



Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all participants who have taken part in this study. We are particularly appreciative towards the staff involved in managing and delivering the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme for their time and assistance. We also acknowledge the major contribution made by people from across the Clay Country region who gave their time to tell us about their experiences of taking part in project activities.

This evaluation reports results from research commissioned by Groundwork South to evaluate the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme. This work was undertaken by Deborah Rylands with support from colleagues in the Communities Team.

Interactivity

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Contacts

For further information about this report and the evaluation contact:

Debs Rylands	CVA Torbay
For and on Behalf of Groundwork in Devon & Cornwall	11 Castle Road
(An operating area of Groundwork South)	Torquay
07871 343872	TQ1 3BB

For more information on the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme project, please contact

Jan Phillips

janice.phillips@groundwork.org.uk

Phone: 01726 701 36

Mobile: 07881 359 381

LOCAL ACTION FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES PROGRAMME



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Introduction

Overview of the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme Evaluation

The Clay Country Greenspaces Programme is a project funded by the Cornwall Development Company as part of the Local Action for Rural Communities Programme. Local Action for Rural Communities is part of the Rural Development Programme for England, a European funded programme running from 2009 to 2013.

This European investment is about improving the quality of life in rural areas and promoting diversification of the rural economy. The budget is channelled through the 'Leader' community-led approach to development, which is called Local Action in the South West.

Rural Development Programme for England

This project is part financed by the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development 2007-2013: Europe investing in rural areas. In England, the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development 2007-2013 is delivered through the Rural Development Programme for England (RDPE).

It is an important part of the Common Agricultural Policy and helps create genuinely sustainable farming, forestry and food sectors, whilst bringing wider benefits for the economy, the environment and rural communities. It is the European Union's major investment route for protecting and enhancing the environment while securing a range of public benefits for society.

Defra is the Managing Authority and is delivered in the region by Defra, Natural England and the Forestry Commission

About Clay Country Greenspaces Programme

This report focusses upon the Clay Country Greenspaces Programmes projects delivered with local groups and organisations facilitated by Groundwork South and, formerly, Groundwork South West.

Support began in June 2010 from Groundwork South West until May 2012. Following the administration of the organisation, this support reconvened from July 2012 from Groundwork South, with the re-employment of the Development worker to ensure continuation of delivery of the projects.

The agreed project specification was:

Employment of an officer to work with community groups in the Clay Country to help deliver environmental improvements in their areas and to work with community groups to provide them with the knowledge, skills and support to develop and progress their ideas for improvements to greenspaces in their neighbourhood. This project will improve the quality of rural life through improvements to the local environment and provision of better public open spaces.

Clay Country Local Area Groups Support

Groundwork South West appointed Jan Phillips as the Clay Country Greenspaces Project Development Worker to provide support

Target beneficiaries primarily include groups and individuals who wish to undertake active involvement to improve the local area for local people, visitors and to benefit the natural and built environment within the Clay Country areas.

The extensive china clay industry has been the backbone for employment opportunities in mid Cornwall with the effect of changing the landscape with extensive sand tips, and of isolating the historically rural moorland settlements from each other, and nearby towns.

Attention to, and funding for, environmental improvements had by-passed the area until recent years. Things have changed with an Ecotown initiative, the coming of the Eden Project, and heathland restoration schemes. In 2010, a specific European fund, the Clay Country Local Action Group, became available in 11 parishes.

The Greenspaces manager has the target of achieving 16 individual projects over 3 years throughout the 11 parishes by providing detailed advice and assistance to the communities to bring in £190,000 external funding (as well as CCLAG grants).

At the same time, people involved in their own schemes are developing more confidence, skills and knowledge that will serve them in organising further improvements with less assistance in the future. An early project to create new allotments was completed in Penwithick in 2011 and during 2012, seven others were fully funded and underway.

These include:

- A £96,000 skatepark in St Dennis,
- A community park upgrade in Roche,
- A small play upgrade in Luxulyan,
- A community play in St Blazey,
- A new easy access route at Par Beach nature reserve,
- Footpath upgrading and uncovering of an industrial tramway in the Luxulyan Valley mining heritage site ,
- An extension to allotments in St Stephen.

A successful allotments management training seminar was held in conjunction with the Rural Business School of Duchy College which was attended by people from all over Cornwall and some from Devon.

The Clay Country Greenspaces Programme aimed to support the development of sustainable volunteer groups undertaking improvements to their local area within the Clay Country Local Area with three overarching aims:

1. Working with community groups in the Clay Country to help deliver environmental improvements in their areas
2. Working with community groups in the Clay Country to provide them with the knowledge, skills and support to develop and progress their ideas for improvements to greenspaces in the neighbourhood
3. Improve the quality of rural life through improvements to the local environment and provision of better public open spaces.

The programme targeted all 11 parishes within the Clay Country Local Area Group region: St Mewan, Treverbyn, Luxulyan, St Blaise, Tywardreath, Lanlivery, Lostwithiel. The region was supported by a Community Greenspace Development Worker based in St Austell.

Aim and Objectives of the Programme Evaluation

1.1 The aim of the evaluation was to find out the extent to which the programme of project support and training interventions enabled hard to reach groups to access and develop greenspaces, both through and beyond the identified projects.

1.2 Specific objectives of the evaluation were to gain an understanding of:

- a) participants' experiences of the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme;
- b) what has worked / what has not worked so well;
- c) barriers to accessing green community members and groups requiring support;
- d) enablers to participation; and
- e) the extent to which the programme achieved an increase in capacity for participants.

