	Sit / relax	11%		6%
	Jogging / running	4%		1%
	Other	8%		1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Pype Hayes	Pype Hayes Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	83%	65%	78%

PYPE HAYES PARK CATCHMENT



Rectory Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Rectory Road, Sutton Coldfield

Location: Approx 11km north of City Centre

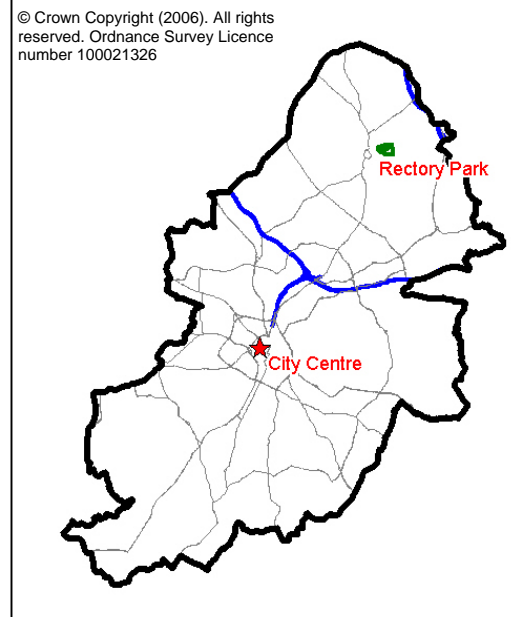
Size: Approx 23 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 11th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 62,000

Households within 3km: 26,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

The parkland is natural, and contains mature woodland and wild grassland areas. Parts of the park are leased to the Sutton Cricket Club and Sutton Town Football Club. The park also contains the football club dressing room complex.

USER PROFILE

The catchment for this Park includes mainly SuttonTrinity (84%), with a few visitors from Sutton New Hall and Four Oaks.

A half of all visits were made by people in the 25 to 59 year age group, significantly above the average for users of all parks (41%). Conversely visits made by those aged 60 or over were just over a half the level recorded for all parks. Compared with the Park's catchment population, the proportion of under 16s was well above the expected level whereas the proportion for the 60s or over was about a third.

73 % of visits to this Park were made by people who were very prosperous or wealthy, compared with 21% for all visits. Although the Park serves a relatively wealth population, this level was almost double that expected.

9 out of 10 visits to this park were of made White ethnic origin, compared with 70% for all visits. The proportion was in line with the characteristics of the Park's catchment population.

The proportion of visits that involved walking to this Park (67%) was higher than average for all parks, which is encouraging as car ownership amongst users (89%) is significantly higher than average for all visiting households (78%) and the Park's catchment area (81%).

6 out of 10 visits to this Park are undertaken at least once a week or more frequently. This is about average for all visits in Birmingham.

MAJOR USES

The main uses made of this park were walking (44%), visiting the play area (22%) and taking children / grandchildren (18%), the latter being nearly twice the average for all parks..

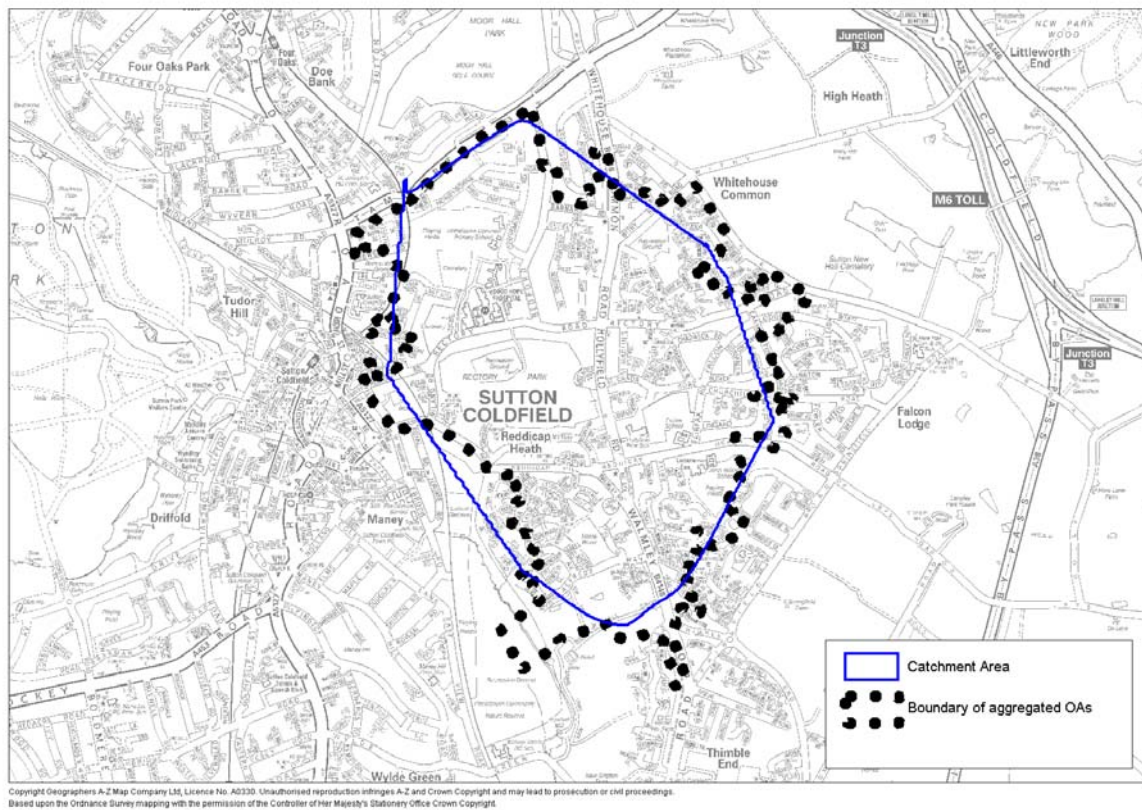
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Rectory	Rectory Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	64%	35%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	9%	5%	10%
	Comfortably Off	13%	38%	27%
	Moderate Means	2%	5%	27%
	Hard Pressed	11%	16%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	91%	94%	70%
	Black	0%	1%	7%
	Asian	7%	2%	21%
	Mixed	2%	1%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	36%	21%	33%
	16 - 24	7%	9%	11%
	25 - 59	51%	49%	41%
	60+	7%	21%	13%
Ward of Residence	Sutton Four Oaks	9%		
	Sutton New Hall	7%		
	Sutton Trinity	84%		
Mode of Travel	Car / van	33%		34%
	Walk	67%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times per week	4%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	0%		15%
	Once a week	56%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	24%		19%
	Once a month or less often	16%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	44%		43%
	Visit play area	20%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	18%		10%
	Walk the dog	11%		7%
	Sit / relax	7%		6%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Rectory	Rectory Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	89%	81%	78%

RECTORY PARK CATCHMENT



Rookery Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Kingsbury Road, Gravelly Hill.

Location: Approx 6km north of City Centre

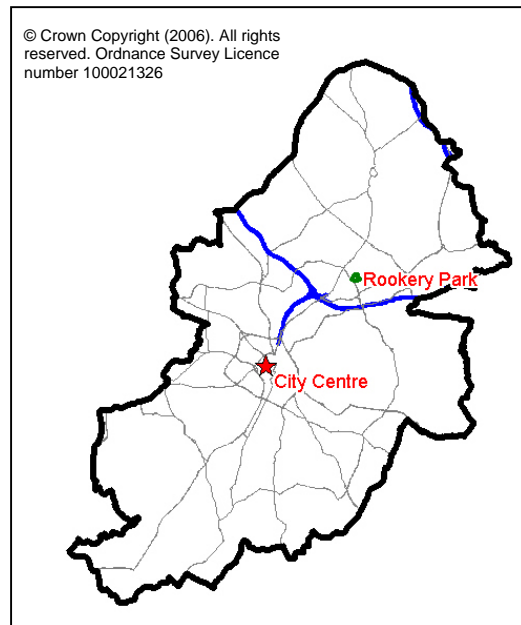
Size: Approx 6 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 22nd (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 115,000

Households within 3km: 48,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

Rookery Park contains ornamental gardens, mixed shrub beds with conifer beds, open parkland with trees, football pitches and children's play areas.

USER PROFILE

The catchment for this Park is spread across Stockland Green (41%), Tyburn (33%) and Erdington (27%).

This Park is particularly appealing to young visitors. 41% were under 16 years of age compared with 33% for all parks and 20% for the Parks catchment population. At the other end of the spectrum,

Patronage was fairly evenly balanced across the wealth spectrum with a half of visits being undertaken by people who were 'comfortably off' or above and a half being of 'moderate means' or 'hard pressed'.

The ethnic profile for visits to this Park was similar to that of visits to all parks. However, when compared with the catchment population, the White ethnic group was under represented (65% cf. 79%) but the Asian group was three times the expected level (27% cf. 8%).

8 out of 10 visits involved walking to the park. This is significantly higher than the 6 out of 10 visits for all parks. Car ownership for both users (71%) and catchment area population (59%) was below that for all parks (78%).

47% of visits to this Park took place at least once a week. This was significantly less than for all parks (62%).

MAJOR USES

Use of play areas in this park was particularly popular attracting 39% of visits compared with 22% for all parks. This reinforces the view that the Park is particularly popular with children. 1 in 5 visits were to walk, this being much less than the proportion for all parks.

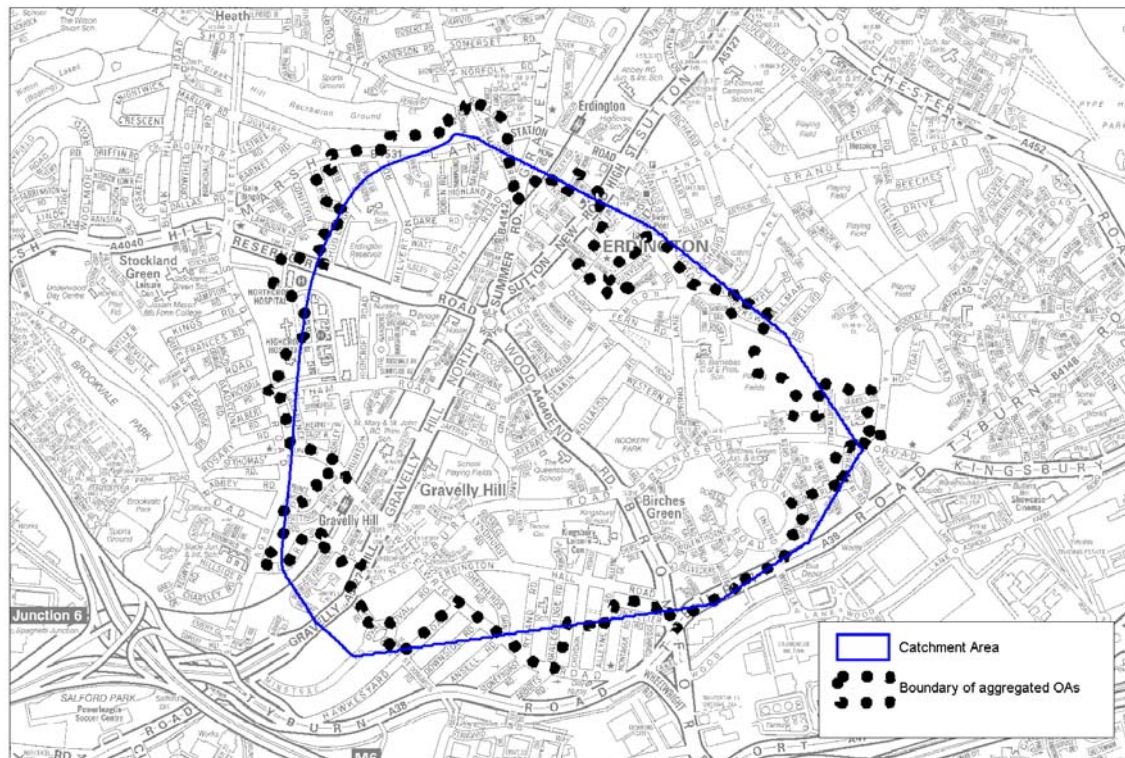
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Rookery	Rookery Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	0%	2%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	22%	25%	10%
	Comfortably Off	27%	23%	27%
	Moderate Means	29%	21%	27%
	Hard Pressed	22%	29%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	65%	79%	70%
	Black	8%	8%	7%
	Asian	27%	8%	21%
	Mixed	0%	4%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	41%	20%	33%
	16 - 24	12%	14%	11%
	25 - 59	35%	46%	41%
	60+	6%	20%	13%
Ward of Residence	Erdington	27%		
	Stockland Green	41%		
	Tyburn	33%		
Mode of Travel	Car / van	14%		34%
	Walk	78%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times per week	4%		6%
	2 - 4 times per week	2%		15%
	Once a week	41%		41%
	Every 2 - 3 weeks	4%		19%
	Once a month or less often	43%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	20%		43%
	Football	12%		6%
	Visit play area	39%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	16%		10%
	Walk the dog	6%		7%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Rookery	Rookery Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	71%	59%	78%

ROOKERY PARK CATCHMENT



Selly Oak Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Off Gibbins Road/Harborne Road, Selly Oak

Location: Approx 5km south west of City Centre

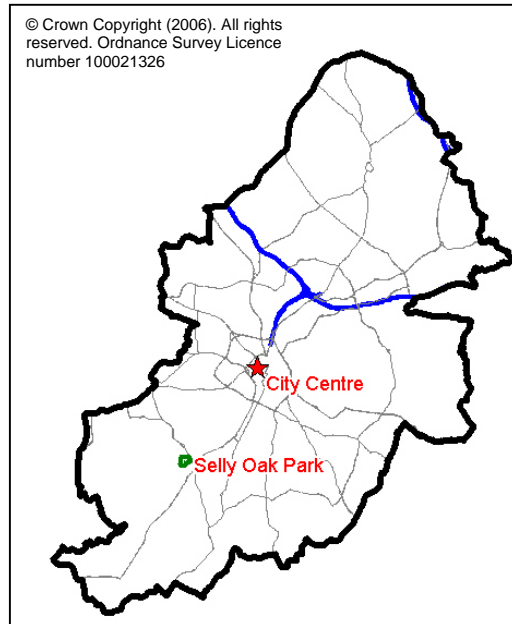
Size: Approx 14 ha.

Premier & Main Parks
Size Rank Order: 16th = (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 118,000

Households within 3km: 49,000

© Crown Copyright (2006). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021326



GENERAL CHARACTER

This site was purchased by the City in the very late 19th Century, with additional pockets of land being added over the years. There is a children's play area and one of the Citywide Millennium Woodlands here.

USER PROFILE

The catchment area includes mainly the Selly Oak area of the City together with a few visitors from Bartley Green, Edgbaston and Weoley.

When compared with users of all parks, visits were from relatively young people with a particular prevalence of those aged between 16 and 24 years (38% cf. 11% for all users), reflecting the proportion of this group in the catchment population (38%) and the fact that many students live in the area. There was an under representation of those aged 25 years and over (33% cf. 54%), again influenced by the catchment population (49%) but to a lesser extent.

A higher than average proportion of visits came from 'wealthy' or 'prosperous' people (56% cf. 21% for all users). This reflected the make up of the catchment area population (58%)

Users were predominantly white (84%) with significant under representation of Asian Households (11% cf. 21%), again reflecting the ethnic profile of the catchment population (White residents 85%, Asian residents 7%).

The proportion of visitors who walk to the park was very high (86%) and this is particularly heartening as car ownership (74%) is only just below that for users of all parks. Conversely use of a car or van for related journeys is just a third that of users for all parks.

Visits were comparatively frequent, with 74% occurring at least once a week, compared with 62% for all parks.

MAJOR USES

The main uses of this Park were walking (42%), visiting the play area (22%) and sitting / relaxing (12%). These proportions were similar to those for all parks with the exception of sitting / relaxing which was twice the all park proportion.