The evaluation of the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme was designed to:

- generate learning to inform delivery of the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme;
- assess the extent to which the programme achieves its aims and delivers against wider social agendas;
- identify the journey for each of the community projects, finding both the essence of what the Programme brought and comparing the different models of delivery;
- learn lessons from the delivery of the programme to inform the development of future policy, including highlighting examples of good practice; and
- assess social return on investment (SROI) and provide evidence-based conclusions concerning costs, benefits and cost-effectiveness

During the programme, we have collected a variety of information relating to the delivery of the project, including applicant and participant statistics, perception surveys, worker information, statistics and case study information including achievements and challenges, and common underlying themes in delivery.

Beginning in June 2010, the fieldwork has taken place across two years until September 2013 with the provision of a Community Greenspace Development Worker to work with community groups in the Clay Country to support community groups to develop local greenspaces and to help the groups to develop their capacity to manage future projects. To support this, the Community Greenspace

Development Worker was given the responsibility of sourcing and providing training in line with the needs of the community groups.

We have accessed a variety of evidence including records of Service users registering with projects, interviews and focus groups with beneficiaries, observation, good practice guidelines, a regional survey of practitioners in partner agencies, unit cost analyses and case studies.

Online survey responses were matched with survey responses compiled by the Development Worker for each group in order to demonstrate the perception of the support provided against the groups' perception of support received.

Outcome measures include

- Number of groups supported
- Amount of funding attracted to local projects under the Rural Development Programme
- Training days attended
- Area improved
- Group confidence and ability to continue with related activity

Research design

Given the need to get an in-depth understanding of the impact of the programme on individuals, and the small numbers of participants involved, a qualitative study approach was adopted, focussing on specific interventions and target groups. The aim was to examine participation in each of the projects; due to restraints in gaining feedback from community groups involved, this study was only able to focus on participants from thirteen of the sixteen projects.

Sampling

As there were no sensitivities around the types of people involved with the projects, recruitment to the study was done, on a voluntary basis, by the evaluating officers, who requested willing volunteers.

Requests for participation in online evaluation were sent to the 15 project leads who were currently or previously receiving support from the Development Worker. These requests produced 13 responses. The sample comprised 8 female and 5 male participants. Table 1 provides further detail about the participant sample.

In addition to speaking with project participants at the workshop and fete event, interviews were also conducted with project officers and significant others involved with the project participants, (ie, teachers, youth leaders, parish council staff, councillors and key workers) in order to get a more rounded view of the various project interventions and the benefits to participants.

Consent and ethics

As this study focussed particularly on community volunteer groups, it was not deemed necessary to obtain ethics clearance. This decision was taken because the methods of research were neither experimental nor invasive and would not touch upon sensitive issues that may cause distress to participants.

No individuals involved in fieldwork were young people (under 16) or vulnerable adults, however, all persons handling any personal data have undertaken CRB clearance.

The study was explained to those taking part. Participants were also assured that whilst we would be using the information they provided in the final report, their anonymity would be protected. Personal data was not requested as an essential piece of information and data handling has taken place in line with the Data Protection Act 1998.

Methods of data collection

Research methods included:

- Online questionnaire
- Group workshops
- Feedback fete



Participant research focussed on:

- Mid and Post-project questionnaires – The support offered and received
- Experience of project support – What they liked/disliked, if/how they felt they had benefitted from their experience;
- Future plans – What they intended to do with the skills gained once the project was over by way of projects/plans for the future;

Limitations and challenges of research

- The transition of the programme from Groundwork South West (pre-administration) to Groundwork South with a period of inactivity from May to July 2012 meant that some monitoring data could not be retrieved.
- Requirements of the funder has also meant that in-depth recording on each of the individual projects was not required, leaving little reporting data on the amount of time spent with each group. This has provided some gaps in evidencing financial information and the time spent with specific groups. The outcome of this is an inability to effectively assess the financial viability of such a project.
- Not all projects responded to requests to participate in the survey, however a small number of project groups provided responses from more than one participant. While this adds to the qualitative data and provides a greater wealth of perspective, it was important to ensure that this did not distort the quantitative data requested.
- The diverse nature of the projects and the fact that this was a pilot programme, meant that it was difficult to decide how to evaluate the projects as part of a wider programme, and what the research question should focus on.
- A reluctance to comment upon the support received until the final outcomes of individual projects had been achieved has hampered data collection. However as the study sought to evaluate the support and the confidence of the participants, as opposed to the individual projects, responses prejudiced by individual project outcomes would not have added value to the evaluation.

This was not a longitudinal study; therefore we were unable to track the progress of participating groups. This evaluation has taken place as a cross-sectional study, a snapshot of how a particular set of people, at one point in their project lifespans, felt about the support that they received and participating in the programme.

Summary of Clay Country Greenspace Programme Groups and Projects data included in evaluation

Region	Group type	Project	Project aims
St Blazey	Voluntary or community group	Town to Tide Community Theatre	Theatre productions in open spaces
Treverbyn	Voluntary or community group	Community Garden	Turn abandoned land into a community resource
Par	Voluntary or community group	Par Beach Easy Access	Improvement to physical access to beach nature reserve
Lostwitheal	Voluntary or community group	Lostwitheal Skatepark	Build a skatepark for community use
Luxulyan	Public Sector	Luxulyan Play Area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade play area • Community garden • Green gym activities
St Stephen	Public Sector	St Stephen Allotment extension	Allotment extension
St Stephen	Public Sector	Jubilee Wood Project	Create open space for public to enjoy
St Dennis	Voluntary or community group	St Dennis Jubilee Skate Park	Skate Park Project
Roche	Voluntary or community group	Roche Playing Fields	Path Construction and Environment Improvement
Luxulyan Valley	Voluntary or community group	Carmears Tramway	Path restoration and conservation

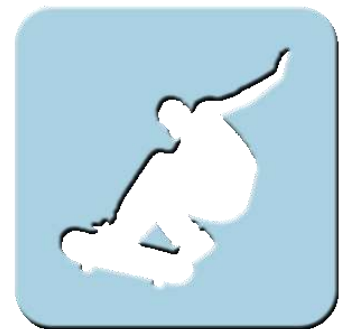
The individual projects span a wide range of activities, including



Play area creation /renovation



Environmental improvement, access and interpretation



Sport parks and areas

Findings:

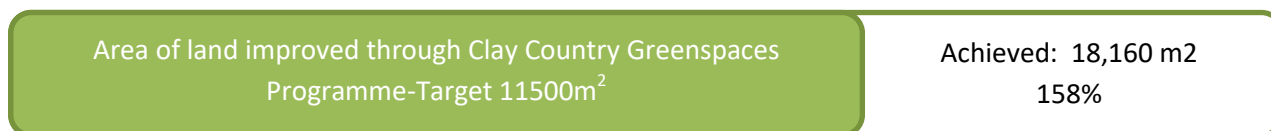
The strong message from the evaluation is that Green Spaces and Sustainable Communities is a success story. Projects contacted for evaluation have frequently been inspiring. Many have successfully hit a spread of targets, delivering excellent community improvements while achieving goals to bring external funding into the Clay Country.

100% of the groups responding to the evaluation surveys have stated that the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme has enabled communities to enjoy improved open spaces. Some have improved the quality of life for local communities while simultaneously offering those same communities training and job opportunities. Others have offered up robust models of community groups, able to carry schemes forward confidently, well beyond their Groundwork South-supported beginnings.

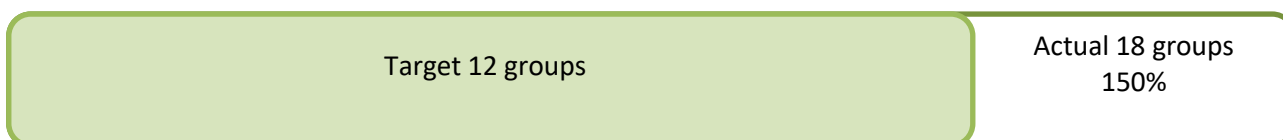
The Development Worker communicated that the proportion of new groups set up is lower than she had anticipated. More time, therefore, has been spent on existing groups which required extensive support to become operational.

Achievements

As of August 2013, the programme enabled in the region of 395 people from the local communities to become involved in improving outdoor spaces in their locality and together, these groups have improved over 18,000 square metres of land in the Clay Country regions against Groundwork South's target of 11,500.



During this time, the programme worked with 18 groups in the Clay Country area, **against an agreed target of 12 groups**, showing a **150% achievement** of target.



The sample respondents demonstrated most working groups consisting of between 8 and 23 people with the mean average being 13 people and 70% of groups consisting of between 8 and 15 people benefiting from the support of the Development Worker.

The Programme supported groups covered 12 separate communities, with groups from: St Dennis, Lostwithiel, Par, St Blazey, Foxhole, St Stephen, Luxulyan, Fraddon, Treverbyn, Luxulyan, Nanpean, and Chapel.

These groups were reached through a variety of outreach activities, including posters, visits to existing groups and parish councils, press releases in the local newspapers and word of mouth via the Clay Country Local Action group.

These groups were visited at site or spoken to by telephone in the first instance to ascertain their ability to partake in the programme.

Ability to take part in the programme was measured upon interest and motivation shown (responses to contact made) and the individual group responses to the conditions of participation) as well as the relevance of the type of project being proposed and their need for support. This evaluation of ability to partake was the sole responsibility of the Clay Country Greenspaces Project Development Worker.

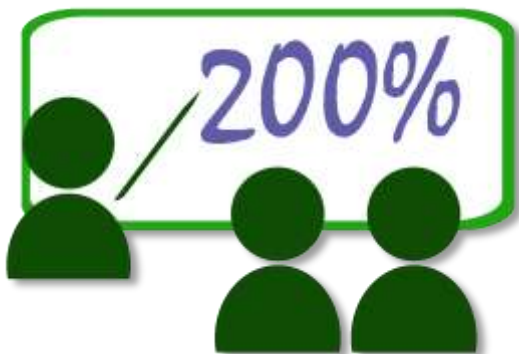
Two (2) projects were approved which did not progress due to a lack of commitment and ability of the group to respond to the advice and support being offered.

Those groups not eligible or appropriate were signposted, as applicable, to organisations such as:

- East Cornwall CVS (no longer operating)
- [Cornwall Neighbourhoods for Change](#)
- [Cornwall Community Foundation](#)
- [Cornwall Council](#)
- [Sensory Trust](#)

Number of people trained

Despite the low number of groups perceiving that formal or informal training had been delivered, p survey responses show that 50 people have received direct training as a result of the project. This is against a target of 25 people trained. This number represents only the training delivered to responding groups and may be assumed to be higher to account for those groups not participating in the evaluation.