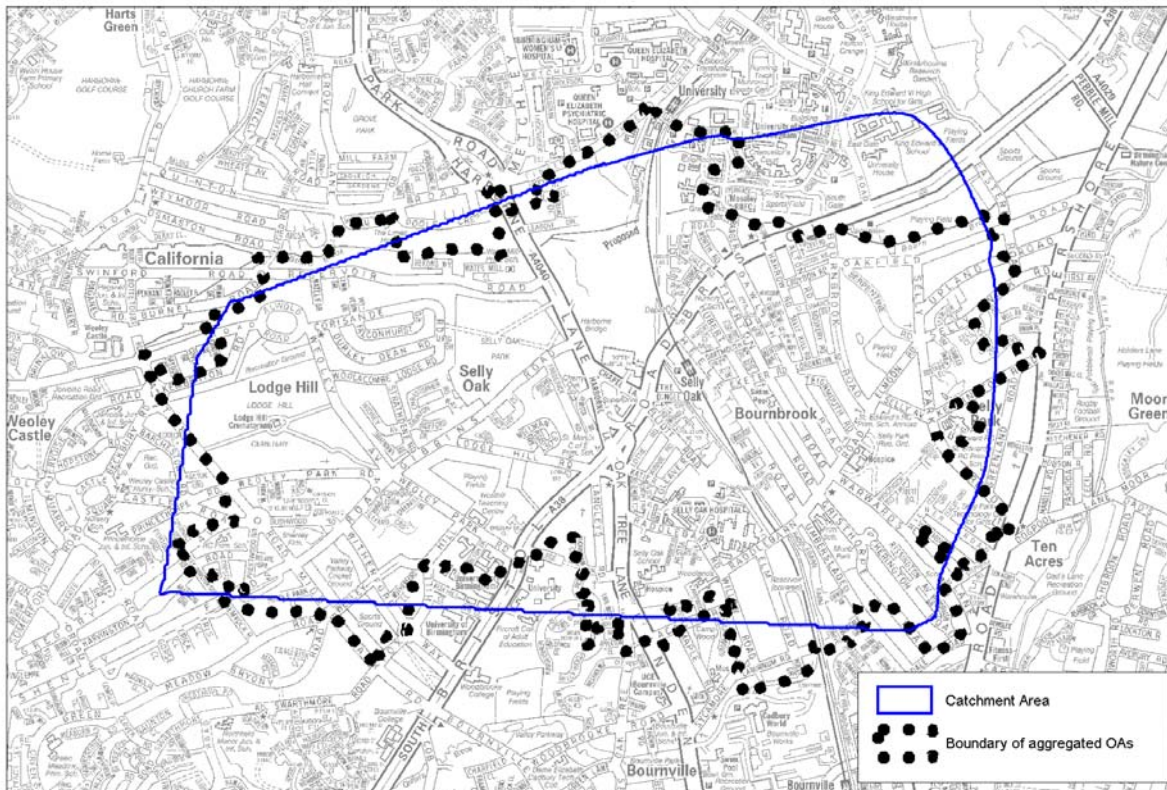
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Selly Oak	Selly Oak Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	7%	6%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	49%	52%	10%
	Comfortably Off	25%	27%	27%
	Moderate Means	5%	8%	27%
	Hard Pressed	14%	8%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	84%	85%	70%
	Black	5%	3%	7%
	Asian	11%	7%	21%
	Mixed	0%	2%	1%
	Other	0%	3%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	30%	12%	33%
	16 - 24	38%	38%	11%
	25 - 59	27%	34%	41%
	60+	6%	15%	13%
Ward of Residence	Bartley Green	6%		
	Edgbaston	3%		
	Selly Oak	83%		
	Weoley	8%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	12%		34%
	Walk	86%		59%
	Bus	1%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	8%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	9%		15%
	Once a week	57%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	20%		19%
	Once a month or less often	6%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	42%		43%
	Football	7%		6%
	Visit play area	22%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	7%		10%
	Walk the dog	4%		7%
	Sit / relax	12%		6%
	Cycling	4%		2%
	Jogging	2%		1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Selly Oak	Selly Oak Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	74%	65%	78%

SELLY OAK PARK CATCHMENT



Senneleys Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Overfield Road, Bartley Green

Location: Approx 8km south west of City Centre

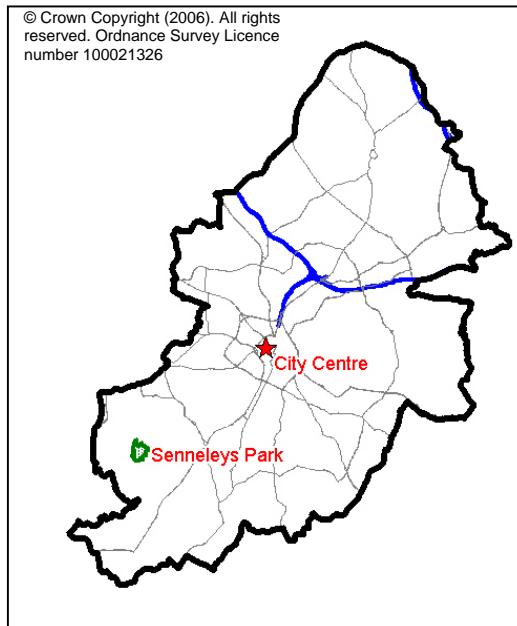
Size: Approx 39 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 7th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 115,000

Households within 3km: 49,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

Senneleys Park is the Ward park for Bartley Green. It is a large park with lots of facilities including: football pitches, changing facilities and a children's play area.

USER PROFILE

The catchment area includes mainly the Bartley Green Area with a few visitors from Weoley, Harborne and Ladywood.

The Park was popular with young people. 46% of visits were undertaken by children aged under 16, compared with 33% for users of all parks. This was particularly high, because only 24% of the catchment population were of this age group. There was a lower than average proportion of those aged 16 to 24 years (4% cf. 11%) and people aged 60 or over (8% cf. 13%). These were particularly low when compared with the catchment population (13% and 20% respectively).

Visitors were comparatively poor with 71% coming from 'hard pressed' households compared with 26% for users of all parks. This reflected the make up of the catchment population (76%)

Users were predominantly White (96%), again reflecting the catchment population (92%)

A high proportion of visitors walk to the Park (88%), compared with visitors to all parks (59%). This is likely to be an outcome of relatively low car ownership levels in the catchment area (53% cf. 78%).

Visits were more frequent than the average for all parks with 76% visiting at least once a week (cf. 62%)

MAJOR USES

The main purposes for using this Park were to walk (58%), visit the play area (23%), take the children / grandchildren (12%) and walk the dog (6%). The level of walking was above the average for all parks but the remainder were about average use.

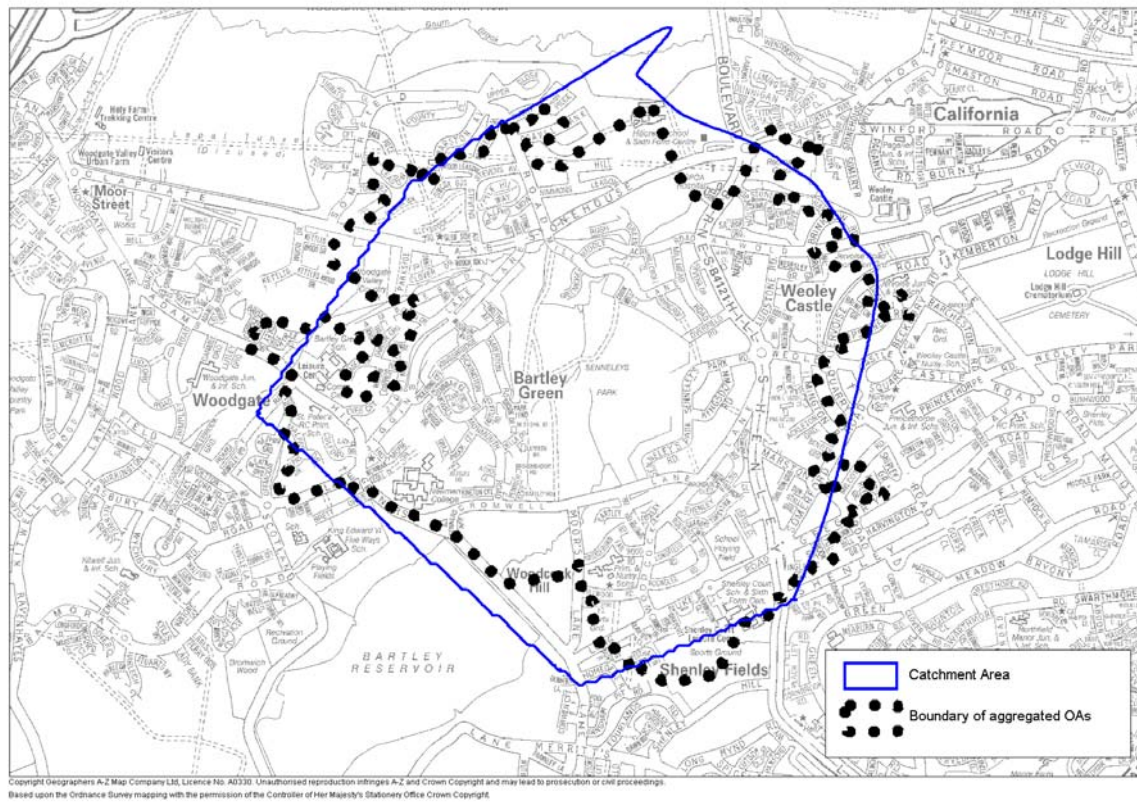
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Senneleys	Senneleys Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	0%	2%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	4%		10%
	Comfortably Off	8%	7%	27%
	Moderate Means	17%	14%	27%
	Hard Pressed	71%	76%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	96%	92%	70%
	Black	0%	3%	7%
	Asian	4%	2%	21%
	Mixed	0%	3%	1%
	Other	0%	0%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	46%	24%	33%
	16 - 24	4%	13%	11%
	25 - 59	42%	43%	41%
	60+	8%	20%	13%
Ward of Residence	Bartley Green	87%		
	Harborne	2%		
	Ladywood	2%		
	Weoley	10%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	2%		34%
	Walk	88%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	2%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	8%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	10%		15%
	Once a week	58%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	21%		19%
	Once a month or less often	4%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	58%		43%
	Visit play area	23%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	12%		10%
	Walk the dog	6%		7%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Senneleys	Senneleys Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	68%	53%	78%

SENNELEYS PARK CATCHMENT



Sheldon Country Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Ragley Drive, Church Road, Sheldon

Location: Approx 9km east of City Centre

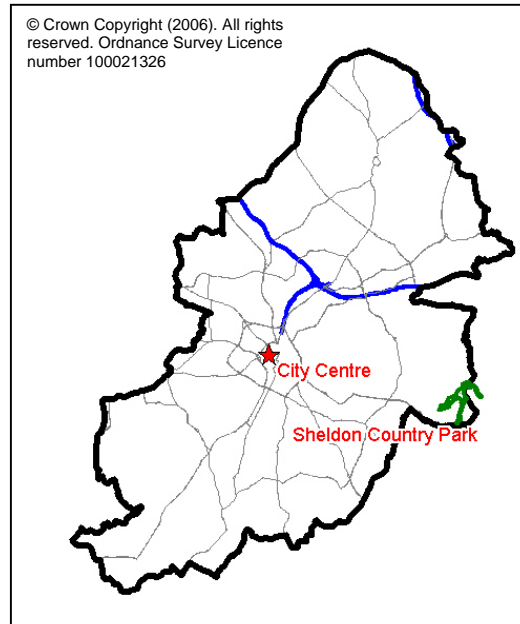
Size: Approx 57 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 4th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 160,000

Households within 3km: 67,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

Sheldon Country Park comprises open grassland, wetlands, old hedgerows and some mature woodland. Situated on the very edge of the city, the land has escaped development and has become a haven for wildlife. Old Rectory Farm operates as a demonstration farm using traditional methods of agriculture.

USER PROFILE

Most users come from the Sheldon area of Birmingham (98%) with a few from South Yardley (3%).

A half of visits to Sheldon Country Park were made by people aged between 25 and 59, compared with 42% for users of all parks. The Park is also particularly attractive to those aged 60 and over, who make up nearly a quarter of visits, compared with just 13% for all parks. The park is not particularly well used by those aged under 16, who make up just 18% of visits compared with 33% for visits to all parks. Broadly speaking the age profile of visits is in line with that of the catchment population.

Visits were made by either 'hard pressed' (63%) or 'comfortably off' (38%) people. None were from wealthy or prosperous families, reflecting the low proportions of these groups within the Park's catchment area.

9 out of 10 visits were made by people of the White ethnic group, the remaining 10% being Asian. When comparison is made with all parks, an under-representation of Black and minority ethnic groups is evident. However, when compared with the Park's catchment area a higher than expected proportion of visits were made by Asian people (10% cf. 2%).

Three quarters of visits involve walking to the park, compared with 6 out of 10 for all parks. Use of the bus was also relatively popular (8% cf. 3% for all visits). Only 18% involved the use of a car or van, this being just over half the level for visits to all parks. This is particularly interesting as car ownership amongst households containing the visitors to this Park (83%) was slightly higher than for all parks (78%) but significantly higher than the Park's catchment population (69%).

Two thirds of visits were regular, taking place at least once a week. This was just above the proportion for all parks (62%). However, a third were very regular, taking place 5 or more times a week.

MAJOR USES

The main use of this park was to walk, which accounted for 40% of visits, a similar level to visits to all parks (43%). However, walking the dog was extremely popular (28%) being four times the level for visits to all parks (7%). This perhaps explains why 35% of visits to this Park are 5 or more times a week.

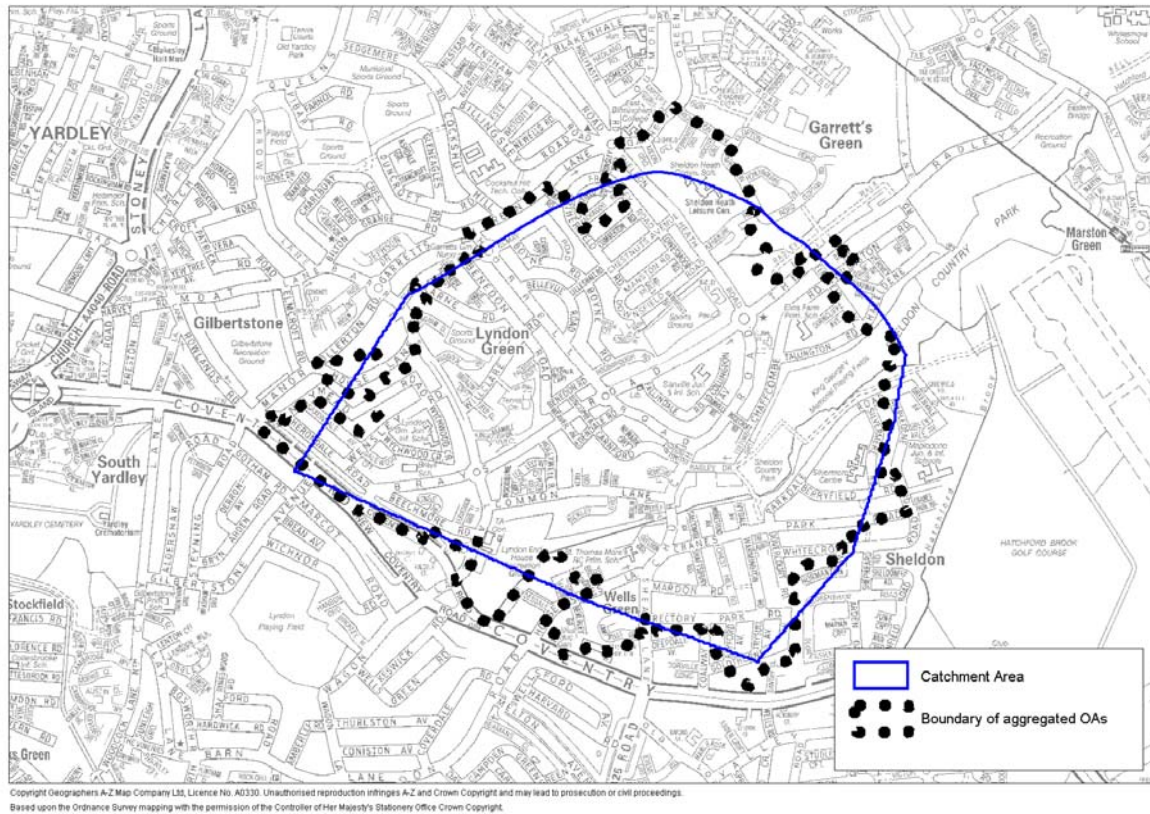
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Sheldon	Sheldon Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	0%	2%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	0%		10%
	Comfortably Off	38%	60%	27%
	Moderate Means	0%	2%	27%
	Hard Pressed	63%	36%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	90%	95%	70%
	Black	0%	1%	7%
	Asian	10%	2%	21%
	Mixed	0%	1%	1%
	Other	0%	0%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	18%	21%	33%
	16 - 24	8%	9%	11%
	25 - 59	50%	46%	41%
	60+	23%	25%	13%
Ward of Residence	Sheldon	98%		
	South Yardley	3%		
Mode of Travel	Car / van	18%		34%
	Walk	73%		59%
	Bus	8%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times per week	35%		6%
	2 - 4 times per week	18%		15%
	Once a week	13%		41%
	Once a month or less often	33%		19%
Use made of facility	Walking	40%		43%
	Picnics	5%		1
	Visit play area	15%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	13%		10%
	Walk the dog	28%		7%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Sheldon	Sheldon Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	83%	69%	78%

SHELDON COUNTRY PARK CATCHMENT



Small Heath Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Off Coventry Road, Small Heath

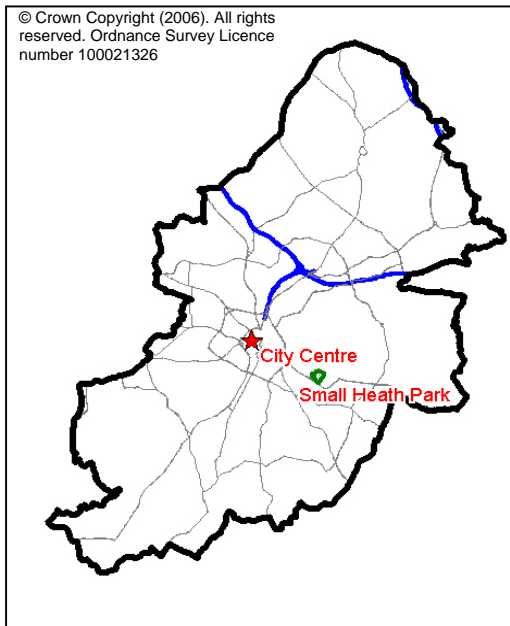
Location: Approx 3km south east of City Centre

Size: Approx 17 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 13th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 187,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

Small Heath Park was given to the people of Birmingham by Louisa Ryland. It has many facilities and improvements have recently been carried out. There are two children's play areas, hard court area for ball games and a pool

USER PROFILE

8 out of 10 visits to this Park are made by people residing in either Bordesley Green or Nechells areas. The remaining 20% is scattered over a wider area including Washwood Heath, Sparkbrook, South Yardley and Lozells & East Handsworth.

The age profile of visiting this park is very similar to that of Sparkhill Park. The Park particularly attracts children and young people. 42% of visits are made by children aged under 16. This is significantly higher than for visits to all parks (33%). The proportion of visits made by those aged between 16 and 24 (15%) is a third higher than for visits to all parks (11%). Patronage by those aged 60 and over is proportionally low with just 5% of visits being made by this age group, compared with 13% of visits to all parks. Compared with the Park's catchment area, the proportion of visits is in line for those aged 16 to 59 years (54% cf. 53%) a little higher than expected for the under 16s (42% cf. 35%), and half the expected level for those aged 60 and over (5% cf. 12%).