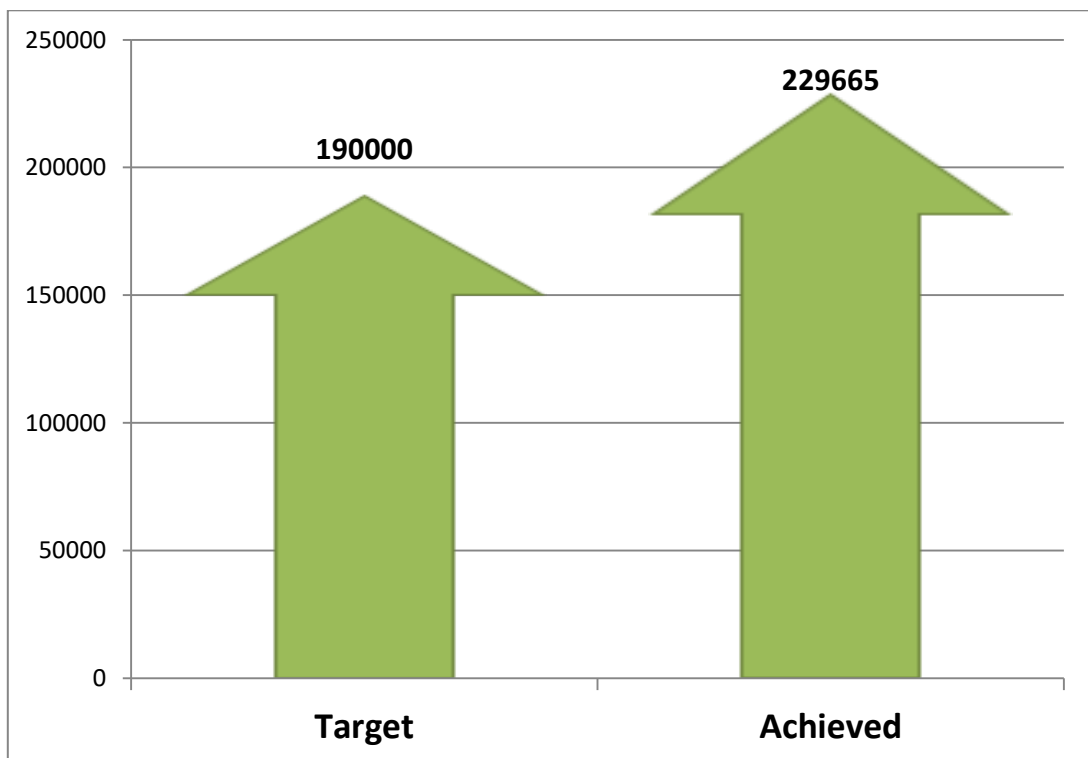
The number of people trained seems not to consider informal training and support or workshops not delivered directly by the Development Worker.

There are no records to support the collection of this information.

External funding attracted to Clay Country Greenspace Projects

The programme target for external funding secured was initially set at £240,000 with Groundwork South West and subsequently reduced to £190,000 on uptake of the programme by Groundwork South due to lost time following Groundwork South's administration.

At July 2013, the reduced target of £190,000 had already been exceeded with the total of external funding received standing at £229,665. It is anticipated that the original target will have been exceeded by September 2013.



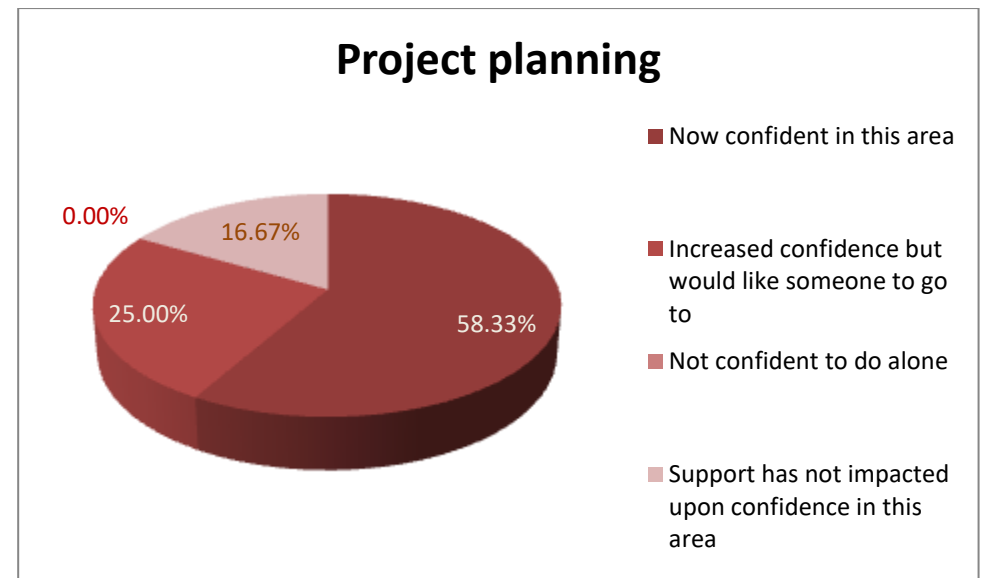
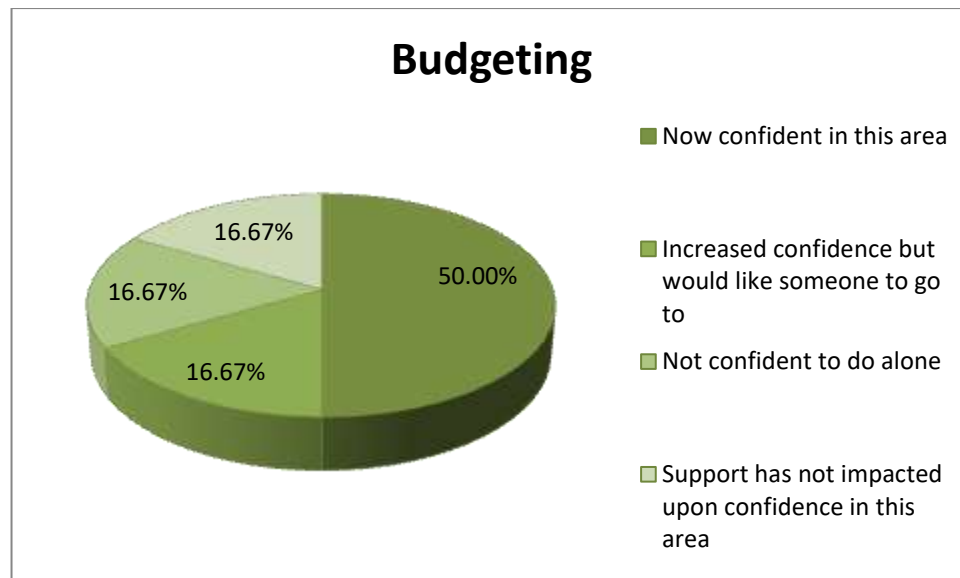
Taking Learning Forward

While 69% of respondents reported that there was no additional support that they would have liked to receive, 50% of respondents also stated that there was no skill that they had gained which they would like to or feel they would be able to share with other groups, if asked.

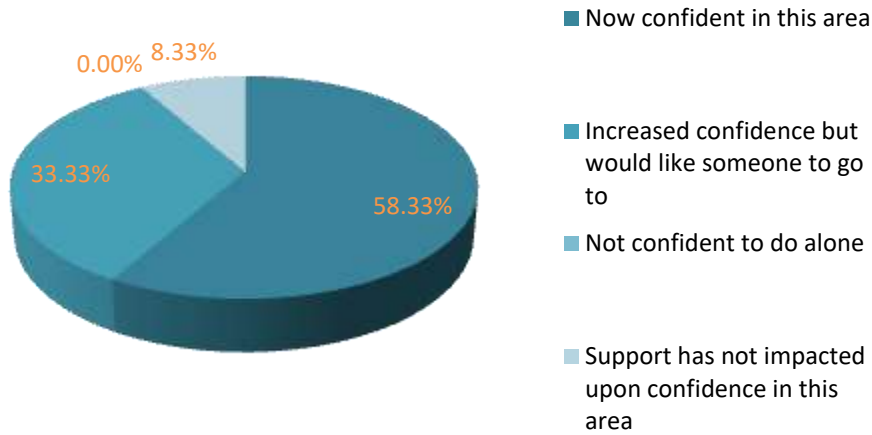
It is unclear whether this demonstrates a lack of confidence in the ability to share this learning or a lack of desire to support other organisations and groups in developing their skills.

The <50% response of now feeling confident to continue in these areas has been consistent across each of the support areas of

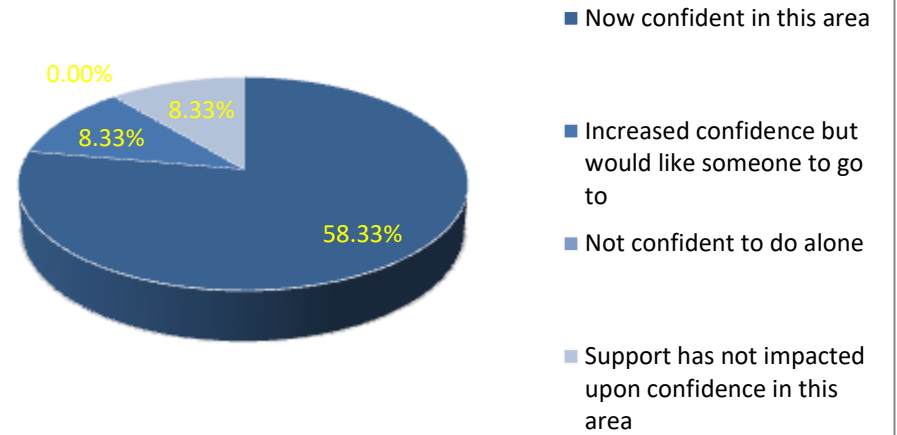
- Budgeting
- Developing funding bids
- Knowing how to gain specialist advice
- Project planning
- Publicising our activities
- Working with partners