Three quarters of the visits to this park are made by people of 'moderate means' with the remainder being predominantly 'hard pressed'. Those who are comfortably off make just 5% of visits. Compared with the Park's catchment population those of 'moderate means' are a little under represented (77% cf. 87%) and the 'hard pressed' are a little over represented (18% cf. 13%).

8 out of ten visits to this Park are made by people of belonging to one of the Asian ethnic groups, much higher than the proportion of visits to all parks (21%) and a little higher than expected for the catchment area (71%).

People of a White ethnic group undertook only 14% of visits, this being much lower than for visits to all parks (70%) but much closer to the ethnic profile of its catchment population (19%).

The modes of travel for visits to this Park are similar to those for all visits, with a third being made on foot and the remainder mainly comprising the use of a car or van. Possession of a car or van amongst user households is quite high being 91% compared with 78% for all park user households and especially so when compared with the Park's catchment population (50%).

Nearly three quarters of visits are regular, being at least once a week. This is somewhat higher than for visits to all parks (62%)

MAJOR USES

The play areas in this Park are very popular attracting 41% of all visits, nearly double the level of visits to all parks. One in 5 visits involve walking, this being half the proportion for visits to all parks (43%). This profile is atypical but very similar to that of Sparkhill.

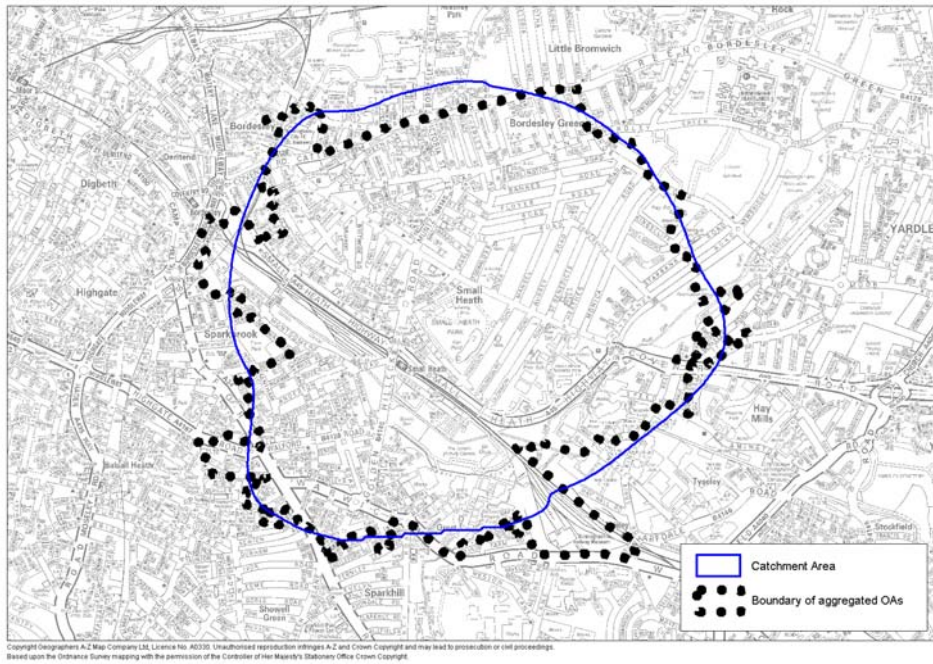
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Small Heath	Small Heath Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	0%		11%
	Urban Prosperity	0%		10%
	Comfortably Off	0%		27%
	Comfortably Off	5%	1%	27%
	Moderate Means	77%	87%	26%
	Hard Pressed	18%	13%	11%
Ethnic Groups	White	14%	19%	70%
	Black	5%	6%	7%
	Asian	82%	71%	21%
	Mixed	0%	3%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	42%	35%	33%
	16 - 24	15%	16%	11%
	25 - 59	39%	37%	41%
	60+	5%	12%	13%
Ward of Residence	Bordesley Green	39%		
	Lozells & East Handsworth	4%		
	Nechells	39%		
	South Yardley	7%		
	Sparkbrook	6%		
	Washwood Heath	4%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	35%		34%
	Walk	64%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times per week	3%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	25%		15%
	Once a week	45%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	14%		19%
	Once a month or less often	13%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	19%		43%
	Football	6%		6%
	Visit play area	41%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	16%		10%
	Sit / relax	8%		6%
	Cycling	5%		2%
	picnics	5%		1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Small Heath	Small Heath Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	91%	50%	78%

SMALL HEATH PARK CATCHMENT



Sparkhill Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Off Stratford Road, Sparkhill

Location: Approx 4km south east of City Centre

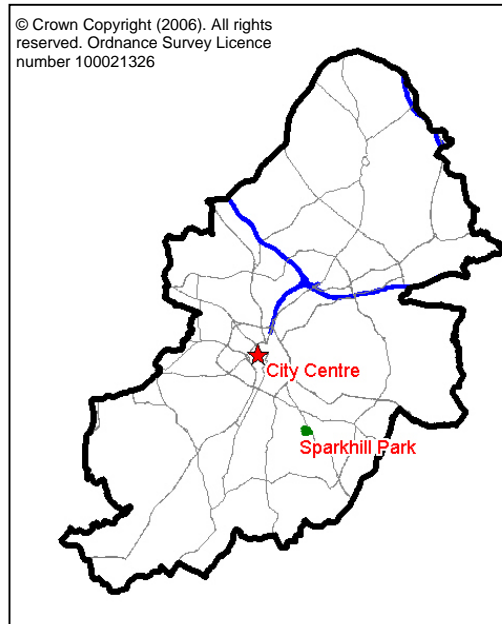
Size: Approx 7 ha.

Premier & Main Parks
Size Rank Order: 21st (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 168,000

Households within 3km: 60,000

© Crown Copyright (2006). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021326



GENERAL CHARACTER

Sparkhill Park is by far the largest piece of open space in the Sparkhill Ward and comprises over 50% of the total open space for the entire ward. The park has three children's play areas, two hard court areas for ball games and grassed areas for both junior football and cricket.

USER PROFILE

Visits to this Park are made mainly by residents of Springfield (68%) and Sparkbrook (28%).

The age profile of visiting this park is very similar to that of Small Heath Park. The Park particularly attracts children and young people. 48% of visits are made by children aged under 16, significantly higher than for visits to all parks and its catchment area population (33%). The proportion of visits made by those aged between 16 and 24 (15%) is a third higher than for visits to all parks (11%) but broadly in line with the catchment area population (17%). Patronage by those aged 60 and over is proportionally low with just 4% of visits being made by this age group, compared with 13% for all parks and 12% for its catchment area.

9 out of 10 visits are made by users living on 'moderate means' Only 5% are 'prosperous' or comfortably off. This reflects the Park's catchment population.

Over 80% of visits are made by people from an Asian ethnic group background, compared with 21% for visits to all parks and 72% for the Parks catchment population. Only 9% of visits are made by people from a White ethnic background. This is much lower than for visits to all parks (70%) and half that of the catchment population (20%). Although only 7% of visits were made by people from a black ethnic background, this is the same proportion as that for visits to all parks but higher than the Park's catchment population (4%).

9 out of 10 visits involve the user walking to this Park. This is one and a half times the level for visits to all parks (59%). Conversely, only 8% involve the use of a car or van, this being a quarter of the proportion for visits to all parks. Household car ownership levels for visits to this park (73%) is slightly below the average for visits to all parks (78%) but significantly higher than the catchment population (57%).

70% of visits are relatively frequent i.e. at least once a week, just above the average for all parks (62%).

MAJOR USES

The usage profile of visits to this Park is atypical but very similar to that of Small Heath but not typical for parks overall. 1 in 5 visits involve walking (cf. 43% for all parks). Around 40% of visits involve the use of a play area (cf. 22% for all parks) and 17% involve taking a child or grandchild to the Park (cf. 10% for all parks).

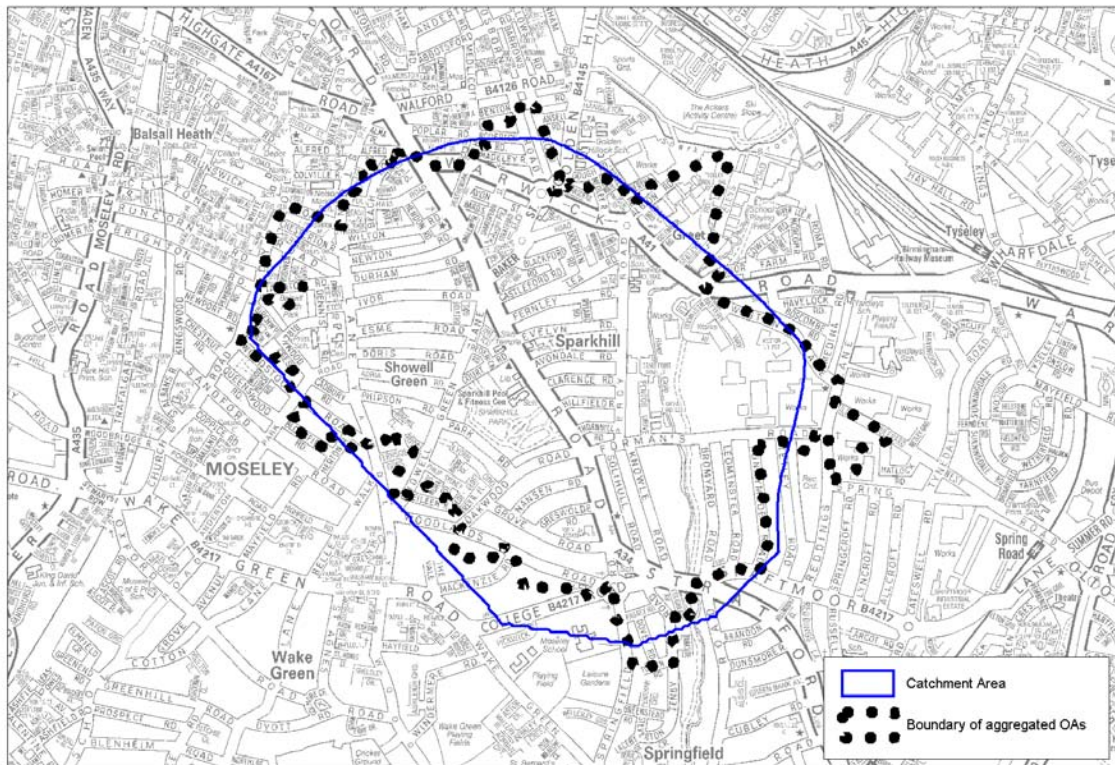
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Sparkhill	Sparkhill Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	0%		11%
	Urban Prosperity	3%	3%	10%
	Comfortably Off	2%	2%	27%
	Moderate Means	95%	92%	27%
	Hard Pressed	1%	3%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	9%	20%	70%
	Black	7%	4%	7%
	Asian	82%	72%	21%
	Mixed	0%	3%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	48%	33%	33%
	16 - 24	15%	17%	11%
	25 - 59	33%	39%	41%
	60+	4%	12%	13%
Ward of Residence	Sparkbrook	28%		
	Springfield	68%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	8%		34%
	Walk	89%		59%
	Bus	3%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	0%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	8%		15%
	Once a week	61%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	22%		19%
	Once a month or less often	9%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	22%		43%
	Football	13%		6%
	Visit play area	41%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	17%		10%
	Sit / relax	6%		6%
	Other sport	1%		1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Sparkhill	Sparkhill Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	73%	57%	78%

SPARKHILL PARK CATCHMENT



Summerfield Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Dudley Road, Soho

Location: Approx 3km west of City Centre

Size: Approx 15 ha.

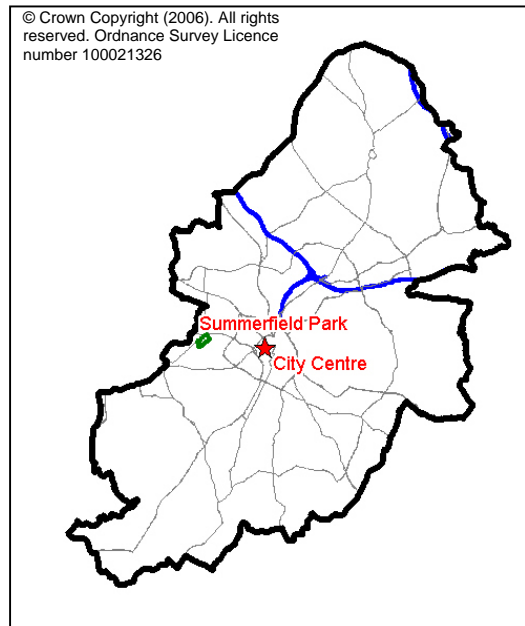
Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 15th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 144,000

Households within 3km: 58,000

© Crown Copyright (2006). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021326



GENERAL CHARACTER

The facilities provided on this site allow space for formal recreation as well as a place for quiet relaxation. Improved facilities include a cricket square, grass pitches, multi-use games area, tennis courts, open space, play area and playground

USER PROFILE

Three quarters of visits to this Park are made by people who live in Soho. The remainder travel from Ladywood (14%), Harborne (3%), as well as Lozells and East Handsworth (6%).

Visits were made by users with a relatively young age profile. 42% were under 16 compared with 33% for visits to all parks and 23% for the Park's catchment population. The proportion of visits made by those aged 16 to 24 (21%), was double that of all parks and a little higher than the Park's catchment population (17%). However, the proportion made by those aged 25 years and above (37%) was lower than for all parks (54%) and the Park's catchment population (60%).

Three quarters of visits were made by people living on 'moderate means' or in financially 'hard pressed' households, compared with just over 53% of visits to all parks and 66% for the Park's catchment population.

Summerfield Park was particularly popular with Black and Minority Ethnic visitors. The proportion of visits made by people from the Black ethnic communities (25%) was three and a half times the average for all parks (7%) but reflected the Park's catchment population (20%). The proportion of visits made by people from Asian communities (49%) was nearly two and a half times the average for all parks and also high when compared with the Park's catchment population.

Three quarters of visits involved the visitor walking to this Park, compared with 59% for all parks. 17% used a car or van for the visit, this being double the average for all parks. Car or van ownership amongst households visiting the park (53%) was low when compared with visits to all parks (78%) but higher than the Park's catchment population (45%).

People use the Park frequently with three quarters visiting at least once a week, compared with just over 60% of visits to all parks.

MAJOR USES

Popular uses of this Park were walking and use of the play area, which accounted for a half and just over a quarter of visits respectively. Both these proportions were higher than those for all parks (43% and 22% respectively). Visits that involved taking children or grandchildren were well under the average for all parks (6% cf. 10%).

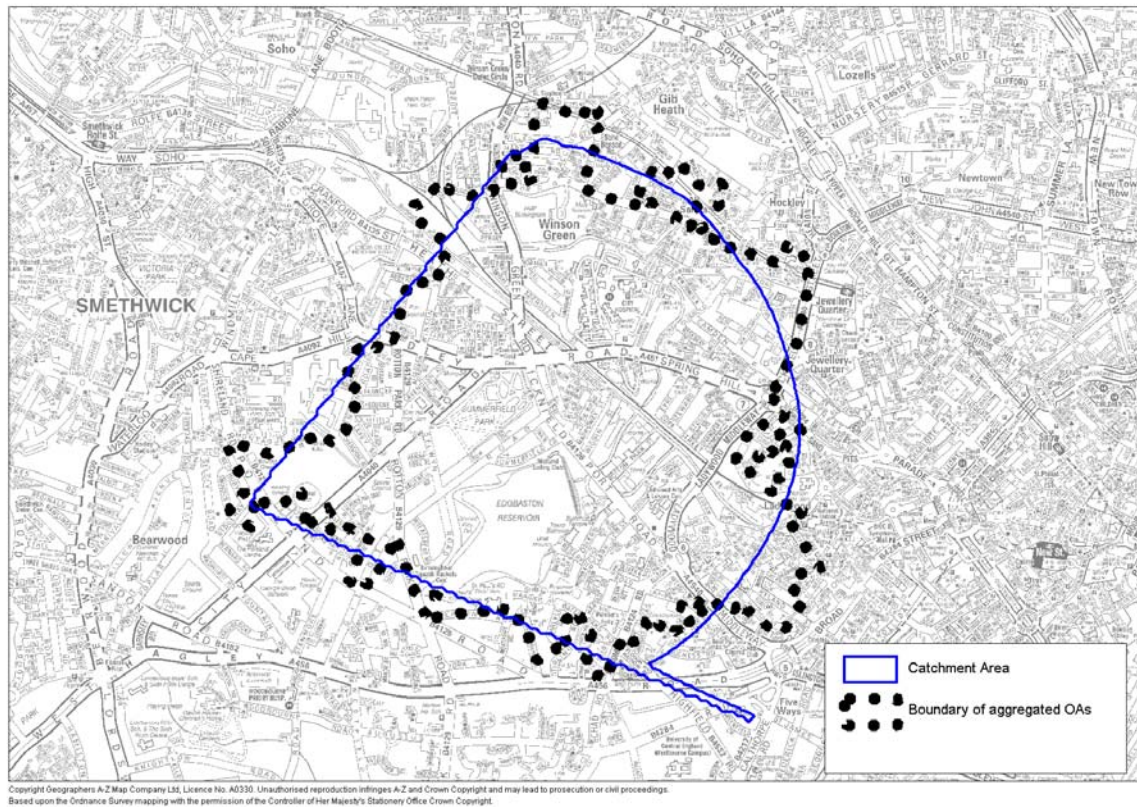
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Summerfield	Summerfield Catchment	All Parks
	Wealthy Achievers	0%	2%	11%
ACORN classification	Urban Prosperity	20%	24%	10%
	Comfortably Off	6%	6%	27%
	Moderate Means	46%	27%	27%
	Hard Pressed	28%	39%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	25%	44%	70%
	Black	25%	20%	7%
	Asian	49%	28%	21%
	Mixed	0%	6%	1%
	Other	0%	2%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	42%	23%	33%
	16 - 24	21%	17%	11%
	25 - 59	32%	46%	41%
	60+	5%	14%	13%
Ward of Residence	Harborne	3%		
	Ladywood	14%		
	Lozells & East Handsworth	6%		
	Soho	73%		
	Out of Birmingham	4%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	17%		34%
	Walk	73%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	3%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	5%		15%
	Once a week	68%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	16%		19%
	Once a month or less often	9%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	51%		43%
	Football	7%		6%
	Visit play area	28%		22%
	Take children/ grandchildren	6%		10%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Summerfield	Summerfield Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	53%	45%	78%

SUMMERFIELD PARK CATCHMENT



Sutton Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Visitor Centre, Park Road, Sutton Coldfield, B74 2YT

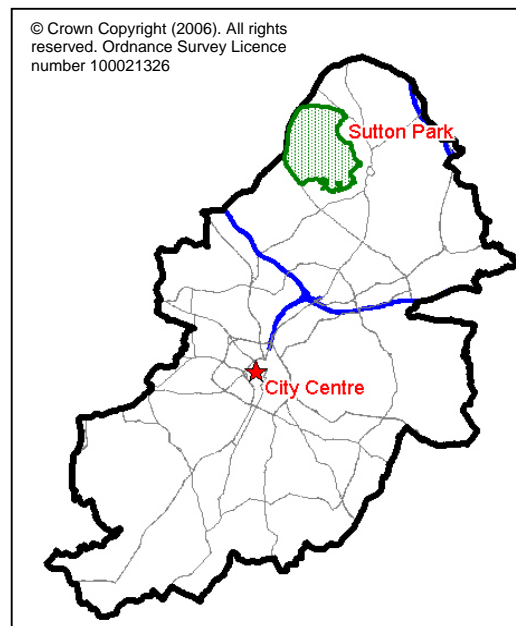
Location: Approx 10km north of City Centre

Size: Approx 970 ha.