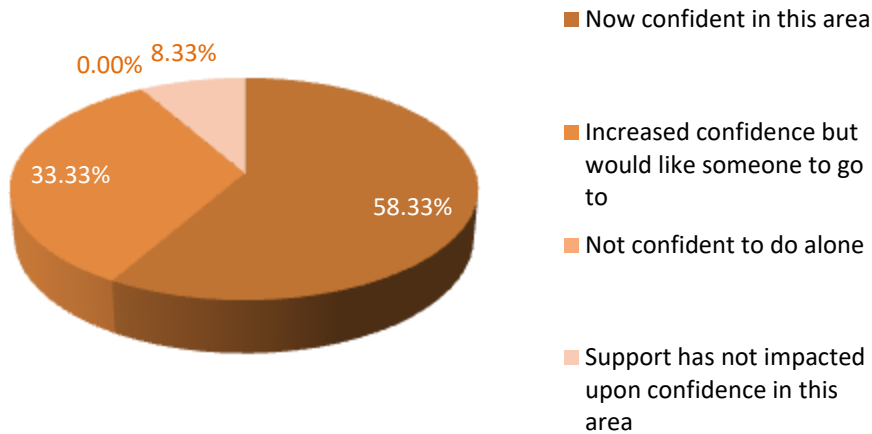
Knowing how to gain specialist advice



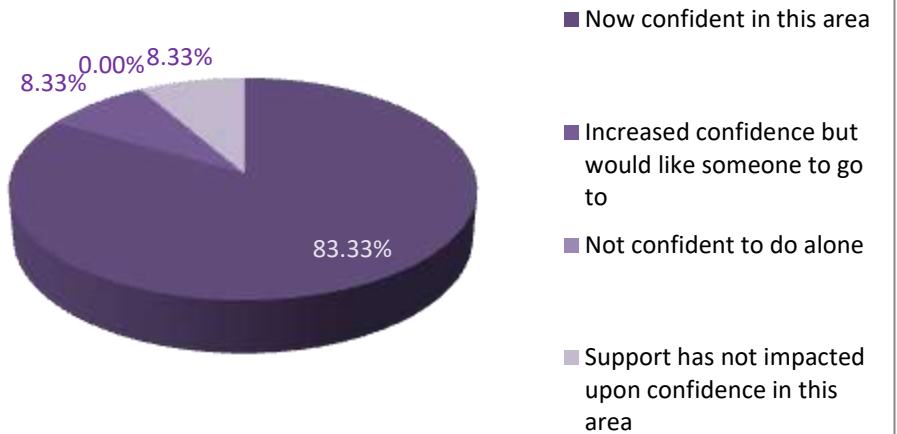
Publicising our activities



Developing funding bids



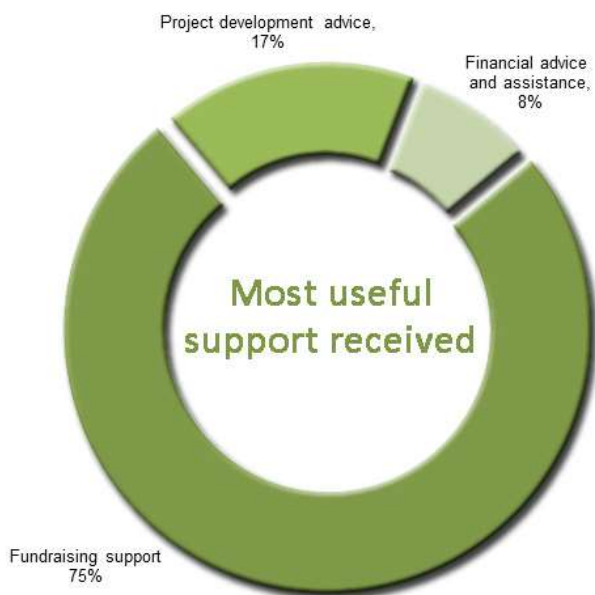
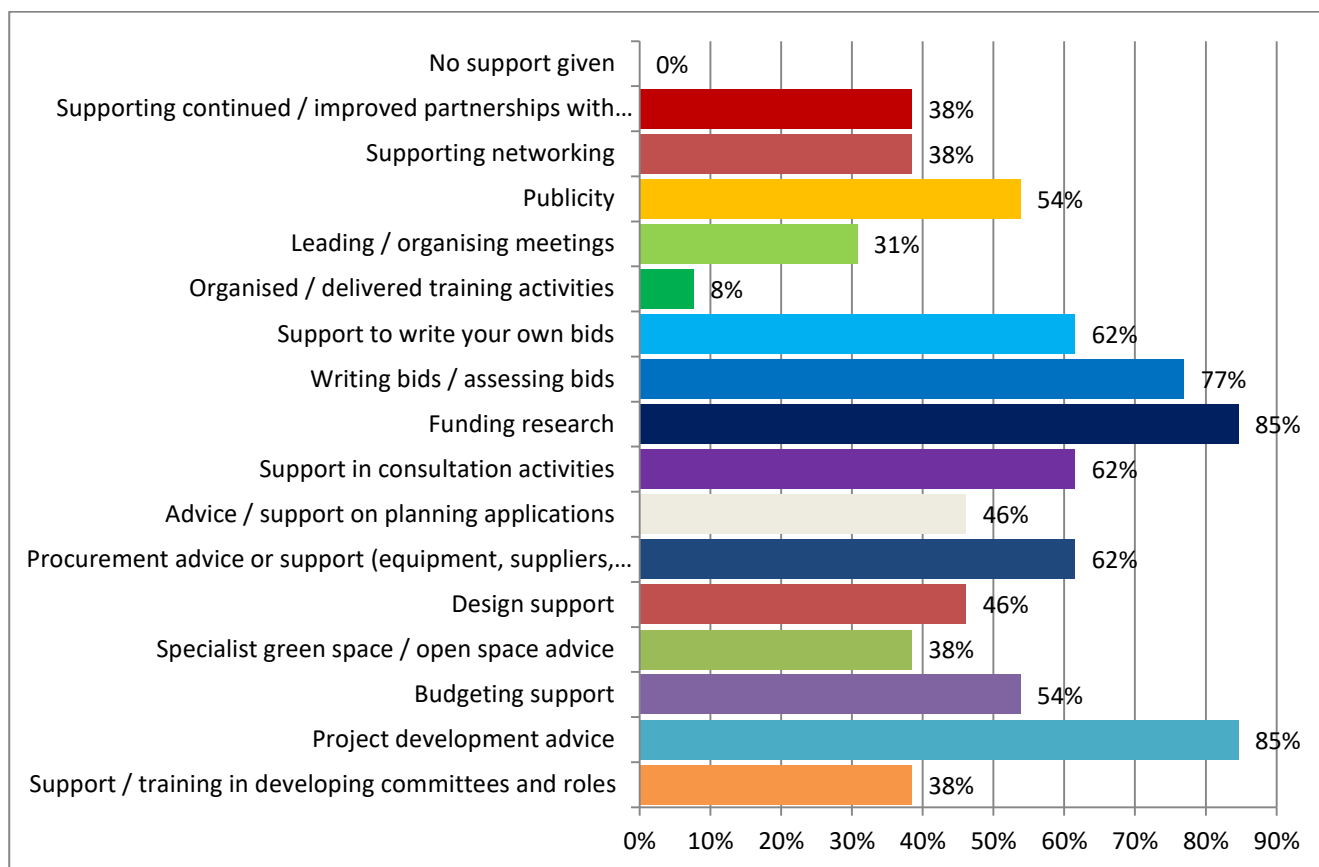
Working with partners



Participating projects showed a clear intention to pool knowledge and skills to enhance local delivery and to develop strategically. Given that this is a complex, developmental initiative, with varied local geographical remits, participating projects demonstrated a clear commitment to learn and grow together to meet evolving need.

Many projects were led by previously created community organisations or by local council leads acting as community anchors for the projects and for local community involvement with community members being supported to act as advocates for the projects.

Support Received by groups



Survey respondents demonstrated that 85% of groups received support in Funding research, however 100% of groups reported receiving some fundraising support across the categories of:

- Funding research
- Support to group to write own bids
- Writing or assessing bids for groups

100% of groups reported that fundraising support was in the top three most useful areas of support given, with 77% of respondents commenting that this was the most useful aspect of support.

Second most useful support received

Bid writing support - guidance in presenting appropriate information required by funders	18%
Advice/support planning application	9%
Networking/partnership support	36%
Specialist green space advice	9%
Procurement of advice and support	18%
Publicity	9%

Third most useful support received	
Fundraising support	27%
Publicity and social media	18%
Project development advice - generally keeping everything on track	9%
Consultation activities	9%
Procurement advice/support	9%
Support in organising committees	
Leading organising meetings	9%
Delivery support	9%

As a result of this support, 92% of respondents stated that they had received funding as a result of the support delivered, with the remaining 8% commenting that the project is in the early stages of delivery but that they expect to receive funding with the support of the Development Worker.



Learning to work together

15% of respondents reported that the most useful support received was project development support while **39% of groups stated that support to develop relationships and partnerships were in the 3 most useful aspects of support.**

Project, relationship and partnership development accounts for a great deal of time spent with the groups and is an important factor for those groups with little experience of developing community projects.

The Development Worker reported that very few of the groups had any previous experience in partnership working and that these skills will be the most useful in ensuring the sustainability of this work in the Clay Country area.

No two groups received the same support and each package of support was tailored to the needs of the individual group.

Survey results demonstrated that 82% of respondents perceived that no formal or informal training was received by their group members. This perception is reflected by the Development Worker's responses for each group. However the support received results clearly demonstrate a wide range of learning outcomes for the groups. If we consider the Collins English Dictionary definition of training: "the process of bringing a person, etc., to an agreed standard of proficiency, etc., by practice and instruction" (Collins, 2003) then we must assume that 100% of participants have actually received training.

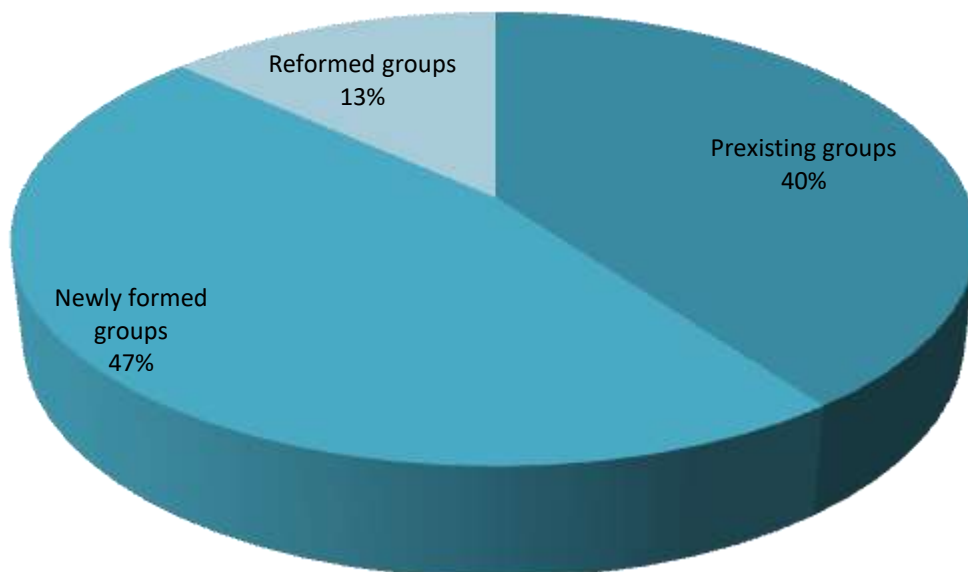
It is the belief of the evaluation team that this demonstrates a lack of clarity within the programme about what activities constitute training and this needs to be established with groups at the initial stage of agreeing the support to be delivered.

Of the eighteen of groups supported, the following nine were newly formed groups or previously existing groups which reformed to take action as a result of the programme.

- St Blazey Reclaimed (constituted)
- St Stephen Allotmenters (run by parish council)
- Penwithick Allotmenters (not a constituted group. Formed of new beneficiaries)
- Par Beach access group- forum (leading formation of Par Beach Management Partnership)
- Clay Country BMX club- racing under own colours but that appears to be all.
- Lost in Play (Reformed - with new committee)
- Treverbyn community garden volunteers, under Community Greenspaces/Growing Together umbrella
- Friends of Lostwithiel skatepark (Reformed)
- St Dennis skatepark - residents' group.

These represent 50% of the groups supported, demonstrating success in attracting individuals within communities to come together to skill share and create opportunities for others in the local area.

New Groups formed



**62% of our projects were delivered by the voluntary and community sector
with the remaining 38% delivered by public sector partners**



Public Sector
38%



Private Sector
0%



Voluntary Sector
62%

**Our project has enabled communities to
enjoy improved open spaces:**

- **92%** of respondents stating that their projects have encouraged more people to get outdoors
- **85%** of projects encouraged more people to get outdoors
- **75%** of projects have engaged people with the natural environment
- **100%** of projects have enabled people to become involved with improving their local community and/or environment

***92% of our projects
encouraged local
community members
to get outdoors and
enjoy natural spaces
in the Clay Country***

Key Findings:

The success of the project involved recruitment of a development worker to engage and support groups and individuals who wanted to improve public facilities and greenspaces within their local communities. The flexibility of the programme is key to this success, with the delivery model able to adapt to the needs of individual groups and communities.

80% of the organisations worked supported have increased skills in developing funding bids

1. The groups reached were not those anticipated. The Development Worker commented that the Organisation had anticipated larger numbers of 'green' projects being progressed, with a large number of projects not falling within this category.

Initial marketing of the programme was not targeted specifically at green projects, therefore those making contact or being signposted will not be aware of the requirements for prospective projects.