Premier & Main Parks
Size Rank Order: 1st (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 164,000

Households within 3km: 68,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

Birmingham's largest park, consisting of woodlands, heathlands and wetlands. The entire park is designated a National Nature Reserve by English Nature. It is the home of a wide variety of wildlife, many species uncommon elsewhere in the West Midlands region.

USER PROFILE

The catchment area for Sutton Park is far reaching. Visits were made by people who reside in the Sutton wards of Four Oaks, New Hall, Trinity and Vesey together with Erdington, Kingstanding, Oscott, Stockland Green, and Tyburn. In addition, 13% of visits were made by people living beyond the Birmingham Boundary.

The age profile of people making visits to this Park was generally older than that for all parks but more in line with the Park's catchment population. A third of visits were made by people aged under 25 years, compared with 44% for visits to all parks. Conversely, 1 in 5 visits were made by people aged 60 or over, compared with 13% for all parks.

Users of Sutton Park are relatively very wealthy. 45% of visits were made by people who were either 'prosperous' or 'wealthy' compared with only 21% for visits to all parks and 32% for the Park's catchment population. Only 21% of visits were made by people from 'hard pressed' or 'moderate means' families, this being less than half the proportion for visits to all parks (53%) and substantially less than the proportion for the Park's catchment area (35%).

Very few people from the Black and Minority Ethnic communities use this park. They made up just 5% of visits, compared with 30% for all parks and 7% for the Park's catchment population.

Two thirds of visits were made by users who travelled to the park by car or van. This is twice the proportion for visits to all parks (34%). Conversely, the proportion of visits involving walking to the park (24%) were much lower than the overall level (59%). Car ownership for households using the Park (90%) was significantly higher than the average for households using all parks (78%) and the Park's catchment area (74%).

A half of visits were frequent i.e. once a week or more often. This a little less than the average for visits to all parks (61%).

MAJOR USES

Proportionally, use of the Park was broadly similar to that for all parks, with a slightly higher percentage walking (49% cf. 43%) and lower proportions playing football (2% cf. 6%) and visiting a play area (14% cf. 22%).

PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

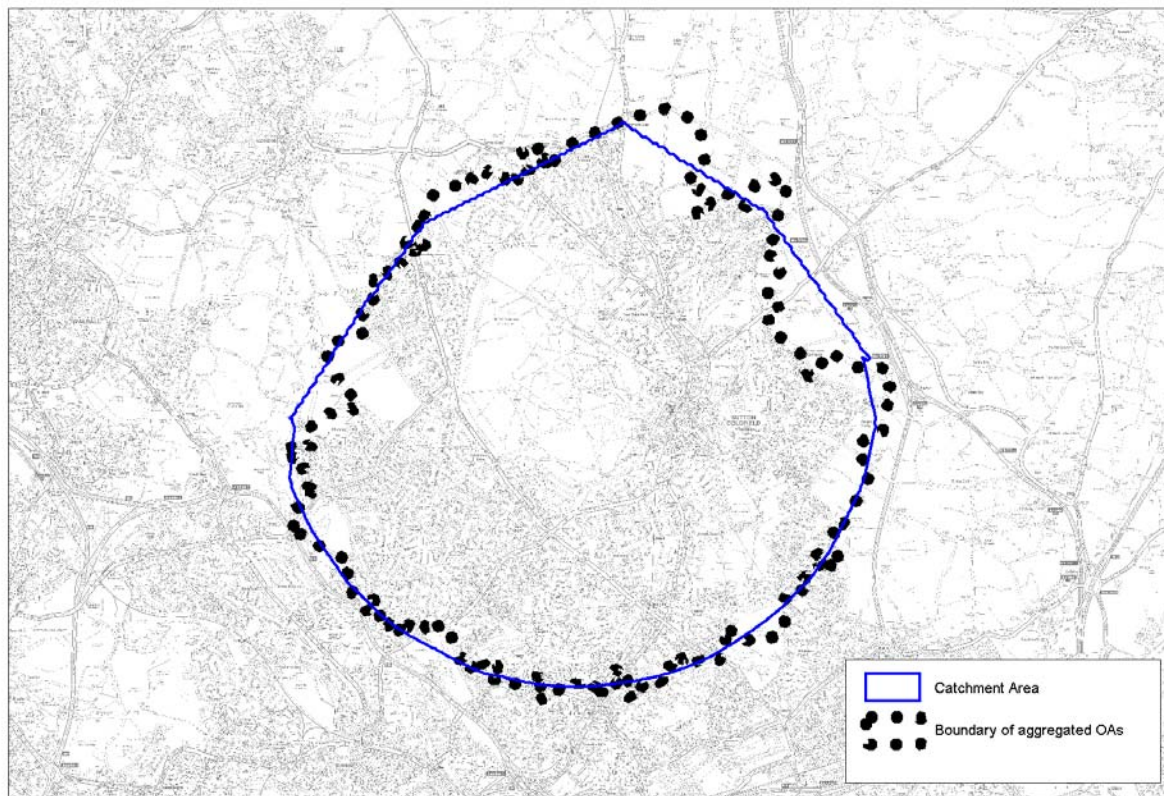
		Sutton Park	Sutton Park Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	38%	27%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	7%	5%	10%
	Comfortably Off	34%	33%	27%
	Moderate Means	5%	10%	27%
	Hard Pressed	16%	25%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	94%	92%	70%
	Black	1%	2%	7%
	Asian	3%	3%	21%
	Mixed	1%	2%	1%
	Other		0%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	26%	21%	33%
	16 - 24	6%	9%	11%
	25 - 59	47%	46%	41%
	60+	20%	24%	13%
Ward of Residence	Erdington	4%		
	Kingstanding	7%		
	Oscott	7%		
	Stockland Green	3%		
	Sutton Four Oaks	16%		
	Sutton New Hall	8%		
	Sutton Trinity	13%		
	Sutton Vesey	19%		
	Tyburn	3%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	66%		34%
	Walk	24%		59%
	Bus	2%		3%
	Cycle	4%		1%
	Other/not known	4%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	4%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	8%		15%
	Once a week	39%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	22%		19%
	Once a month or less often	27%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	49%		43%
	Football	2%		6%
	Visit play area	14%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	9%		10%
	Walk the dog	8%		7%
	Sit and relax	6%		6%
	Cycling	3%		2%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Sutton Park	Sutton Park Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	90%	74%	78%

SUTTON PARK CATCHMENT

(Defined using the home address of the nearest 80% of users. Profile data to the nearest Census output area boundary)



Swanshurst Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Off Yardley Wood Road/Swanshurst Lane, Kings Heath

Location: Approx 6km south of City Centre

Size: Approx 17 ha.

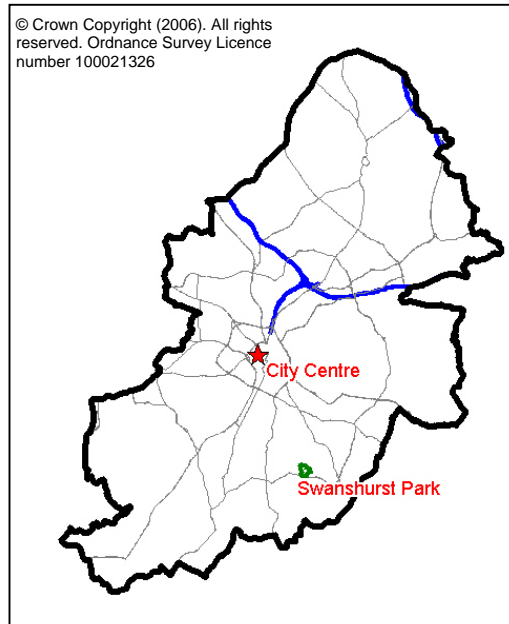
Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 13th = (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 172,000

Households within 3km: 66,000

© Crown Copyright (2006). All rights reserved. Ordnance Survey Licence number 100021326



GENERAL CHARACTER

Much of the site is heathland making it an important nature conservation habitat. There are two large pools within the park, both very good sites for waterfowl and a small children's play area.

USER PROFILE

A half of visits to this Park were made by people from Billesley and a quarter from Springfield. A few also came from Hall Green and Sparkbrook.

Just over a half of visits made by people between the ages of 16 and 59 (55%), broadly following the proportions found in both the catchment area (57%) and for visits to all parks (52%).

Nearly three quarters of visits (72%) were made by poorer people living in 'moderate means' and 'hard pressed' households. This is much higher than expected from the catchment area (48%) and visits to all parks (53%).

75% of visits were made by people of a White ethnic origin, this being higher than the Park's catchment area profile (61%) and for visits to all parks (70%). A quarter of visits were made by people from the Asian communities, this being slightly higher than the level for all parks (21%) but lower than that expected from the catchment area. (32%).

54% of visits involved walking to the Park, this being just below the level for all parks (59%). The proportion using a car or van was 41%, which was slightly higher than that for all parks (34%). Car ownership was lower among households containing visitors (69%) than visitors to all parks (78%) but slightly higher than that expected from the catchment area (65%).

73% of visits were at least once a week or more frequent, a little higher than the 62% of visits to all parks.

MAJOR USES

6 out of 10 visits (61%) to this park were to walk, this being one and a half times the proportion for visits to all parks (43%). One fifth of visits (20%) involved the use of the play area, a similar level to all parks (22%). 14% of visits involved taking children or grandchildren, this being nearly one and a half times the level for all parks (10%).

PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

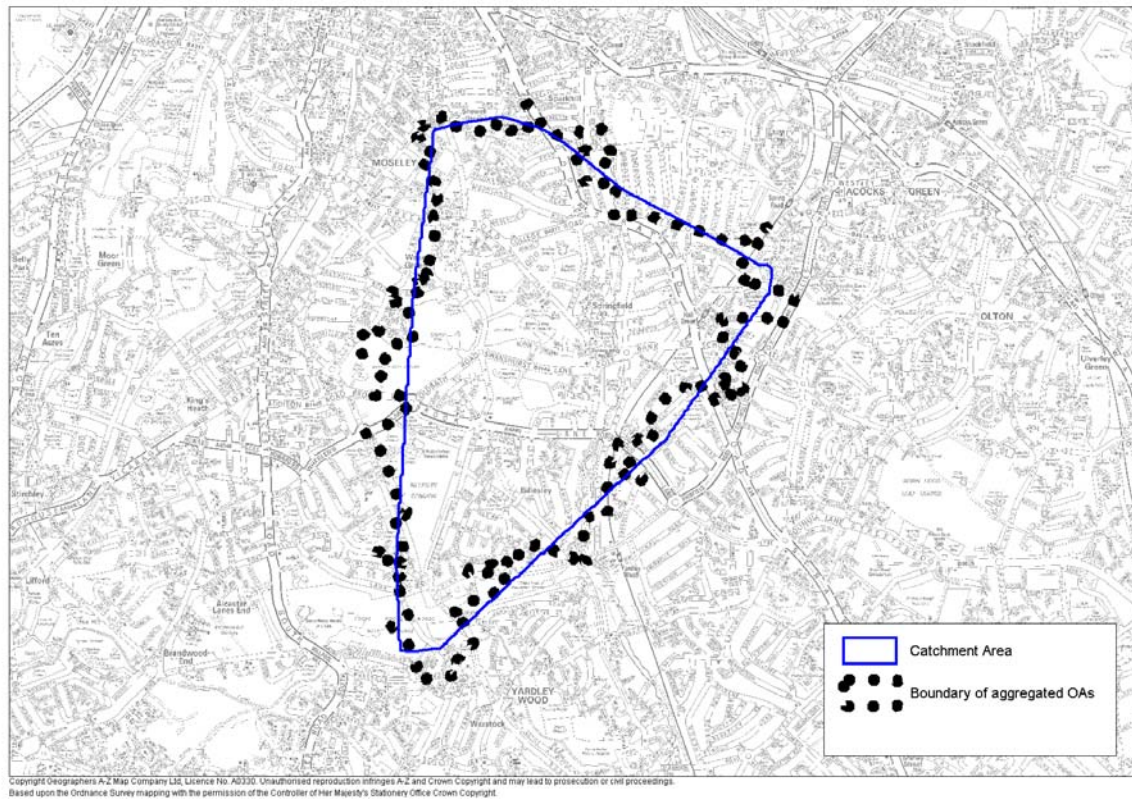
		Swanhurst	Swanhurst Carchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	11%	10%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	1%	13%	10%
	Comfortably Off	16%	28%	27%
	Moderate Means	35%	24%	27%
	Hard Pressed	37%	24%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	75%	61%	70%
	Black	0%	3%	7%
	Asian	25%	32%	21%
	Mixed	0%	2%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	38%	24%	33%
	16 - 24	11%	12%	11%
	25 - 59	44%	45%	41%
	60+	6%	19%	13%
Ward of Residence	Billesley	51%		34%
	Hall Green	6%		59%
	Sparkbrook	9%		3%
	Springfield	27%		1%
	Other Birmingham wards	8%		1%
Mode of Travel	Car / van	41%		34%
	Walk	54%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times per week	1%		6%
	2 - 4 times per week	27%		15%
	Once a week	45%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	21%		19%
	Once a month or less often	4%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	61%		43%
	Visit play area	20%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	14%		10%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Swanhurst	Swanhurst Carchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	69%	65%	78%

SWANSHURST PARK CATCHMENT

(Defined using the home address of the nearest 80% of users. Profile data to the nearest Census output area boundary)



Ward End Park

Key Facts

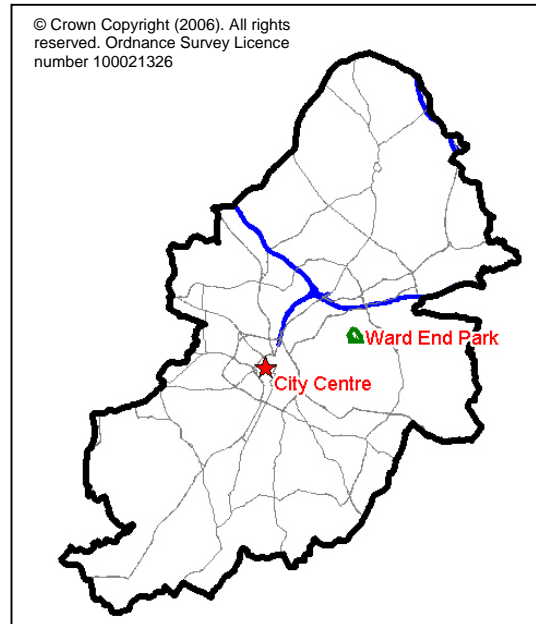
Main entrance: Ward End Park Road, Ward End

Location: Approx 4km north east of City Centre

Size: Approx 21 ha.

Premier & Main Parks
Size Rank Order: 12th (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 152,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

Ward End park is a large traditional ornamental urban park offering manicured lawns and flowerbeds. The park is one hundred years old.

USER PROFILE

Visits to Ward End Park were made by people living mainly in Washwood Heath (77%) with others coming from Hodge Hill (15%), Bordesley Green (6%) and Nechells (3%).

People frequenting this park were younger than average with 46% of visits being undertaken by children aged under 16, compared with 33% for visits to all parks. The proportion of visits made by those aged between 16 and 24 (13%) was just above the average for all parks (11%). The proportions of visits by those age 25 and over were lower than average, being 34% for those aged 25 to 59 (cf. 41%) and 6% for those aged 60 and over (cf. 13%). The age profile of the Parks catchment area was broadly similar to that of visits to all parks.

Compared with visits to all parks, users of Ward End Park were relatively poor, with 95% being of 'moderate means' or 'Hard Pressed' financially, this being much higher than the average (53%). This reflected the economic circumstances of the population in the Parks catchment area.

This park was well supported by people from the Asian communities with three quarters of visits made by this group, compared with 54% for its catchment population and 21% for all parks. Black communities made just 5% of visits, this reflecting the catchment population and being slightly lower than the average for all parks (7%).

7 out of 10 visits involved walking to the park, compared with 6 out of 10 for visits to all parks. Just over a quarter were made by people using a car or van compared with a third for all parks. Car ownership for user households was slightly higher than the average for all users (86% cf. 78%) but much higher than the level for the catchment area (54%).

Frequency of use was just above average with two thirds of visits taking place at least once a week.

MAJOR USES

42% of visits were to use a play area, this being double the average for all parks (22%). A quarter of visits were to walk, much lower than the overall average (43%). 1 in 5 visits were to escort a child or grandchild, this being double the overall average.

PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

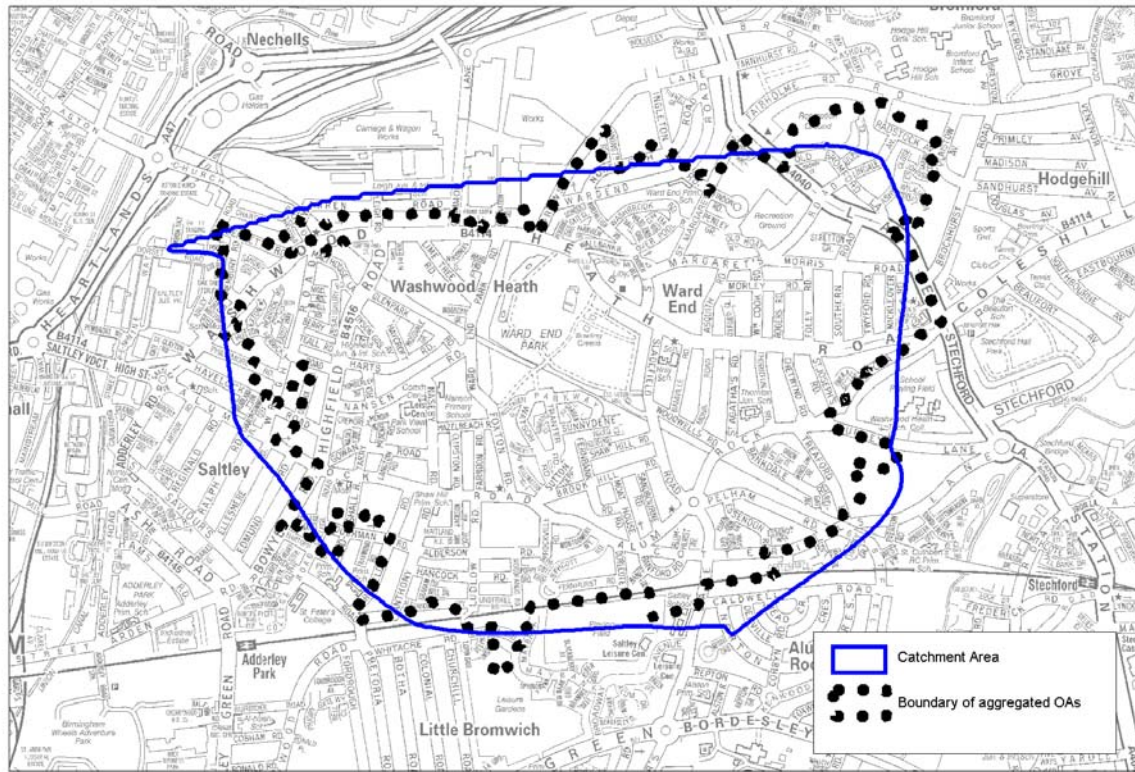
		Ward End	Ward End Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	0%	2%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	0%		10%
	Comfortably Off	5%	6%	27%
	Moderate Means	79%	70%	27%
	Hard Pressed	16%	22%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	22%	38%	70%
	Black	5%	4%	7%
	Asian	73%	54%	21%
	Mixed	0%	3%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	46%	32%	33%
	16 - 24	13%	15%	11%
	25 - 59	34%	39%	41%
	60+	6%	15%	13%
Ward of Residence	Bordesley Green	6%		
	Hodge Hill	15%		
	Nechells	3%		
	Washwood Heath	77%		
Mode of Travel	Car/van	27%		34%
	Walk	69%		59%
	Bus	3%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times per week	2%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	18%		15%
	Once a week	46%		41%
	Every 2-3 weeks	28%		19%
	Once a month or less often	5%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	24%		43%
	Football	6%		6%
	Visit play area	42%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	20%		10%
	Walk the dog	4%		7%
	Sit / relax	3%		6%
	Other	2%		1%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Ward End	Ward End Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	86%	54%	78%

WARD END PARK CATCHMENT

(Defined using the home address of the nearest 80% of users. Profile data to the nearest Census output area boundary)



Woodgate Valley Country Park

Key Facts

Main entrance: Clapgate Lane, Bartley Green.

Location: Approx 8km north of City Centre

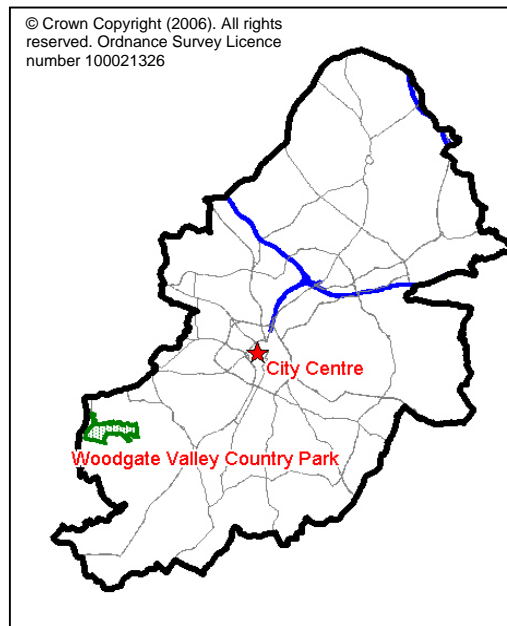
Size: Approx 143 ha.

Premier & Main Parks

Size Rank Order: 3rd (out of 23)

Population within 3km: 148,000

Households within 3km: 64,000



GENERAL CHARACTER

An area of countryside in the heart of Bartley Green and Quinton. It has meadows, hedgerows and woodland with the Bourn Brook running through its centre. Originally a mosaic of farms and smallholdings the park has retained much of its rural character.

USER PROFILE

The Survey recorded that 88% of visits to this park were made by people residing in Bartley Green with a further 7% travelling from Quinton. In reality, this park will have a much wider catchment area than the Survey area and therefore a substantial proportion are likely to travel from outside Birmingham.

The age profile for visits to this park was broadly similar to that for visits to all parks, except for the proportion of those aged 16 to 24 (4%) which was a third of the all park average (11%) and visits made by those aged 60 or over (19%), which was nearly one and a half times the average (13%). Comparison with the Parks catchment area reveals a particular attraction for the under 16s (36% cf. 22%) with under representation of those aged between 16 and 59 (43% cf. 57%).

Visits to this park from the Survey area were made by people who were on relatively modest incomes when compared with visits to all parks. 80% were from 'Moderate Means' or 'Hard Pressed' families compared with the all park average of 53% and a catchment proportion of 66%.

The Survey recorded that the Black and Minority ethnic communities did not use this park. This reflected the Parks defined catchment area, with the constraints of the Survey. A survey of its full catchment area may produce different results.

Walking to the park represented 85% of visits compared with an all park average of 59%. Visits using a car were just 13%, much lower than the overall average (34%). One reason for this finding is that car ownership amongst visiting households and also its catchment population was comparatively low (64% cf. 78%) when compared with all parks. In reality, use of a car and car ownership levels relating to visits to this Park are likely to be greater because of its wider than surveyed catchment area referred to above.

9 out of 10 visits were frequent, occurring at least once a week. This is much higher than the proportion for visits to all parks (62%).

MAJOR USES

A half of visits to this park were for walking, compared with 43% for all parks. A quarter of visits were to use a play area, this being just above the proportion for all parks (22%). 15% of visits were to escort a child or grandchild, this being one and a half times the level for all parks (10%).

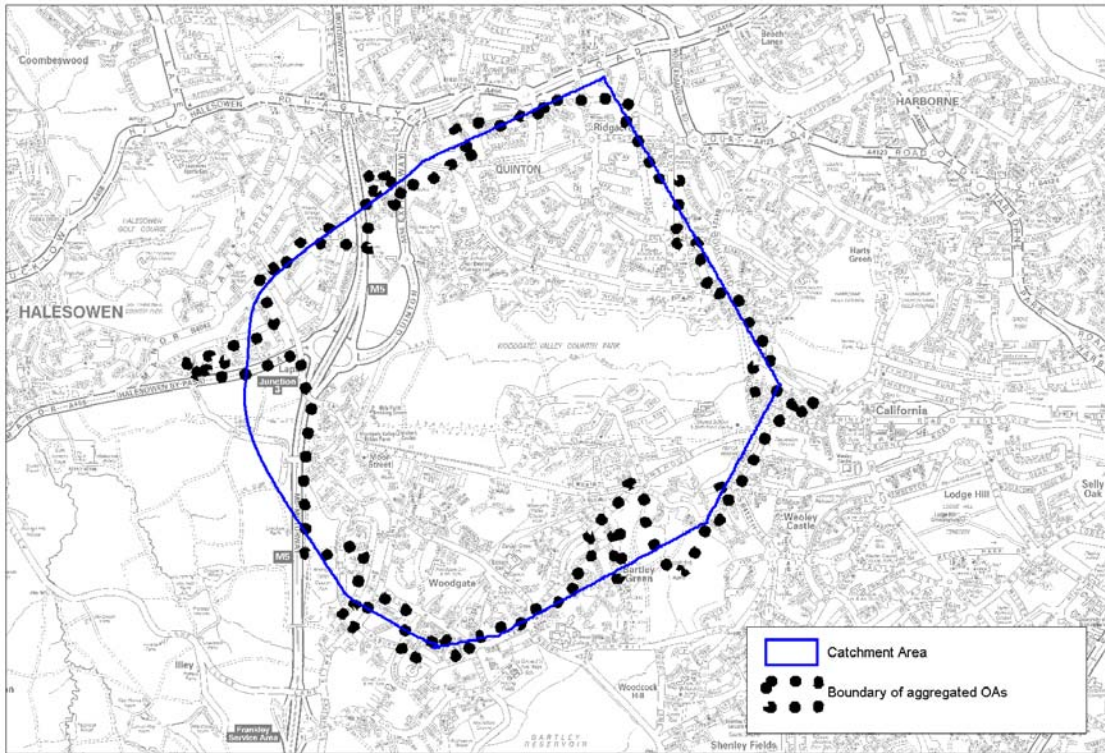
PEOPLE USING THE PARK:

		Woodgate Valley	Woodgate Valley Catchment	All Parks
ACORN classification	Wealthy Achievers	14%	2%	11%
	Urban Prosperity	1%		10%
	Comfortably Off	4%	32%	27%
	Moderate Means	19%	15%	27%
	Hard Pressed	61%	51%	26%
Ethnic Groups	White	100%	91%	70%
	Black	0%	4%	7%
	Asian	0%	3%	21%
	Mixed	0%	2%	1%
	Other	0%	1%	1%
Age Groups	Under 16	36%	22%	33%
	16 - 24	4%	10%	11%
	25 - 59	39%	47%	41%
	60+	19%	21%	13%
Ward of Residence	Bartley Green	88%		
	Quinton	7%		
	Out of Birmingham	7%		
Mode of Travel	Car / van	13%		34%
	Walk	85%		59%
	Bus	0%		3%
	Cycle	0%		1%
	Other/not known	0%		1%
Frequency of use	5 or more times a week	0%		6%
	2-4 Times per week	24%		15%
	Once a week	65%		41%
	Every 2 - 3 weeks	6%		19%
	Once a month or less often	4%		18%
Use made of facility	Walking	53%		43%
	Visit play area	25%		22%
	Take children / grandchildren	15%		10%
	Walk the dog	6%		7%

HOUSEHOLDS USING THE PARK:

		Woodgate Valley	Woodgate Valley Catchment	All Parks
Car ownership	Households with a car	64%	64%	78%

WOODGATE COUNTRY PARK CATCHMENT



Appendices

Appendix 1

Typology

Open Space

Open space is defined in the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 as land laid out as a public garden, or used for the purposes of public recreation, or land which is a disused burial ground. However, PPG17 broadens this definition to include all open space of public value including land and areas of water such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs. This typology is very similar to that put forward by the Urban Green Spaces task Force and published in the DTLR 'Green Spaces, Better Places' publication

The Guidance allows for local authorities to apply variations of PPG17 typology when preparing assessments of need and audits of existing open space. Table X below lists the PPG 17 typology, together with Birmingham City Council's variations used for the analyses contained in this Report.

PPG 17 Typology	Birmingham City Council's Coverage
<u>Parks & Gardens</u> Includes urban parks, country parks, & formal gardens, allowing accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.	Most are classified as Public Open Space in the City Council's Audit. Covered by Residents Survey.
<u>Natural & Semi – Natural Urban Green Spaces</u> Including woodlands, urban forests, scrub, grasslands, wetlands, open & running water, wasteland and derelict open land & rock areas, providing opportunities for wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.	Most are classified as Public Open Space in the City Council's Audit. The City Council view these as a significant environmental resource. They provide diverse environments. Covered by Residents Survey.
<u>Green Corridors</u> Including river & canal banks, cycleways & rights of way. Provide opportunities for walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration.	Most are classified as Public Open Space in the City Council's Audit. They are identified as having a very important role to play in terms of informal recreation in the UDP. They are also recognised as having nature conservation value providing links to the countryside. River & canal banks are not covered by Residents' Survey.
<u>Outdoor Sports Facilities</u> Including public / private tennis courts, bowling greens, sports pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, school & other institutional playing fields and other outdoor sports areas. These enable participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside and water sports.	Pitch sports; football, rugby, cricket, hockey and american football are covered in the public and private playing field figures within the audit. For parks that include these facilities, a separate record is maintained for Audit purposes. Bowling greens have been surveyed by Local Services. Demand and supply for these facilities is examined in the Playing Pitch Strategy. Other outdoor facilities may be covered by the Draft Physical Activity Strategy again produced by Local services. It should be noted that many of these pitch sports take place on sites that have a public open space value as well. All are covered by the Residents' Survey.

PPG 17 Typology	Birmingham City Council's Coverage
Indoor Sport & Recreation Including swimming pools, indoor sports, halls, leisure centres, indoor bowls, indoor tennis, ice rinks, community centres.	Local Services record publicly owned facilities only. All are covered by the Residents' Survey.
Amenity Greenspace Including informal recreation spaces, greenspaces in & around housing, domestic gardens & village greens. These provide opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.	Amenity greenspace is not covered by Planning Strategy's audit with some exceptions where there are particularly large areas. This land is the result of Highways visibility splays or a substitute for private garden space for people living in predominantly former municipal accommodation. Much of this land is poorly located and designed and whilst having some varying benefits for recreation should not be seen as an alternative to public open space. All are covered by the Residents' Survey (except domestic gardens).
Provision for Children & Teenagers Including play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops & other informal areas.	Local Services have information on the provision of children's play and teenager facilities. Demand information may not exist. The Green Spaces Strategy will set out the minimum level of provision that should be provided for these types of facilities. At present the UDP requires children's play provision within 400m of all B'ham's residents. This threshold will be reviewed as well as the type and level of provision. All are covered by the Residents' Survey.
Allotments, Community Gardens & Urban Farms	Allotments are a form of open space, having recreational value. However, they are not a replacement for public open space which can fulfil a range of functions. Some Information held by Local Services. Not covered by Residents' Survey but allotment demand recorded by Local Services.
Cemeteries & Churchyards	Our view is that these spaces have very limited recreational value. However many have attractive landscaping and can serve to provide open spaces that have value in terms of physical visual amenity if constricted recreational value. These spaces should not be regarded as a substitute for public open space which is capable of providing and sustaining a range of recreational activities. They are spaces that can supplement public open space by providing an element of variety. Identified by Park Strategy but not itemised by Residents' Survey.
Accessible Countryside & Urban Fringe Areas	Parts recorded by Audit. Covered by Residents' Survey.

PPG 17 Typology	Birmingham City Council's Coverage
<p>Civic Spaces Including market squares and other hard – surfaced areas designed for pedestrians.</p>	<p>As part of the Open Spaces Audit, several key civic sites such as Centenary Square have been included in recognition that they have informal and formal recreational value. Such spaces can and in some cases do, hold civic events.</p> <p>They are not capable of the full range of informal recreational uses that public open space can sustain but due to their location they can play an important role for formal events that can be easily accessed by public transport. All are covered by Residents' Survey</p>

Appendix 2

Socio-Demographic Background

Introduction

A1.1 Local parks, open spaces and leisure facilities are supported by local residents, whose behaviour can be influenced by their socio-demographic characteristics. Factors such as the changes in population distribution, household composition, age, economic circumstances and ethnic diversity can all have an impact on leisure behaviour.

A1.2 The following are examples of some of the more significant trends that will continue to have implications for Birmingham's parks, open spaces and leisure facilities in the years to come.

Population Distribution & Change

A1.4 Birmingham has just under one million people living within its current boundary. There are just over 2.5 million within the West Midlands Metropolitan area and just over 5.25 million within the Region as a whole.

A1.5 The size, distribution and characteristics of the population in Birmingham continues to change. Birmingham's population is estimated by the Office for National Statistics to have decreased marginally by 2.7% between 1991 and 2001 as a result of net migration of population to surrounding areas. This trend is similar to most other metropolitan areas but in contrast to a 2.5% increase in the population of the country as a whole.

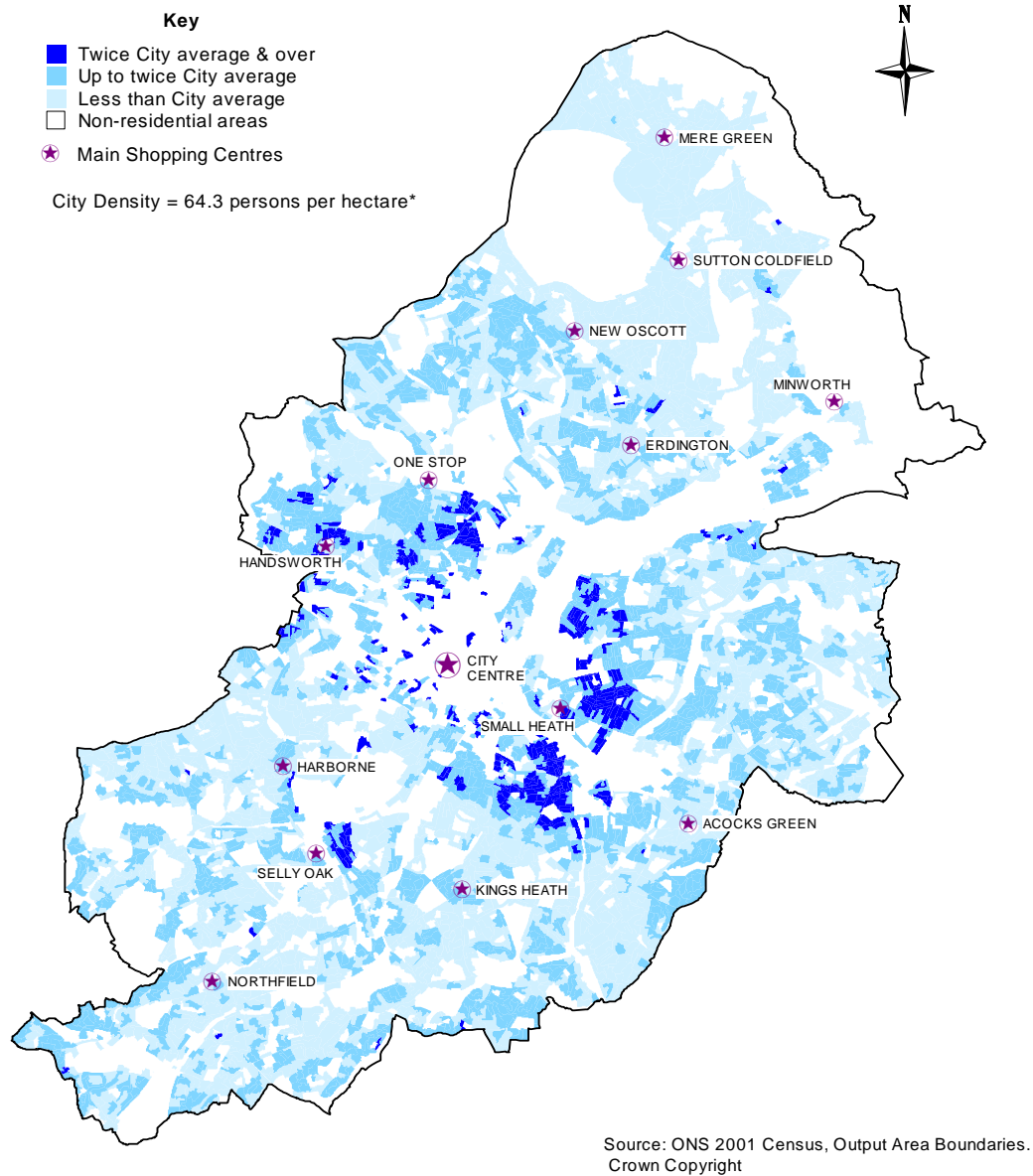
A1.6 Birmingham is one of the most densely populated areas of the country. It has an overall residential area density of 64 people per hectare (see Map A1.2). Population densities within Birmingham vary significantly and are as high as 100 people per hectare in the inner city areas of Sparkbrook, Small Heath, Aston, Sparkhill and Nechells. The lowest densities are found in Sutton Coldfield and Edgbaston all with less than 50 people per hectare. The high density areas around Selley Oak are due to the presence of student accommodation.

A1.7 There were 391,000 private households in Birmingham in 2001, 4% more than in 1991. The equivalent increase for England and Wales as a whole was 9%. During the period 1991 to 2001 the number of households increased by 4% and the trend towards smaller households continued with the average household size decreasing from 2.54 to 2.46.

A1.8 In 2001, nearly 20% of Birmingham's residents had a limiting long-term illness, compared with 13% in 1991.

Map A1.1

Population Density in Birmingham 2001



*Density calculated using the residential area of the City

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Birmingham City Council. Licence No. 100021326

A1.9 Support for parks, open spaces and leisure facilities can change over time for many reasons. One factor that can play a significant part in this is changes to the housing stock. In redevelopment areas, this can have a significant impact on the short-term use of parks, open spaces and leisure facilities, as dwellings are demolished prior to new dwellings being built. On average between 1994 and 2004 nearly 2,300 new homes per year were constructed and 1300 demolished in Birmingham. These have been rising trends and by the year to April 2004, over 3,000 had been constructed and 1700 demolished. Currently, 40% of all residential completions are in the City Centre.

Age Structure

A1.10 Birmingham has a comparatively young population with an average age of 36.0 years compared with 38.7 for England and Wales.

A1.11 Between 1991 and 2001, the biggest increase was seen amongst the 30 to 44 years age group (+8%). The biggest falls were in the groups aged 60 to 74 years (-14%) and 15 to 29 years (-13%).

Minority Ethnic Groups

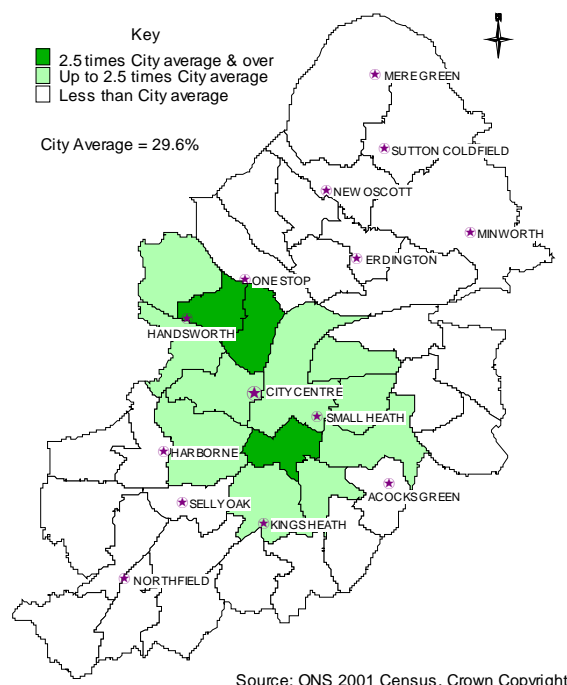
A1.12 The Population Census reveals that Birmingham's Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities made up 29.6% of the City's population in 2001, compared with 8.7% in England and Wales as a whole.

A1.13 This growth, from 21.5% of the City's population in 1991, has been made against a background of a fairly static overall population and is partly a result of a comparatively young age structure.

A1.14 People in the Black and Minority Ethnic groups are heavily concentrated in parts of the inner City (see Map A1.2). They have an important and growing impact on patterns of consumer demand and the character and diversity of retail provision in particular centres.

Map A1.2

Percentage of the Population in Minority Ethnic Groups 2001 **ADD PARKS**



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Birmingham City Council. Licence No. 100021325

Car Ownership

A1.15 The level of car ownership is a good indicator of personal mobility. However society is becoming increasingly aware of the negative congestion it brings, particularly in the City and larger local centres. Other parts of this document will report on the impact of car usage on use of parks, open spaces and leisure facilities.

A1.16 Car ownership has been rising in Birmingham, as everywhere else in the country, but it is still below the national average. The 2001 Population Census, reveals that 62% of Birmingham households had a car, compared with 73% in England and Wales as a whole.

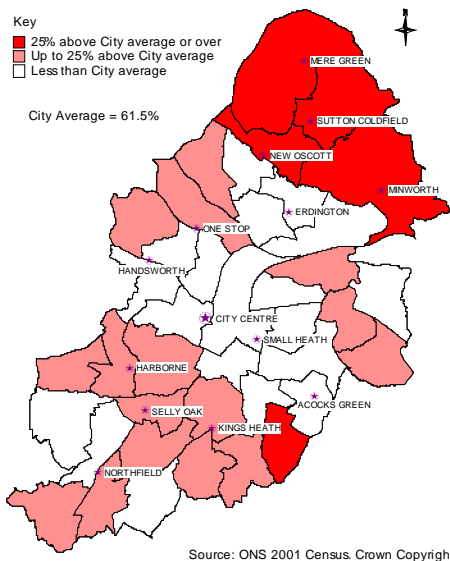
A1.17 The inner-city areas of Aston, Ladywood, Lozells, Handsworth, Nechells, Soho, Sparkbrook all have car ownership levels of less than 50% of households (Map A1.3). This is significantly lower than the 80% levels found in the more affluent Sutton Wards, where 4 out of 10 households have 2 or more cars.

A1.18 The rise in car ownership and personal mobility should have provided people with more choice as to where they spend their leisure time, extending their experience beyond the local park, open space or leisure facility. On the other hand, choice may have been restricted, to some extent, by increasingly busy work commitments and lifestyles.

A1.19 Vulnerable groups such as low-income families, single parent households and elderly people often have to rely on public transport, even for convenience shopping. This will restrict

the volume of goods that can be purchased on any one trip, therefore potentially increasing the number of shopping trips that have to be made. The use of public transport will also restrict the amount of price comparisons that can be made between stores. This is of particular concern for low-income families.

Map A1.3 Car Ownership in Birmingham 2001



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright. Unauthorized reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings. Birmingham City Council, Licence No. 100021326

Economic Factors

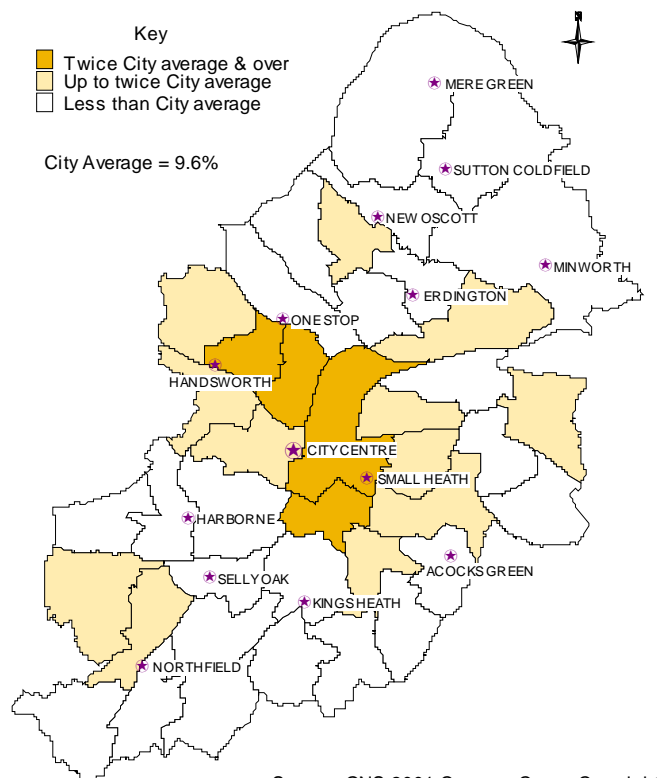
A1.20 During the mid to late 1990s Birmingham's economy has improved but performance has often been below that achieved by several other core cities. Gross Value Added (GVA) has replaced the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), as being a more precise valuation of comparative economic performance. Between 1995 and 2001, Birmingham's GVA per head, increased by 38.9%. This is higher than the comparative figure for the West Midlands Region (29.7%) and the UK as a whole (34.0%) but about halfway down the league of core city performance.

A1.21 Between 1993 and 2001, jobs located in Birmingham increased by 9.4% compared with 16.1% nationally. During this period, service sector jobs performed well, offsetting the decline in production jobs.

A1.22 Birmingham's unemployment benefit rate has fallen significantly over the last decade from approximately 17% in 1994 to around 7.5% in 2004. Although the trend line follows a similar direction to the Regional and National picture, Birmingham's unemployment rate is three times that of the UK and West Midlands Region.

A1.23 Although the City's unemployment rate has fallen, the highest rates still occur in the inner areas (see Map A1.4), although there are also significant concentrations of high unemployment in some of the City's outer estates.

Map A1.4
Percentage of Economically Active Residents aged 16 to Pensionable Age who are Unemployed, 2001



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright.
 Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
 Birmingham City Council. Licence No. 100021326

Appendix 3

Methodology

This report has been based on a stock audit of local provision together with face-to-face interview survey of 5,000 households in and around Birmingham..

Stock Audit of Local Provision

In accordance with PPG17, an audit was taken of leisure provision in Birmingham as shown in the following table

Birmingham City Council's Audit PPG 17 Categories

PPG 17 Open Space Category	BCC
<u>Parks and Gardens</u> – <i>Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.</i>	Most of these are classified as public open space in the City Council's audit.
<u>Natural and semi-natural greenspaces, including urban woodland</u> – wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental educational education and awareness.	Most of these are counted as public open space. The City Council view these as a significant environmental resource. They provide diverse environments.
<u>Green Corridors</u> – walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration.	Most of these are identified as public open space. They are recognised as having a very important role to play in terms of informal recreation in the UDP. They are also recognised as having nature conservation value providing links to the countryside.
<u>Outdoor Sports Facilities</u> – participation in outdoor sports, such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside and water sports.	<p>Pitch sports; football, rugby, cricket, hockey and american football are covered in the public and private playing field figures within the audit. Demand and supply for these facilities is examined in the Playing Pitch Strategy. Parks that include these elements have a separate figure for this element. Bowling greens have been surveyed by Local Services. Other outdoor facilities may be covered by the Draft Physical Activity Strategy again being prepared by Local services.</p> <p>It should be noted that many of these pitch sports take place on sites that have a public open space value as well.</p>

Continued....

Birmingham City Council's Audit PPG 17 Categories (Continuation)

PPG 17 Open Space Category	BCC
<u>Amenity Greenspace – Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.</u>	Amenity greenspace is not covered by Planning Strategy's audit with some exceptions where there are particularly large areas. This land is the result of Highways visibility splays or a substitute for private garden space for people living in predominantly former municipal accommodation. Much of this land is poorly located and designed and whilst having some varying benefits for recreation should not be seen as an alternative to public open space.
<u>Provision for children and young people – Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.</u>	Local Services have information on the provision of children's play and teenager facilities. Demand information may not exist. The Green Spaces Strategy will set out the minimum level of provision that should be provided for these types of facilities. At present the UDP requires children's play provision within 400m of all B'ham's residents. This threshold will be reviewed as well as the type and level of provision.
<u>Allotments, community gardens and urban farms – Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.</u>	Allotments are a form of open space, having recreational value. However, they are not a replacement for public open space which can fulfil a range of functions.
<u>Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds – Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.</u>	<p>Our view is that these spaces have very limited recreational value. However many have attractive landscaping and can serve to provide open spaces that have value in terms of physical visual amenity if constricted recreational value.</p> <p>These spaces should not be regarded as a substitute for public open space which is capable of providing and sustaining a range of recreational activities. They are spaces that can supplement public open space by providing an element of variety.</p>
<u>Civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians – Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.</u>	<p>As part of the Open Spaces Audit, several key civic sites such as Centenary Square have been included in recognition that they have informal and formal recreational value. Such spaces can and in some cases do, hold civic events.</p> <p>They are not capable of the full range of informal recreational uses that public open space can sustain but due to their location they can play an important role for formal events that can be easily accessed by public transport.</p>

Face-to-Face Interview survey

A5.1 The Survey involved face-to-face interviews with heads of households, or other responsible adults, at pre selected random addresses during June and August 2004.

A5.2 The Interviews were based on a structured, mainly pre-coded, questionnaire using show cards where appropriate (see Appendix *).

A5.3 The Survey into the use of parks, open spaces and leisure facilities was accompanied by a local shopping which has been reported separately.

The Questionnaire

A5.4 The questionnaire was divided into three distinct sections. Part 1 related to respondents shopping behaviour including the underlying rationale behind main centre choice. This was designed within the Planning Service (Development Directorate) in liaison with BMG Research. Part 2 was designed to collect behavioural and opinion responses relating to the use of parks and open spaces. This was composed jointly between the Planning Service and officers of the Local Services Directorate, again in liaison with BMG Research. Part 3 recorded the characteristics of responding households. Only parts 2 and 3 of the questionnaire are used in this report. These are contained in Appendix 6.

A5.5 All three sections involved liaison with our fieldwork contractors BMG Research, regarding the questionnaire's design and 'workability' in the field. Prior to the commencement of the main body of interviews, the questionnaire was piloted with 100 households by the fieldwork contractors

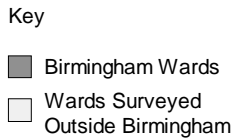
The Sample

A5.6 The Survey covered the whole of the Birmingham City Council administrative area together with a pre-selected buffer within wards of adjoining Districts from which local parks, open spaces and leisure facilities in the City were expected to draw users (see Map A5.1).

A5.7 The selection of interview target addresses was undertaken by the City Council, based on a systematic random sample. Approximately 5,000 initial target addresses were issued to the fieldwork contractor, 4,000 within Birmingham's administrative boundary and 1,000 in areas just beyond its borders. The sample was selected from geographically ordered residential addresses contained in the Royal Mail's postal address file (PAF). This ensured adequate spatial coverage of all parts of the survey area and formed the primary target address file for the survey.

A5.8 For a variety of reasons, it is not always possible to obtain an interview at the primary target address. In order to control the selection of substitute addresses where a primary address interview is not obtained, the City Council issued a second and third target address file. Each address in the additional files was paired, as a substitute for the primary target address. See fieldwork section for further details.

Wards Covered By Address Sample



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey mapping with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office Crown Copyright.
Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings.
Birmingham City Council. Licence No. LA 076104

Fieldwork

A5.9 To ensure that respondents at the selected addresses were interviewed and that non-response was kept to a minimum several steps were taken.

- A pilot survey was undertaken to check respondent understanding and suitability of the questionnaire. As a result of the pilot, several adjustments were made.
- Three randomly selected address files were issued, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary.
- A letter was sent to target addresses two weeks prior to an interviewer calling. This explained the reason for the survey, encouraged participation and contained details of a City Council enquiry line.
- The Fieldwork Contractor made up to three calls at Primary target addresses including weekday, evening and weekend calls. Call cards were left at properties where a response could not be obtained.
- Where it was not possible to secure an interview at a Primary address, the fieldworker was instructed to interview at a specific address taken from the Secondary list. Only where contact could not be obtained at the Secondary address was the Tertiary address used. Each address on the Secondary and Tertiary lists was paired with a Target address. This method protected the randomness and geographical spread of the sample and ensured that interviewer address selection bias was kept to a minimum. Table A5.1 reveals that three-quarters of the interviews were obtained at a randomly chosen address

Table A5.1
Source of Sample Interviews

Sample Source	% Interviews
Primary	48
Secondary	17
Tertiary	12
Nearest Address	23

- The Contractor gave assurance that, wherever appropriate, the ethnic background of the interviewer would match that of the respondent. This is reflected in the very good response from Black and Minority Ethnic households in the Survey Area.
- All interviewers carried ID cards and explanatory letters.
- Respondents were given assurances regarding the confidentiality of the information they disclosed. Both the City Council and the Contractor adhered to the requirements of The Data Protection Act.

A5.10 In order to ensure quality control in the field, several measures were put in place, including:

- A personal briefing for all interviewers.
- Full-time supervision of the day-to-day fieldwork operations.
- A 'backcheck' of 10% of responses. This involved the re-contacting of a random selection of respondents to verify that their responses had been accurately recorded on the questionnaire and that the interview had been conducted in a proper and professional manner.
- Great care was taken to ensure that the identification and location of shopping locations were determined without ambiguity. The Fieldwork Contractors were responsible for coding all locations from a pre-coded list supplied by The City Council.

Data Input and Validation

A5.11 Data input was undertaken by the Contractor. Validation checks, including a 10% 'backcheck' of questionnaires, were made to ensure accurate data transfer onto computer.

Target Address Fieldwork Results

Table A5.2
Reasons for Not Obtaining Interview at Primary Target Address

Reason	Number	% of Not Obtained	% of Total Sample
Total not obtained	2583	100	52
No contact after 3 calls	1318	51	26
Refused	1033	40	21
Empty dwelling	154	6	3
Address does not exist	52	2	1
Other	26	1	<1

A5.12 Around 2,400 interviews were obtained at the primary target address. The reasons for not obtaining interviews at the remaining 2,600 addresses is shown in Table A5.2. This level of replacement was anticipated, hence the control measures regarding the election of random substitute addresses. The following section demonstrates that these measures have effectively protected the representativeness of the sample.

A5.13 The Table shows that only one fifth of the total sample of 5,000 households refused to take part. This is a similar proportion to the 1994 survey. All fieldwork personnel were instructed not to place pressure on households who were uncomfortable about participating.

Profile of Survey Respondents Compared with 2001 Census Characteristics

A5.14 The representativeness of the survey response, has been measured by comparing selected characteristics of the survey households with 2001 Population Census results for the survey area. The Census itself is not error free. Under enumeration and inaccurate completion of forms could affect the accuracy of the results. However, a general indication of representativeness can be obtained by comparing the two datasets. Comparison has been made using population based age group, ethnic group and economic activity. Household based data was used to compare tenure, and car ownership. A correlation coefficient has been calculated for each selected variable, in order to summarise the relationship between responding population/ households and the Census. A correlation value of 1 indicates a perfect linear relationship.

A5.15 As the following tables show, the correlations for all chosen groups are very high.

Age

A5.16 As Table A5.3 shows, there is a very close age match between Shopping Survey respondents and the population as a whole in the survey area.

Table A5.3
Profile Comparison: Age

Age Group	2004 Shopping Survey (%)	2001 Census (%)
0-4	6.5	6.8
5-9	7.3	7.1
10-15	8.1	8.9
16-24	13.5	12.8
25-39	21.4	21.7
40-59	22.4	23.0
60+	20.8	19.6

Correlation Coefficient: 0.995
Significant at the 0.01 level

Ethnic Group

A5.17 Table A5.4 illustrates that, on the whole, the 2004 Shopping Survey has successfully achieved a representative sample of ethnic groups. Although a very slight bias towards Black and Asian groups exists, ethnicity achieved the highest correlation amongst the variables chosen

Table A5.4
Profile Comparison: Ethnic Group

Ethnic Group	2004 Shopping Survey (%)	2001 Census (%)
White	78.4	80.3
Mixed	0.8	1.4
Chinese	0.4	0.4
Black	7.2	6.5
Asian	12.7	10.9
Other	0.5	0.4

Correlation Coefficient: 1.000
Significant at the 0.01 level

Tenure

A5.18 Table A5.5 reveals a slight bias towards owner occupation, although this sector is likely to have grown since the 2001 Census.

Table A5.5
Profile Comparison: Tenure

Tenure	2004 Shopping Survey (%)	2001 Census (%)
Owner Occupied	66.8	63.0
Rent Local Auth.	18.1	18.0
Shared Ownership	0.9	0.8
Rent Housing Assocn. / Social Landlord	5.6	7.4
Rent Private	8.1	7.1
Other	0.7	3.7

Correlation Coefficient: 0.998
Significant at the 0.01 level

Economic Activity

A5.19 Although the correlation coefficient for economic activity is lower than the other groups it still quite high. There are a number of possible reasons for this variance, including non-response, differences in definition and the three-year time gap between the Census and the Survey (Table A5.6).

Table A5.6
Profile Comparison: Economic Activity

Economic Activity (excluding students)	2004 Shopping Survey (%)	2001 Census (%)
Working FT/PT	44.3	43.3
Self Employed	2.1	5.2
Unemployed	4.3	4.8
Looking after family / or caring	9.7	6.9
Retired	26.0	21.1
Students	9.8	8.7
Other	3.7	10.1

Correlation Coefficient: 0.973
Significant at the 0.01 level

Car Ownership

A5.22 Car ownership returned a strong, correlation coefficient. The variance can be partly explained by the time gap between the two data sets, during which time car ownership levels have increased (Table A5.7).

Table A5.7
Profile Comparison: Car Ownership

Number of Cars	2004 Shopping Survey (%)	2001 Census (%)
None	38.7	41.7
One	43.3	40.0
Two	14.6	15.3
Three or more	3.4	3.0

Correlation Coefficient: 0.9906

Calculation of Survey Errors

A5.23 All sample surveys, including the 2004 Shopping Survey, are prone to errors, both systematic and random. Systematic errors can occur if:

- certain sections of the population are omitted from the sample selection
- households refusing to take part vary in characteristics from those who do cooperate,
- the characteristics of households in replacement addresses vary from those of target households
- interviewers consistently influence responses in one direction.

A5.24 When planning the Shopping Survey, all possible safeguards were put into place to minimise systematic error including a large sample size, full geographical coverage of the survey area, controlled replacement of non-responding households, the use of professionally trained interviewers and a 10% quality check of responding households.

A5.25 The most important component of random error is sampling error, which is the error that arises because the survey finding is based on a sample rather than the total population. The presence of these errors means that the results of a sample survey will rarely be identical to the true population value, had everyone been interviewed. Statistical theory provides a measure of the accuracy of any sample survey findings for a chosen level of confidence and sample or sub-sample size. For this purpose, it is usual to assume that there is only a 5% chance that the true population value falls outside the 95% confidence interval calculated for the survey findings. Table A5.8 lists the range of error for a variety of sample or sub-sample sizes up to 5,000, the total sample size of the Shopping Survey.

Table A5.8
Range of Error (+/-) at the 95% Confidence Level for a Simple Random Sample

Sample or Sub-sample Size*	% Found by Survey					
	5% or 95%	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
100	4.3	5.9	7.8	9.0	9.6	9.8
200	3.0	4.2	5.5	6.4	6.8	6.9
500	1.9	2.6	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
1,000	1.4	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.1
2,000	1.0	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2
5,000	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4

* If the survey finding being checked is based on a sub-sample then the size of that sub-sample should be used to calculate the range of error, NOT the total sample.

Appendix 4

ACORN Types

ACORN combines geography with demographics and lifestyle information, in order to place where people live with their underlying characteristics and behaviour. It enables us to understand the relative wealth and lifestyle of residents using our services. ACORN groups the entire UK population into 5 categories, 17 groups and 56 types as shown below. This Report uses the Category level for analytical purposes. These are explained below in terms of the 56 neighbourhood types that are used to create the categories.

Hierarchy of ACORN Types

Category	Group	Type
Wealthy Achievers	Wealthy Executives	01 - Affluent mature professionals, large houses
		02 - Affluent working families with mortgages
		03 - Villages with wealthy commuters
		04 - Well-off managers, larger houses
	Affluent Greys	05 - Older affluent professionals
		06 - Farming communities
		07 - Old people, detached houses
		08 - Mature couples, smaller detached houses
	Flourishing Families	09 - Larger families, prosperous suburbs
		10 - Well-off working families with mortgages
		11 - Well-off managers, detached houses
		12 - Large families & houses in rural areas
Urban Prosperity	Prosperous Professionals	13 - Well-off professionals, larger houses and converted flats
		14 - Older Professionals in detached houses and apartments
	Educated Urbanites	15 - Affluent urban professionals, flats
		16 - Prosperous young professionals, flats
		17 - Young educated workers, flats
		18 - Multi-ethnic young, converted flats
		19 - Suburban privately renting professionals
	Aspiring Singles	20 - Student flats and cosmopolitan sharers
		21 - Singles & sharers, multi-ethnic areas
		22 - Low income singles, small rented flats
		23 - Student Terraces

Category	Group	Type
Comfortably Off	Starting Out	24 - Young couples, flats and terraces
		25 - White collar singles/sharers, terraces
	Secure Families	26 - Younger white-collar couples with mortgages
		27 - Middle income, home owning areas
		28 - Working families with mortgages
		29 - Mature families in suburban semis
		30 - Established home owning workers
		31 - Home owning Asian family areas
	Settled Suburbia	32 - Retired home owners
		33 - Middle income, older couples
		34 - Lower income people, semis
	Prudent Pensioners	35 - Elderly singles, purpose built flats
		36 - Older people, flats
Moderate Means	Asian Communities	37 - Crowded Asian terraces
		38 - Low income Asian families
	Post Industrial Families	39 - Skilled older family terraces
		40 - Young family workers
	Blue Collar Roots	41 - Skilled workers, semis and terraces
		42 - Home owning, terraces
		43 - Older rented terraces
Hard Pressed	Struggling Families	44 - Low income larger families, semis
		45 - Older people, low income, small semis
		46 - Low income, routine jobs, unemployment
		47 - Low rise terraced estates of poorly-off workers
		48 - Low incomes, high unemployment, single parents
		49 - Large families, many children, poorly educated
	Burdened Singles	50 - Council flats, single elderly people
		51 - Council terraces, unemployment, many singles
		52 - Council flats, single parents, unemployment
	High Rise Hardship	53 - Old people in high rise flats
		54 - Singles & single parents, high rise estates
	Inner City Adversity	55 - Multi-ethnic purpose built estates
		56 - Multi-ethnic, crowded flats

Appendix 5

The Questionnaire (Extract relevant to Leisure Provision)



Shopping & Leisure Survey 2004

SECTION B - OPEN SPACE & LEISURE FACILITIES

B1. BEHAVIOURAL

Q.23 Have you, or anyone in your household, used a PARK or OPEN SPACE regularly in the last 12 months?
By regularly I mean around 6 times a year or more. *This EXCLUDES playing fields booked for formal sports - these are included in question 26*

a) A Park Yes ☐₁ (Continue)

b) An area of open space Yes ☐₂ (Continue) No, neither ☐₃ (Go To Q.25)

Q.24 If YES, please name the four most regularly used PARK or OPEN SPACE and give details of use by each person in your household? *Write in park or open space or location*

i) Location 1

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the park or open space, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. <i>Write in</i>	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ii) Location 2

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the park or open space, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. <i>Write in</i>	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

4759214507

Page 1 of 15

iii) Location 3

Code
<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the park or open space, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

iv) Location 4

Code
<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the park or open space, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Now Go To Q.26

Q.25 If NO at Q23, which, if any, of the statements on this card would encourage you / your family to use the PARK(S) or OPEN SPACES(S)?

Showcard 9 and code all that apply

More time <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Refreshments <input type="checkbox"/>	12
Nearer facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Sports facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	13
Improved transport <input type="checkbox"/>	3	Play area with equipment <input type="checkbox"/>	14
Better facilities for disabled <input type="checkbox"/>	4	Walks or other activities for health <input type="checkbox"/>	15
Improved safety <input type="checkbox"/>	5	Youth facilities eg multi-use sports court, skateboarding <input type="checkbox"/>	16
Improved site supervision eg park keeper, ranger <input type="checkbox"/>	6	Activities for older people <input type="checkbox"/>	17
Improved dog control and anti-fouling measures <input type="checkbox"/>	7	Community and Ranger events <input type="checkbox"/>	18
Improved maintenance <input type="checkbox"/>	8	Floral Displays <input type="checkbox"/>	19
Improved facilities eg seating, shelter, signs <input type="checkbox"/>	9	Would not use anyway <input type="checkbox"/>	20
Toilets <input type="checkbox"/>	10	Other, please state below <input type="checkbox"/>	95
Baby changing facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	11		

7081214508

Page 2 of 15

ASK ALL

Q.26 Have you, or anyone in your household, used any OUTDOOR SPORTS facilities (such as football, tennis, etc) regularly in the last 12 months? By regularly, I mean around 6 times a year or more. *This covers sports facilities on marked areas - other outdoor activities are included in question 23. EXCLUDES school facilities used as part of school curriculum.*

Yes ☐ ₁ (Continue)

No ☐ ₂ (Go To Q.28)

Q.27 If YES at Q26, please name the four most regularly used OUTDOOR SPORTS facilities and give details of use by each person in your household? *Write in outdoor sports facility or location*

i) Location 1

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the outdoor sports facility, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ii) Location 2

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the outdoor sports facility, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Continued over page

iii) Location 3

Code
<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the outdoor sports facility, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

iv) Location 4

Code
<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the outdoor sports facility, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Now Go To Q.29

Q.28 If NO at Q26, which, if any, of the statements on this card would encourage you / your family to use the OUTDOOR SPORTS facilities? Showcard 10 and code all that apply

More time	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Better maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Better facilities for disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Security Patrols	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
Nearer facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Cleaner facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Improved transport to facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Changing facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
Improve safety around facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Car parking	<input type="checkbox"/>	14
Improve seating at facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Would not use anyway	<input type="checkbox"/>	15
Toilets	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Other, please tick and state below	<input type="checkbox"/>	95
Baby changing facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	8			
Children's facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	9			

ASK ALL

Q.29 Have you, or anyone in your household, used any INDOOR SPORTS / RECREATION facilities (such as swimming pools, sports halls, ten pin bowling etc) regularly in the last 12 months, either as a participator or spectator? By regularly, I mean around 6 times a year or more.

Yes ☐ ₁ (Continue)

No ☐ ₂ (Go To Q.31)

Q.30 If YES at Q29, please name the four most regularly used INDOOR SPORTS / RECREATION facilities and give details of use by each person in your household? *Write in indoor sports facility or location.*

i) Location 1

Code
<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the indoor sports/recreation facilities, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ii) Location 2

Code
<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the indoor sports/recreation facilities, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Continued over page

iii) Location 3

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the indoor sports/recreation facilities, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

iv) Location 4

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the indoor sports/recreation facilities, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Now Go To Q.32

Q.31 If NO at Q29, which, if any, of these statements would encourage you / your family to use the INDOOR SPORTS / RECREATION facilities? Showcard 11 and code all that apply.

More time <input type="checkbox"/>	1	Improved maintenance <input type="checkbox"/>	10
Better facilities for disabled <input type="checkbox"/>	2	Improved staffing levels <input type="checkbox"/>	11
Nearer facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	3	Cleaner facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	12
Better transport <input type="checkbox"/>	4	Improved programme of activities <input type="checkbox"/>	13
Improved safety around facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	5	Reduced prices <input type="checkbox"/>	14
Improved seating at facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	6	Would not use anyway <input type="checkbox"/>	15
Toilets <input type="checkbox"/>	7	Other, please state below <input type="checkbox"/>	95
Baby changing facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	8		
Children's facilities <input type="checkbox"/>	9		

ASK ALL

Q.32 Have you, or anyone in your household, used any SPACES IN LOCAL, TOWN & CITY CENTRES (such as seating within shopping centre, Centenary Square in City centre) regularly in the last 12 months? By regularly I mean around 6 times a year or more. You and other household members may have used these spaces for the following activities: *Showcard 12.*

Yes ☐₁ (Continue)

No ☐₂ (Go To Q.34)

Q.33 If YES at Q32, please name the four most regularly used SPACES IN LOCAL, TOWN & CITY CENTRES and give details of use by each person in your household? *Write in spaces in local, town and City centres or location*

i) Location 1

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the local, town and City centres, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. <i>Showcard 7 and code one only</i>	b) Frequency of use <i>Showcard 8 and code one only</i>	c) Mode of Travel. <i>Showcard 1 and code one only</i>	d) Use. <i>Write in</i>	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

ii) Location 2

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the local, town and City centres, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. <i>Showcard 7 and code one only</i>	b) Frequency of use <i>Showcard 8 and code one only</i>	c) Mode of Travel. <i>Showcard 1 and code one only</i>	d) Use. <i>Write in</i>	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Continued over page

iii) Location 3

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the local, town and City centres, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

iv) Location 4

Code	
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

For each location used, ask the age of each person who uses the local, town and City centres, the frequency of use by that person, the mode of travel that person uses to get to it and what each person uses it for

	a) Age. Showcard 7 and code one only	b) Frequency of use Showcard 8 and code one only	c) Mode of Travel. Showcard 1 and code one only	d) Use. Write in	Use code
Person 1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 4	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 5	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Person 6	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Now Go To Q.35

Q.34 If NO at Q32, which, if any, of the statements on this card would encourage you / your family to use the SPACES IN LOCAL, TOWN & CITY CENTRES in your area? Showcard 13 and code all that apply

More time	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Children's facilities (e.g. play equipment)	<input type="checkbox"/>	9
Better facilities for disabled	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Improved maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	10
Nearer facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Security Patrols	<input type="checkbox"/>	11
Improved transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	Improved cleaning	<input type="checkbox"/>	12
Improved safety around spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Would not use anyway	<input type="checkbox"/>	13
Improved seating in spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Other, please state below	<input type="checkbox"/>	99
Toilets	<input type="checkbox"/>	7			
Baby changing facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	8			

B2. OPINION

Q.35. Do you have a PARK or OPEN SPACE in your local area (within 15 - 20 minutes walk of your home)?

a) A Park Yes ☐ 1 (Continue)

b) An area of open space Yes ☐ 2 (Continue)

No, neither ☐ 3 (Go To Q39)

Q.36 Overall, how would you rate the PARK or OPEN SPACE facilities in your local area in terms of...?
Showcard 14, rotate order of list and code one for each line. Ensure all of list included before moving to Q37.

	Very Good	Good	Neither Good nor Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Don't know	Not Applicable
Access to facilities	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Access for wheelchairs & pushchairs	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Your safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Dog control and fouling	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
General facilities provision eg seats, shelter, bins	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Toilets	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Refreshments	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Sports pitches	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Other sports facilities eg tennis, bowling	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Equipped play area	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Facilities for children with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Facilities for Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Community events	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Information provided	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Tree & shrub planting	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Floral Displays	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Facilities and paths maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Litter control	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Planting maintenance incl. grass mowing	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Wildlife management	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Car parking	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Q.37 Which, if any, of the facilities on this card should be added or improved in your local PARK or AREA OF OPEN SPACE? *Showcard 15 and code all that apply*

- Access to site ☐ 1
- Car parking ☐ 2
- Access for wheelchairs & pushchairs ☐ 3
- Park locked at night ☐ 4
- Walks or other activities for health ☐ 5
- Park keeper or ranger ☐ 6
- Lighting ☐ 7
- Dog bins ☐ 8
- Litter bins ☐ 9
- Seats ☐ 10
- Shelters ☐ 11
- Toilets ☐ 12
- Baby changing facilities ☐ 13
- Refreshments ☐ 14
- Picnic area ☐ 15
- Sports pitches ☐ 16
- Other sports facilities eg bowling, tennis ☐ 17
- Play area with equipment ☐ 18
- Play equipment specifically to include children with disabilities ☐ 19
- Youth facilities eg multi-use court, skateboarding ☐ 20
- Community and Ranger events ☐ 21
- Direction, information & interpretation signs ☐ 22
- Tree & shrub planting ☐ 23
- Floral displays ☐ 24
- Improved facilities and path maintenance ☐ 25
- Improved litter control ☐ 26
- Improved planting maintenance ☐ 27
- Better wildlife maintenance ☐ 28
- Fencing or boundary improvements ☐ 29
- Don't know ☐ 97
- None ☐ 96
- Other (please state below) ☐ 95

Q.38 Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement about the parks and open space in your local area:

The parks and open spaces in my area affect house prices positively and make it a more attractive place for businesses to invest. *Code one only*

- | Strongly agree | Agree | Neither agree nor disagree | Disagree | Strongly disagree | Don't know | Not applicable |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1 | <input type="checkbox"/> 2 | <input type="checkbox"/> 3 | <input type="checkbox"/> 4 | <input type="checkbox"/> 5 | <input type="checkbox"/> 6 | <input type="checkbox"/> 7 |

4071214504

Page 10 of 15

ASK ALL

Q.39 Do you have OUTDOOR SPORTS facilities (such as football pitches, tennis courts, golf courses etc) in your local area, within 15 - 20 minutes walk of your home?

Yes ☐ 1 (Continue) No ☐ 2 (Go To Q.42)

Q.40 Overall, how would you rate the OUTDOOR SPORTS facilities in your local area in terms of...?

Showcard 16, rotate order of list and code one per line. Ensure all of list included before moving to Q41

	Very Good	Good	Neither Good nor Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Don't know	Not Applicable
Ease of getting to	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Information provided	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
General Appearance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Your safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Equipment (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Seats (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Litter bins (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Grass cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Toilets (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Q.41 Which, if any, additional facilities should be made available at the OUTDOOR SPORTS facilities in your local area? Showcard 17 and code all that apply

Bowls <input type="checkbox"/> 1	Baseball <input type="checkbox"/> 14
Tennis <input type="checkbox"/> 2	American football <input type="checkbox"/> 15
Football <input type="checkbox"/> 3	Litter bins <input type="checkbox"/> 16
Cricket <input type="checkbox"/> 4	Dog bins <input type="checkbox"/> 17
Athletics <input type="checkbox"/> 5	Seats <input type="checkbox"/> 18
Rounders <input type="checkbox"/> 6	Shelter <input type="checkbox"/> 19
Softball <input type="checkbox"/> 7	Car parking <input type="checkbox"/> 20
Rugby Union <input type="checkbox"/> 8	Security Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> 21
Rugby League <input type="checkbox"/> 9	Changing facilities <input type="checkbox"/> 22
Hurling <input type="checkbox"/> 10	Site security <input type="checkbox"/> 23
Kabbadi <input type="checkbox"/> 11	Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> 97
Polo <input type="checkbox"/> 12	None <input type="checkbox"/> 96
Lacrosse <input type="checkbox"/> 13	Other (please tick and state below) <input type="checkbox"/> 95

4357214501

Page 11 of 15

ASK ALL

Q.42 Do you have INDOOR SPORTS & RECREATION facilities (such as gyms, health clubs, ten pin bowling etc) in your local area, within 15 - 20 minutes walk from home?

Yes ☐₁ (Continue) No ☐₂ (Go To Q.45)

Q.43 Overall, how would you rate the INDOOR SPORTS & RECREATION facilities in your local area in terms of...? Showcard 18, rotate order of list and code one per line. Ensure all of list included before moving to Q44

	Very Good	Good	Neither Good nor Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Don't know	Not Applicable
Ease of getting to	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Information provided	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
General Appearance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Your safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Equipment (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Seats (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Litter bins (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Toilets (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Q.44 Which, if any, additional facilities should be made available at the INDOOR SPORTS & RECREATION facilities in your local area? Showcard 19 and code all that apply

Fitness gym	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	More trained staff	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Sports Hall	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Litter bins	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
5-a-side football	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Seats	<input type="checkbox"/> 10
Children's play area	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Don't know	<input type="checkbox"/> 97
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	None	<input type="checkbox"/> 96
Indoor running track	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Other (please tick and write in below)	<input type="checkbox"/> 95
Dance studio	<input type="checkbox"/> 7		

ASK ALL

Q.45 Do you have any SPACES (not parks or open spaces) in your local area, within 15 - 20 minutes walk of your home? By this we mean laid out space where seating is provided.

Yes ☐₁ (Continue) No ☐₂ (Go To Q.48)

Q.46 Overall, how would you rate the SPACES (not parks or open spaces) in your local area, within 15 - 20 minutes walk of your home? By this we mean laid out space where seating is provided.

Showcard 20, rotate order of list and code one per line. Ensure all of list included before moving to Q47

	Very Good	Good	Neither Good nor Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Don't know	Not Applicable
Ease of getting to	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Information provided, eg signage & directions	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
General Appearance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Your safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Seats	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Litter bins	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Grass cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Q.47 Which, if any, additional facilities should be made available in your local area?

Showcard 21 and code all that apply

Seats	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	More trees	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Dog bins	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Picnic areas	<input type="checkbox"/> 8
Toilets	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	More grassed areas	<input type="checkbox"/> 9
Security Patrols	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Don't Know	<input type="checkbox"/> 97
Litter bins	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	None	<input type="checkbox"/> 96
Better lighting	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Other (please state)	<input type="checkbox"/> 95

ASK ALL

Q.48 Overall, how would you rate the SPACES (not parks or open spaces) in Birmingham City Centre? By this we mean laid out space where seating is provided.

Showcard 20, rotate order of list and code one per line. Ensure all of list included before moving to Q49

	Very Good	Good	Neither Good nor Poor	Poor	Very Poor	Don't know	Not Applicable
Ease of getting to	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Cleanliness	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Information provided, eg signage & directions	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
General Appearance	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Your safety	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Seats	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Litter bins	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7
Grass cutting	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	<input type="checkbox"/> 7

Q.49 Which, if any, additional facilities should be made available in Birmingham City Centre?

Showcard 21 and code all that apply

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|----|
| Seats <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | More trees <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 |
| Dog bins <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Picnic areas <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 |
| Toilets <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | More grassed areas <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 |
| Security Patrols <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/> | 97 |
| Litter bins <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | None <input type="checkbox"/> | 96 |
| Better lighting <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Other (please state) <input type="checkbox"/> | 95 |

ASK ALL

Q.50 How do you, or members of your family, usually spend your / their leisure time? (tick all that apply)

Showcard 22 and code all that apply

- | | | | |
|---|----|--|----|
| Angling <input type="checkbox"/> | 1 | Gardening <input type="checkbox"/> | 15 |
| Picnics <input type="checkbox"/> | 2 | Reading <input type="checkbox"/> | 16 |
| Jogging/running <input type="checkbox"/> | 3 | Cinema <input type="checkbox"/> | 17 |
| Visiting friends/ Neighbours <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 | Swimming <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 |
| Cycling on road <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 | Listening to music <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 |
| Cycling off road <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 | Church / Religious activity <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 |
| Walking <input type="checkbox"/> | 7 | Bingo <input type="checkbox"/> | 21 |
| Walking the dog <input type="checkbox"/> | 8 | DIY <input type="checkbox"/> | 22 |
| Leisure driving <input type="checkbox"/> | 9 | Using the computer <input type="checkbox"/> | 23 |
| Watching TV <input type="checkbox"/> | 10 | Gym / exercising <input type="checkbox"/> | 24 |
| Horse riding <input type="checkbox"/> | 11 | None of these <input type="checkbox"/> | 96 |
| Birdwatching <input type="checkbox"/> | 12 | Don't know <input type="checkbox"/> | 97 |
| Going to the pub <input type="checkbox"/> | 13 | Refused <input type="checkbox"/> | 98 |
| Playing sport <input type="checkbox"/> | 14 | Other <input type="checkbox"/> | 95 |

please write in

ASK ALL

Q.51 Are there any leisure activities, not already discussed, that you or your family would like to take up?

Yes ☐

No ☐ (Go To Q.53)

Q52. If Yes at Q51, please list activities you or your family would like to take up and what extra provision (if any) the Council could make to help you achieve your ambitions.

Write in activities and whether council provision is needed

Activities	Council provision required (list or write 'none')
1. <input type="text"/>	1. <input type="text"/>
2. <input type="text"/>	2. <input type="text"/>
3. <input type="text"/>	3. <input type="text"/>
4. <input type="text"/>	4. <input type="text"/>

Activity codes				Provision codes			
1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>	1	<input type="text"/>	2	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>	3	<input type="text"/>	4	<input type="text"/>

Q.53 Which parks and open spaces in Birmingham do you think should be our immediate priorities for improvements?

1st priority.	<input type="text"/>
2nd priority.	<input type="text"/>
3rd priority.	<input type="text"/>

Location Codes		
1	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
2	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
3	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

SECTION C - HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Q.54 What is the gender of each person in your household. *Code respondent as person 1 and then code male or female for each household member*

Q.55A & Q.55B What is your age and the ages of other household members. *Write in under Q55A or if refused, showcard 8 and ask which band they fall into and code under Q55B for each household member. Ensure person numbers are same as Q54*

Q.56 Please look at this card and tell me which of the following best describes your present situation and that of other members of your household. *Showcard 23 and code one only per household member. Ensure person numbers are same as Q54 and Q55*

PERSON NUMBER		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Q54	MALE	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	FEMALE	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Q55A	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY [WRITE IN]							
	DON'T KNOW	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
	REFUSED	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
Q55B	LESS THAN 5 YRS	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	5 - 9	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	10 - 15	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	16 - 24	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	25 - 39	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	40 - 59	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	60 PLUS	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	DON'T KNOW	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	REFUSED	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Q56	PAID WORK: FULL TIME (31 HOURS)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	PAID WORK: PART TIME (30 HOURS OR LESS)	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	SELF-EMPLOYED	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	GOVERNMENT SCHEME	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	TEMPORARILY AWAY FROM WORK	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	CLAIMING JOB SEEKERS ALLOWANCE	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	OUT OF WORK BUT LOOKED FOR IT IN PAST 4 WEEKS	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
	OUT OF WORK, NOT LOOKING FOR IT BUT WOULD TAKE IT	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	LOOKING AFTER HOME OR FAMILY/ CARING FOR SICK/ELDERLY RELATIVE, BUT WOULD LIKE TO WORK	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
	UNPAID WORKER FOR A BUSINESS/ VOLUNTARY WORK	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
	PERMANENTLY SICK OR DISABLED	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
	NOT WORKING FOR DOMESTIC REASONS	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	RETIRED	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	STUDENT	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
	OTHER	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
	DON'T KNOW	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
	REFUSED	98	98	98	98	98	98	98

0320595666

Page 9 of 11

If any household members are working (codes 1-5 at Q56) continue, others go to Q58

Q.57 What is the occupation of . . .

Write in verbatim for main and second wage earners. Probe for highest qualification gained and number of staff supervised and write alongside

the MAIN wage earner

AND the SECOND wage earner?

Social Class
<input type="text"/>
<input type="text"/>

Q.58 Do you, or a member of your household have any long-standing illness, disability or infirmity? By 'long-standing' I mean anything that has troubled you/them over a period of time, or that is likely to affect you/them over a period of time. Code one only

Yes, I have ☐ 1

Yes, a household member has ☐ 2

No ☐ 3

Don't know ☐ 4

Q.59 How long has your household lived at this address? Code one only

Less than 5 years ☐ 1

5 to 9 years ☐ 2

10 to 14 years ☐ 3

15 years or more ☐ 4

Q.60 Is your home . . .

Read out and code one only

Rented from Local Authority ☐ 1

Shared ownership (part rented / part owned) ☐ 2

Rented from Housing Association / Registered Social Landlord ☐ 3

Rented from Private Landlord ☐ 4

Rented with job / business ☐ 5

Owner occupied with mortgage ☐ 6

Owner occupied without mortgage ☐ 7

Other (please state below) ☐ 95

Q.61 How many of the following forms of transport are there in your household?

Read out and write in number

Cars designed/adapted for people with disabilities ☐

All other cars/light vans ☐

Large vans/lorries ☐

Motor cycles/mopeds ☐

Cycles ☐

Q.62 Do you or others in your household use the internet . . . ? Read out and code all that apply

At home ☐ 1 At work ☐ 2 Elsewhere ☐ 3 Do not use ☐ 4 (Go To Q.64)

Q.63 Does anyone in your household use the internet for shopping?

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

ASK ALL

Q.64 How would you describe your ethnic background? Showcard 24 and code one only

a) White

British ☐ 1

Irish ☐ 2

Any other White background
(Please tick & write in below) ☐ 3

d) Black or Black British

Caribbean ☐ 9

African ☐ 10

Any other Black background
(Please tick & write in below) ☐ 11

b) Mixed

White and Black Caribbean ☐ 4

White and Black African ☐ 5

White and Asian ☐ 6

Any other mixed background
(Please tick & write in below) ☐ 7

e) Asian or Asian British

Indian ☐ 12

Pakistani ☐ 13

Bangladeshi ☐ 14

Any other Asian background
(Please tick & write in below) ☐ 15

c) Chinese

☐ 8

f) Other ethnic group
(Please tick & write in below)

☐ 96

THANK YOU FOR YOUR HELP IN COMPLETING THIS QUESTIONNAIRE. YOUR EXPERIENCES AND VIEWS ARE VERY IMPORTANT TO THE CITY COUNCIL WHEN CONSIDERING ITS POLICIES AND PLANS FOR SHOPPING CENTRES AND LEISURE FACILITIES IN BIRMINGHAM.

ALL INFORMATION COLLECTED WILL BE REGISTERED UNDER THE DATA PROTECTION ACT.

To verify that you have taken part in this survey and that I have accurately recorded your comments, please could you sign the following statement for me?:

I confirm that this interview has been conducted in a proper manner and that the interviewer has accurately recorded the information I have provided

Name _____

Signature _____

1673595668

Page 11 of 11



Leisure
Birmingham

2004