2. Local volunteers engaging with existing projects, rather than signing up to carry out their own projects. Feedback from respondents suggests that local individuals and small groups do not have enough time, desire or motivation to run their own projects or lack understanding of the commitment and so would rather be part of a larger, pre-existing organisation where it is considered that less time commitment is required.
3. Salaried staff have been central to project delivery with all projects making extensive use of the Development worker who was able to support flexible delivery and optimise the skill base of a wide range of community volunteers. For many of the groups supported, volunteering is a key aspect of the work that they deliver and this demands a flexible approach by Development Workers to work within volunteers' varying availability and skillsets.
4. Support delivered offered needed to be individually tailored to the needs of the groups and a one size fits all approach would not be sufficient for this model of working. While the groups reported the benefits of the support given in aspects such as project development, partnership building and fundraising support, the important aspects of programme of this nature also include the personal motivational support, group facilitation and peer support that underpins the Clay Country Greenspaces Programme.
5. Individual group members continue to assume sole responsibility for project activity. Involvement of the Development worker has supported the skill base of these members, but further work is required in delegation skills.

Recommendations:

1. Clarity must be delivered at the outset of the programme of work with a group over the outcomes anticipated for the members, including the training and support to be delivered. This would be best delivered in a written agreement between the development worker and the group's representative. This will enable the mapping of outcomes for the group as well as clearer understanding of the support offered and received.
2. Multiple workers offering a wider range of skills, experience and knowledge to benefit the wide range of needs of the groups. While a wide range of support has been delivered, the benefits of multiple part-time workers in the region can reduce costs and increase the range of outputs. This should also aim to provide:
 - 2.1. Development of a hub group which will continue to deliver the support offered through a community group skilled to delivered aspects of the Development Worker's role.
 - 2.2. Creation of resources for groups to support learning:
 - 2.2.1. Handbooks
 - 2.2.2. Sample paperwork, policies and procedures
 - 2.2.3. Website including online forum and training videos
 - 2.2.4. Community forum
3. Encouraging collaboration between these community groups and existing organisations to develop support networks for skill gain, funding opportunities and influencing and negotiation support in gaining further project support.
4. Establishing new groups has been an issue. Very little in the way of initial outreach work was carried out to reach new individuals, instead there was a reliance on the methods which have previously been used which will reach only those already engaged or seeking this type of activity.
5. Concentrated work with groups on delegation, sharing skills and teamwork in order to reduce impact of delivery on sole group members.
 - 5.1. This would also be supported through the development of a skill-sharing community hub consisting of members of supported groups to enable the sharing of learning to new and potential individuals and groups in the area.

Quotes from participants on the support received

“ The service we received on the project was extremely good.

The input of the Support Worker in the areas of funding research, public consultation and developing funding bids was vital to the project.

Without that assistance it is probable that the project would not have proceeded given the limited resources of the Parish Council.”

“ I did find the project more stressful than I anticipated and it was an enormous amount of work for me personally, alongside my full time job. I will wait until I retire before taking on another project.”

“ Without the support worker’s help this project would never have got out of the ground.”

Questions asked in online Survey:

Questions marked * are compulsory.

1. Is your group / organisation: *

Is your group / organisation: Voluntary or Community Group / Charity

Public sector / Government organisation

Private organisation

Other (please specify)

2. With what project(s) did Groundwork's Development Worker support you? *

What is your project name? *

Location of project * :

Your Name:

Your email:

Your telephone number:

No. of people in your group * :

Your role in the group:

Nature of the project (i.e. skate park, path construction, etc) *:

3. What support have you received from the Development Worker? Please tick all applicable. *

- Support / training in developing committees and roles
- Project development advice
- Budgeting support
- Specialist green space / open space advice
- Design support
- Procurement advice or support (equipment, suppliers, consultants etc)
- Advice / support on planning applications
- Support in consultation activities
- Funding research
- Writing bids / assessing bids
- Support to write your own bids
- Organised / delivered training activities
- Leading / organising meetings
- Publicity
- Supporting networking
- Supporting continued / improved partnerships with other organisations
- No support given Other (please specify)

4. Which 3 aspects of the support given were the most useful? How were they useful?*

5. Have you received funding as a result of the support given by the Development Worker?

Yes or No

6. If so, how much?

7. How many people received training as a result of the support given by the Development Worker? *

N^o of people undertaking any kind of workshop, formal or informal training as a result of participation with the project:

If none, Why was this? i.e. not needed, no relevant training available, no time to train, not interested in training, etc:

8. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? *

Options:	strongly agree	agree	slightly agree	neither agree or disagree	slightly disagree	disagree	strongly disagree
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I / my group is in a stronger position to work on future projects / further development of this project as a result of the support received from the Development Worker

I / our group is capable of developing future funding bids as a result of the support received

It was easy to access the support required

Our Development Worker had a good understanding of my / my group's needs

Our project will make a lasting difference to the local community

Our project has enabled communities to enjoy improved open spaces

Our project has given people more things to do in their spare time

Our project has encouraged more people to take up physical activity

Our project has encouraged more people to get outdoors

Our project has engaged people with the natural environment

Our project has enabled people to become involved with improving their local community and/or environment

Our community has been improved as a result of the project

Our project would not have been possible without the support of the Development Worker

9. How confident are you, following the support given by your development worker, in the following:*

	Highly confident (can continue without further support in this area)	Confident (Could do this, but would like someone to look over the final product)	Slightly confident (definitely need continued support but happy to have a go)	Not very confident (I don't think I could do this myself)	Very nervous – The support has made no difference
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Elements:

Budgeting	Project planning	Knowing how to gain specialist advice
Developing funding bids	Publicising our activities	Working with partners

10. Further and future support (please enter none if not applicable)*

- What support would you like to have received which was not available?
- What additional support do you need to be able to take projects forward in the future?
- Is there any aspect of the support given that you would like to or feel you would be able to share with other groups, if asked?

Your comments on the service you received: