

# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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# **CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY**

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

The Strategy has been developed from research and analysis of open space provision within Craven (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park). This information has been gathered in the previous Assessment Report, which details the results of a street survey, the quality and distribution of open space typologies and the consultation results.

Craven District Council (CDC) commissioned the study in December 2003. The principal research was carried out between January 2004 and March 2004.

The Strategy and Action Plan sets out a vision over the next 10 years for CDC and its partners in relation to the provision and improvement of open space provision within the Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park).

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## **2. A STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR OPEN SPACE IMPROVEMENTS**

### **2.1 Introduction**

The following section provides a framework for CDC and partners to maintain and improve open space provision, within Craven District outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park, and work towards the local standards target.

### **2.2 Aim**

The aims of the strategy and action plan are to:

- ❑ Lead CDC forward in prioritising strategic sites for the enhancement and development of open space.
- ❑ Steer CDC towards funding agencies that can aid this process.
- ❑ Provide information, which can be used in future planning guidance.

### **2.3 General objectives**

#### *1. Provide safe facilities for the public's use:*

- ❑ To create a framework which allows various agencies to assess their play equipment.
- ❑ To ensure that new recreational sites are overlooked by housing where possible.
- ❑ Adequate lighting should be present on open space sites where relevant.
- ❑ Secure by Design principles should be adopted in planning new facilities and improving existing facilities.

#### *2. Increase access to open sites:*

- ❑ Locate new sites near public transport hubs.
- ❑ Increase public transport links to large sites, especially at weekends and during the summer.
- ❑ Increase the number of signs advertising open spaces to increase public awareness.
- ❑ Disabled access to local service centre and District centre sites needs to be increased in order to enable disabled persons to utilise these facilities by meeting and moving beyond DDA requirements.

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### *3. Improve communications and marketing regarding open space sites.*

- ❑ A leaflet or an addition to the CDC website should be created, which provides details of open space provision under each typology. The contact details of parish councils, local action groups and civic societies so that new and old residents are aware of whom to contact if they wanted to, for example, lease an allotment.
- ❑ Department managers should also be involved in the promotion of open space use within the local community.

### *4. Work in partnership.*

This follows the corporate objective to work 'proactively and effectively with the private, public and voluntary sectors. In the case of open space these partners will include with partners to improve open space provision. e.g. English Nature, Countryside Agency, Sustrans, Environment Agency, North Yorkshire County Council and parish councils.

### *5. Evaluate the current use of sites in relation to population demographics.*

### *6. An ageing population should be recognised within the creation and improvement of open space.*

- ❑ Larger sites should cater for people with decreased mobility.
- ❑ More chairs and railings need to be located throughout larger sites.
- ❑ Paths with quality surfaces are needed to ease walking and differing materials should be used to differentiate steps and obstructions.
- ❑ Where opportunities exist, safe routes to open space sites should be created from dwellings catering for the elderly.
- ❑ Proximity to teenage facilities should be considered in the improvements of existing sites and the planning of new open spaces.

### *7. Areas for teenage provision should be identified across the District.*

- ❑ To develop a network of outdoor recreational facilities for teenagers within the District.
- ❑ Opportunities to increase the numbers of MACAs, youth shelters, skateboarding/ BMX facilities should be taken, especially at sites where other play facilities for younger children exist.
- ❑ These facilities should be overlooked and lit where possible.

### *8. Efforts should be made to increase the number of community groups/ friends of groups connected to open space sites.*

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- ❑ Agencies should be working with local groups to increase the number of volunteers involved with open space sites.
  - ❑ Volunteers should be educated on how to maintain these sites effectively.
  - ❑ A forum needs to be put into action where these groups can network, increase their skills and provide a 'ready made' consultation group.
  - ❑ Department managers within CDC should support this type of partnership working and promote it within their section.
9. *The quality of provision in the District should be sustained and improved where appropriate.*
10. *The District's biodiversity should be evaluated in line with the regions forthcoming Biodiversity Action Plan.*
11. *Aim to increasing the quality of life and health of Craven residents through open space improvements. This objective supports the corporate priority to protect and enhance the environment, in order to maintain a healthy and high quality environment.*
12. *To create formal arrangements between CDC and parish councils/meetings with regards to land management and maintenance.*
13. *To secure provision through legal agreements and the delivery of commuted sums for new recreational provision or upgrading of existing facilities and maintenance of open space, when housing developments occur in the District.*

This study aims to support three aims included in Craven's Community Strategy these include the creation of:

- ❑ Sustainable communities.
- ❑ Good health and social well being.
- ❑ A quality environment.

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## 3. PLANNING OBJECTIVES

### 3.1 Introduction

The following objectives and guidelines aim to provide a thorough method, which enables CDC to gain Section 106 funding from new housing developments within the Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park) in relation to open spaces.

The document sets out the methods for Section 106 contribution in each analysis area and aspires to offer the developer three options:

1. On site provision of open space
2. Off site provision of open space.
3. Payment of a commuted sum towards new provision or upgrading of existing provision within the analysis area related to the application site.

A minimum site size has also been set, which is detailed in the report.

Planning obligations will be assessed in accordance with PPG17 paragraph 33.

#### ***Planning Obligations***

**33.** Planning obligations should be used as a means to remedy local deficiencies in the quantity or quality of open space, sports and recreational provision. Local authorities will be justified in seeking planning obligations where the quantity or quality of provision is inadequate or under threat, or where new development increases local needs. It is essential that local authorities have undertaken detailed assessments of needs and audits of existing facilities, and set appropriate local standards in order to justify planning obligations.

### 3.2 Developments providing provision

It is expected that all new residential developments, independent of size or the number of dwellings will need to provide funding towards open space provision/enhancement.

This provision may take the form of new areas for open space use and it is essential that all new provision provided by the developer is large enough to cater for its intended use, is appropriately sited, designed and practical to maintain. Equal access to the facility needs to be taken into account, with specific regard to disabled persons. Safety and security issues are also important.

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The quality and/or access to existing open space may be enhanced when existing recreational space exists within the analysis area of the proposed residential development.

## 3.3 Exemptions

The following developments will be exempt from providing Section 106 contributions:

- Rest homes\*
- Nursing homes\*
- Replacement dwellings
- Extensions
- Residential annexes
- Renewal of non expired planning permissions (at time of submission).

It is understood that these dwellings will provide private garden facilities for their residents with restricted public access for security purposes.

Apartment developments and one bedroom dwellings should provide financial contributions towards open space with an exception of play provision. Apartments generally have one or two bedrooms and tend to be marketed to adults without children. They are therefore unlikely to increase the need for play provision in an area but they will increase the need for other open space facilities. Contributions should therefore be paid towards the development of this provision.

## 3.4 Different typologies of open space and their groupings

Open space typologies have been grouped under four headings in order to allow realistic standards to be created and provide flexibility in the use of an 'area leisure development pot'. Several typologies provide a similar function and can therefore be classified together, e.g., green corridors and semi/natural greenspaces. This grouping of typologies is demonstrated in the table below.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Formal</b>	<b>Informal</b>	<b>Play provision</b>	<b>Outdoor sports pitches</b>
Typologies	Parks and gardens	Natural and semi natural greenspaces.	Provision for children and young people	Outdoor playing pitches.



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	Allotments, community gardens and city farms.	Green corridors		
	Civic spaces	Amenity greenspaces		
	Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds			

Definitions of the open space typologies and their uses have been identified within PPG17. The primary functions, and thus definitions, of these typologies are listed below.

### **PPG17 Definitions of open space typologies**

*Parks and gardens* – Accessible high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.

*Natural and semi natural greenspaces* – Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.

*Green corridors* – Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel opportunities for wildlife migration.

*Amenity greenspace* – Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.

*Outdoor playing pitches* – Participation in outdoor sport such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside and water sports.

*Provision for children and young people* – Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.

*Allotments, community gardens and city farms* – Opportunities for those people who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social interaction.

*Cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds* – Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.

*Civic spaces* - Civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.

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## 3.5 The creation and use of standards

Standards for open space provision have been created in relation to access and quantity. Local standards measure the quantity of space per 1000 people and can demonstrate where there is a surplus or deficiency of provision. However this standard does not show the pattern of provision in the analysis area.

Catchment standards have therefore been created to measure access to provision. Mapping these standards demonstrates the quality of access to these sites.

In this study catchments set by the Greater London Authority have been used as they are highlighted for use within PPG17 guidance. These are detailed below.

Maps and tables created in the assessment report and strategy analyse access to provision by settlement, whilst incorporating these standards.

<i>Open space typology</i>	<i>Regional significance (over 400 ha)</i>	<i>Metropolitan significance (60-400ha)</i>	<i>District significance (20 – 60 ha)</i>	<i>Local significance</i>
Parks and gardens	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Natural/semi natural greenspaces	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Green corridors	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Amenity greenspace	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Provision for children and young people	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Allotments	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Cemeteries	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Civic spaces	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m

Local standards for recreational provision have been created by the NPFA, through the creation of a Six Acre Standard. This comprises of 6 acres (2.43ha) of open space per 1000 population. In order to relate to the various types of recreation the standard has been split into three groups:

- Pitch and non pitch outdoor sports facilities 1.8ha/1000.

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- Casual play space 0.5ha/1000.
- Children’s equipped play areas 0.3ha/1000.

There is currently an absence of official open space standards or models upon which to base standards. After reviewing various open space strategies it was determined that the standard for formal and informal provision should be 1.6ha/1000. (Several local authorities have used this figure across the country).

However, the NPFA casual play space standard has been included in the informal open space standard, as this grouping includes amenity greenspace. A local standard of 2.1ha/1000 is thus created.

The local standard for pitch and non-pitch provision has been created based on the 1991 Sport England Playing Pitch Strategy Methodology that is a local demand based, qualitative assessment as well as the February 2003 revised methodology, ‘Towards A Level Playing Field’. This focuses on supply and demand analysis, team generation rates and qualitative capacity of sites. It provides a local standard that is more relevant to Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park).

In summary, the following standards will be adopted throughout the study unless provision is greater than the standard:

Local standards for use within Craven District.

<b>Open space group</b>	<b>Formal space.</b> <b>Source: LAs.</b>	<b>open</b> <b>Other</b>	<b>Informal space</b> <b>Source: LAs and NPFA.</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Children’s equipped play areas</b> <b>Source: NPFA.</b>	<b>Pitch and non pitch sports provision.</b> <b>Source NPFA.</b>
Standard	1.6ha/1000		2.1ha/1000		0.3ha/1000	2.71ha/1000

## 3.6 Minimum site size

New open space provision should be created that meets the minimum size requirements in order to create opportunities for valuable recreation. The table below demonstrates the minimum size for each category of open space. These figures have been developed through the use of national sources and KKP’s experience in the open space and outdoor sports domain.

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<i>Group typology</i>	<i>Minimum space requirement (ha)</i>	<i>Source of information</i>
Formal	0.4	KKP
Informal	0.4	KKP
Children's Play Provision	0.04	NPFA
Outdoor playing pitches	0.2 (Mini football)	NPFA

If the development is small and contributions do not total the amount needed to meet these minimum site sizes, contributions should be added to the area leisure development pot. Further explanation of the "area leisure development pot" recommended approach to provision is provided in section 3.11 of this document.

### 3.7 Current and local standards

The table below demonstrates the local and current standards by analysis area. The current standard is the amount of provision per 1000 people. The local standard is an aspirational target, which depicts the amount of provision needed per 1000 people.

In some cases the amount of provision exceeds the aspirational targets set. This is the case for informal provision, in particular. The rural nature of Craven ensures that there is a large amount of informal provision in the area. This land should be protected to ensure the rural nature of the area is preserved and to sustain/increase the current level of tourism in the area. This is also similar for the pitch and non-pitch provision in the Settle sub area where the actual provision exceeds the aspirational targets. This provision, however, is being well utilised and any closure of facilities would be detrimental to the formal sports club in the area. Where the current standards are below the local standard it is paramount that CDC work towards improving the quality of the existing provision to increase capacity. In an area such as Craven, it is difficult to increase the formal sports provision therefore the protection of existing facilities is important for the continuing development of sport.

The size of closed/restricted access sites is also provided in order to establish how these sites could be used to increase the current standard

The tables also demonstrate access to this provision by settlement. Access to provision has been determined from the catchment mapping in Appendix One. Access has been rated adequate when the settlement is covered within the catchment areas of facilities.

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Poor access has been determined when the settlement is not within the catchment area of a facility.

(The Yorkshire Dales National Park was not included in the open spaces assessment although it was in the pitch and non-pitch assessment therefore a table has been included detailing the local standards for this analysis area relating to the outdoor sports provision.)

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### North Craven

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Group Typology</b>	<b>Closed/ Restricted (ha)</b>	<b>Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Group Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Local Standard</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Parks and Gardens	Formal	0	0.22	0.7	1.6	Increase provision.
Cemeteries	Formal	0	0.18			
Allotments	Formal	0	0			
Civic Space	Formal	0	0.02			
Semi/Natural	Informal	0.43	13.52	15.69	2.1	Maintain and increase quality of existing provision. Protect existing provision but evaluate its typology in specific cases.
Green Corridor	Informal	0	1.95			
Amenity Greenspace	Informal	0	0.22			
Equipped play provision	Equipped play provision	0	0.06	0.06	0.3	Increase provision
Outdoor sport facilities	Outdoor sports facilities		2.82	N/A	2.7	Maintain and protect the quality of the existing provision.

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Settle sub area

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Group Typology</b>	<b>Closed/ Restricted (ha)</b>	<b>Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Group Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Local Standard</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Parks and Gardens	Formal	0	0.02	0.41	1.6	Increase provision
Cemeteries	Formal	0.2	0.3			
Allotments	Formal	1.87	0			
Civic Space	Formal	0	0.09			
Semi/Natural	Informal	0	6.41	6.81	2.1	Maintain and increase quality of existing provision. Protect existing provision but evaluate its typology in specific cases.
Green Corridor	Informal	0	0.04			
Amenity Greenspace	Informal	0	0.36			
Equipped play provision	Equipped play provision	0.02	0.38	0.38	0.3	Maintain and increase quality of existing provision. Protect existing provision but evaluate its typology in specific cases.
Outdoor sport facilities	Outdoor sports facilities		4.75	N/A	2.7	Maintain and protect the quality of the existing provision.

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<b>Typology</b>	<b>Group Typology</b>	<b>Closed/ Restricted (ha)</b>	<b>Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Group Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Local Standard</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Parks and Gardens	Formal	0	1.1	1.33	1.6	Maintain and increase quality of existing provision. Protect existing provision but evaluate its typology in specific cases.
Cemeteries	Formal	0.96	0.15			
Allotments	Formal	3.65	0			
Civic Space	Formal	0	0.08			
Semi/Natural	Informal	13.06	4.52	5.33	2.1	Maintain and increase quality of existing provision. Protect existing provision but evaluate its typology in specific cases.
Green Corridor	Informal	0.2	0.46			
Amenity Greenspace	Informal	1.66	0.35			
Equipped play provision	Equipped play provision	0	0.88	0.88	0.3	Maintain and increase quality of existing provision. Protect existing provision but evaluate its typology in specific cases.
Outdoor sport facilities	Outdoor sports facilities		2.52	N/A	2.7	Maintain and protect the quality of the existing provision.

*Skipton sub area*



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### South Craven

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Group Typology</b>	<b>Closed/ Restricted (ha)</b>	<b>Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Group Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Local Standard</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Parks and Gardens	Formal	0	0.29	0.68	1.6	Increase provision
Cemeteries	Formal	0.2	0.39			
Allotments	Formal	3.91	0			
Civic Space	Formal	0	0			
Semi/Natural	Informal	0.7	0.05	12.42	2.1	Maintain and increase quality of existing provision. Protect existing provision but evaluate its typology in specific cases.
Green Corridor	Informal	0	12.24			
Amenity Greenspace	Informal	0	0.13			
Equipped play provision	Equipped play provision	0	0.9	0.09	0.3	Increase provision
Outdoor sport facilities	Outdoor sports facilities		2.31	N/A	2.7	Maintain and protect the quality of the existing provision.

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### Yorkshire Dales National Park

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Group Typology</b>	<b>Closed Restricted (ha)</b>	<b>Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Group Current Standard (open sites only ha/1000)</b>	<b>Local Standard</b>	<b>Outcome</b>
Outdoor sports facilities	Outdoor sports facilities		2.55	N/A	2.7	Maintain and protect the quality of the existing provision.

### Access to provision in North Craven

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Parks and Garden</b>	<b>Semi Natural Green - spaces</b>	<b>Green Corridors</b>	<b>Amenity Green-space</b>	<b>Provision for children and Young People</b>	<b>Allotment</b>	<b>Cemetery</b>	<b>Civic Spaces</b>
Ingleton	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Poor
High Bentham	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Adequate
Burton in Lonsdale	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Poor
Clapham	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Newby	Poor	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Low Bentham	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor

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*Access to provision in Settle sub area.*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Parks and Garden</b>	<b>Semi Natural Green-spaces</b>	<b>Green Corridor</b>	<b>Amenity Green-space</b>	<b>Provision for children and Young People</b>	<b>Allotment</b>	<b>Cemetery</b>	<b>Civic Spaces</b>
Settle	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
Giggleswick	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Poor
Hellifield	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor
Rathmell	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Poor
Long Preston	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Wigglesworth	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor

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*Access to provision in Skipton sub area*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Parks and Garden</b>	<b>Semi Natural Green - spaces</b>	<b>Green Corridors</b>	<b>Amenity Green-space</b>	<b>Provision for children and Young People</b>	<b>Allotment</b>	<b>Cemetery</b>	<b>Civic Spaces</b>
Skipton	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
Gargrave	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Poor
Embsay	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Poor
Halton East	Poor	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Draughton	Poor	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor
East/West Marton	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Adequate
Thornton in Craven	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Adequate
Coniston Cold	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Carleton	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Poor

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### *Access to provision in South Craven*

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Parks and Gardens</b>	<b>Semi Natural Green - spaces</b>	<b>Green Corridors</b>	<b>Amenity Green-space</b>	<b>Provision for children and Young People</b>	<b>Allotment</b>	<b>Cemetery</b>	<b>Civic Spaces</b>
Glusburn /Cross Hills	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Poor
Sutton	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor
Cononley	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Poor
Bradley	Poor	Adequate	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Poor
Cowling	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor
Lothersdale	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Farnhill/ Kildwick	Poor	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Adequate	Poor	Poor	Poor

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## 3.8 Land provision per dwelling

A local standard demonstrates how much land is required per 1000 people. It is therefore possible to divide this figure in order to create an amount of land per person.

e.g., A local standard of 1.6ha/1000 can be divided to create 16m<sup>2</sup> of land per person.

This figure can be used to calculate Section 106 contributions when estimates are created for the number of people living within one house. The table below demonstrates that two persons are likely to live in a two-bedroom house. In order to increase the amount of provision or sustain the current standard of quantity and quality, 16 m<sup>2</sup> of formal provision must be contributed per person.

The table below also demonstrates how open space financial contributions will be split by group typology and what the total amount of land provided per dwelling type should be. There is no financial contribution for play provision required for the development of one bedroom housing, as it assumed children would not live in this type of dwelling.

<b>Size of Dwelling</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>Formal Provision (m<sup>2</sup> per dwelling)</b>	<b>Informal Provision (m<sup>2</sup> per dwelling)</b>	<b>Play provision (m<sup>2</sup> per dwelling)</b>	<b>Outdoor sports provision</b>	<b>Total</b>
1 bed	1	16	21	0	27	<b>64m<sup>2</sup></b>
2 bed	2	32	42	6	54	<b>134m<sup>2</sup></b>
3 bed	3	48	63	9	81	<b>201m<sup>2</sup></b>
4+ bed	4	64	84	12	108	<b>268m<sup>2</sup></b>

e.g., A two bedroom house would provide funding or developments worth the following:

- 32m<sup>2</sup> of formal provision.
- 42m<sup>2</sup> of informal provision.
- 6m<sup>2</sup> of play provision.
- 54m<sup>2</sup> of playing pitch provision.

***Totalling 134m<sup>2</sup> of open space provision.***

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## 3.9 Location of open space provision

Open space provision can be provided either on or off site:

### *a) On site provision*

Wherever possible the open space requirement should be provided on site, as it is usually the most practical way to serve the recreational need of new housing development. On site provision is an option in areas where:

- There is a deficiency in the type of open space within the analysis area and settlement.
- Developments are large enough to create their own demand for facilities and the sum of contributions will be large enough to create a site greater than the following minimum size for the different categories of open space:
  - Children's play provision 0.04ha.
  - Formal provision 0.4ha
  - Informal provision 0.4ha
  - Outdoor playing pitches 0.2ha

Thresholds for on site development have been set at twenty dwellings due to the financial contributions needed to meet minimum site requirements. Developers will be required to maintain the public open space provided on their sites for a period of twelve months from satisfactory completion, and as a condition to any approval, must enter into a legal agreement with the Council for the future maintenance of the site for a ten year period. CDC will then proceed to distribute this funding to a group or organisation to carry out site maintenance, e.g. parish council, grounds maintenance company.

### *b) Off site provision*

The creation/enhancement of off site provision is an option when:

- There is demand in the analysis area and settlement for new provision or the enhancement of existing provision.
- The development does not contain housing, which will create a financial contribution large enough to create open space of the minimum size.

Off site provision can be in the form of new provision of open space or upgrading of existing open spaces off site. If it is not possible to provide the various types of open space at functional and maintainable sizes and dimensions, then developers may offer a sum towards the new provision or upgrading of existing off site open space by way of a

## **CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY**

commuted sum. Payment of commuted sums will only be appropriate provided they can be targeted to sites with deficiencies within the same sub area as the proposed development. Fifteen per cent of commuted payments will be set aside for the maintenance of the development and a budget for open space expansion. Commuted sums would be directed to a particular “area leisure development pot” in order to deal with deficiencies in open space provision within a specific sub area. The “area leisure development pot” approach to directing commuted sums is explained within the methods below.

### **3.10 Methods of securing open space provision**

The options below provide CDC with a number of choices in terms of achieving on site provision and the collection of commuted sums for off site provision:

#### *a) Section 106 agreements*

Entering into a planning agreement in the form of a Section 106 agreement with the District Council is a method of achieving on and off site provision of open space, to ensure control of the development, maintenance and transfer or ownership of the land to the Council. The provision of open space should be achieved through a planning agreement where it cannot be achieved through a planning condition.

#### *b) Unilateral undertaking*

A legal agreement in the form of a unilateral undertaking is the usual method of payment for small developments where open space is not being provided on site. Details must be discussed with CDC before a decision can take place. It is recommended that developments that provide eight dwellings or less could apply for a unilateral undertaking. This is based on the creation of an open space site over 0.2 ha in size (the smallest, unequipped, open space site, size required) and the assumption that each dwelling housed two persons.

Sums paid by the developer as a result of a unilateral undertaking should be used to create sites of a typology currently deficient in the sub area. Play sites could also be created under a unilateral undertaking. These sites will be a minimum of 0.04ha but will need to contain play equipment and safety surfaces, which will increase the cost of creating such a facility. Play facilities should not be part of a unilateral undertaking within developments exempt from paying contributions towards play provision i.e., one bedroom dwellings, rest homes, apartment dwellings and nursing homes.



# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## *c) Area leisure development pot approach*

Where commuted sums are provided by a developer through a legal agreement they will be used to create an area leisure development pot for each of the four sub areas. The pots will allow commuted sums to be spent strategically at a sub area level and therefore deficiencies in access and provision can be addressed according to community need.

In areas of deficiency the 'area leisure development pot' will be used to create new provision at strategic sites. In areas of surplus the pot will be used to improve and enhance current sites. Within section 3.7 tables highlight the need for need for maintenance of current provision and the need to create new provision

Contributions must be made towards the maintenance/enhancement of existing sites where there is a surplus of provision in the analysis area, which will not be significantly depleted by the residential development.

Five percent of each sub area leisure development pot should be set aside for the development/partnership work needed for open space development. When a developer contributes to the area leisure development pot they will not be liable to pay the revenue costs of 10 years maintenance. They will therefore pay the capital costs only of the commuted sum.

### *3.10.1 Financial contribution tables*

The following tables describe the location of possible open space developments. The tables demonstrate whether on or off site provision should be achieved together with the options for use of commuted sums and provide details on how these funds can be used strategically to decrease shortfalls in provision or enhance the quality of existing sites.

Thresholds for on site development has been set at twenty dwellings due to the size of provision needed to meet minimum site requirements. It is assumed that developments smaller than twenty dwellings will not create the demand needed for on site provision. When the site sizes do not amount to the required minimum size the Council should negotiate a commuted sum to be paid by developers towards new provision or upgrading of existing provision off site. Where this is the case commuted sums would then be paid into the relevant area leisure development pot.

Developers proposing residential development of less than 20 dwellings would be required to contribute to the upgrading of existing open space provision. Such contributions would be secured either via a Section 106 Agreement or a Unilateral Undertaking. Unilateral undertakings are recommended for developments under eight

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

dwelling as they offer a more efficient method of dealing with commuted sums. Larger developments can also use this method of contributing financial sums.

It has been assumed that each dwelling houses two people (this figure relates to the average Craven household size, ONS 2001) in order to create appropriate figures.

### North Craven

	Size of development	1-8 dwellings		8-20 dwellings		20-50 dwellings		50+ dwellings	
		On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site
<b>Section 106</b>	Options for provision development	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site
	Formal provision		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
	Informal provision		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
	Play provision		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
	Outdoor sports pitches		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
<b>Unilateral undertaking</b>		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	

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## Settle sub area

	Size of development	1-8 dwellings		8-20 dwellings		20-50 dwellings		50+ dwellings	
		On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site
<b>Section 106</b>	Options for provision development	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site
	Formal provision		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
	Informal provision		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
	Play provision		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
	Outdoor sports pitches		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
<b>Unilateral undertaking</b>		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	

## Skipton sub area

	Size of development	1-8 dwellings		8-20 dwellings		20-50 dwellings		50+ dwellings	
		On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site
<b>Section 106</b>	Options for provision development	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site
	Formal provision		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
	Informal provision		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
	Play provision		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
	Outdoor sports pitches		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
<b>Unilateral undertaking</b>		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	

# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## South Craven

	Size of development	1-8 dwellings		8-20 dwellings		20-50 dwellings		50+ dwellings	
		On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site	On site	Off site
<b>Section 106</b>	Options for provision development								
	Formal provision		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
	Informal provision		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
	Play provision		Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	
	Outdoor sports pitches		Yes		Yes		Yes	Yes	
<b>Unilateral undertaking</b>		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	

### 3.11 Calculating commuted sums

The developer of a new housing development will be liable to pay the costs below to Craven District Council in relation to the number and type of dwellings created.

	Local Standard	Financial Contribution
<b>Formal Provision</b>	1.6ha/1000m <sup>2</sup> or 16m <sup>2</sup> per person	16m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 m <sup>2</sup> .*
<b>Informal Provision</b>	2.1ha/1000m <sup>2</sup> or 21m <sup>2</sup> per person	21m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1m <sup>2</sup> .*
<b>Play</b>	0.3ha/1000m <sup>2</sup> or 3m <sup>2</sup> per person	3m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1m <sup>2</sup> .*
<b>Outdoor sports provision</b>	2.71ha/1000 m <sup>2</sup> or 27 m <sup>2</sup> per person	27m <sup>2</sup> *capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1m <sup>2</sup> .*

\* Maintenance costs must be calculated for each group typology.

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

The table provides information on the financial contribution required per dwelling.

<b>Size of dwelling</b>	<b>Group typology</b>	<b>Cost of new provision</b>
One bedroom	Formal	16m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Informal	21m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Outdoor Sports	27m <sup>2</sup> *capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
Two bedroom	Formal	32m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Informal	42m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Play	6m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Outdoor Sports	54m <sup>2</sup> *capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
Three bedroom	Formal	48m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Informal	63m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Play	9m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Outdoor Sports	81m <sup>2</sup> *capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
Four bedroom plus	Formal	64m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Informal	84m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Play	12m <sup>2</sup> * capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .
	Outdoor Sports	108m <sup>2</sup> *capital and 10 years revenue cost of 1 sqm <sup>2</sup> .

# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## 3.8.1 Residential outline applications

When an outline application is received the number and type of dwellings are unknown. The open space requirements must therefore be based upon the following assumptions.

- Developments will be created in line with a minimum density of 30 dwellings/hectare of gross housing development in line with Planning Policy Guidance Note 3.
- An average household will contain 2.31 people (Craven average household size, ONS, 2001).

## 3.8.2. Outline application example

An application for 10 x 4 bed dwellings and 10 x 2 bed dwellings would produce the following requirements.

*Population* (10 x 4) + (10 x 2) = 60

<i>Apply standards</i>	Formal provision	1.6ha/1000
	Informal provision	2.1ha/1000
	Play provision	0.3ha/1000
	Outdoor sports pitches	2.7ha/1000

60 x 0.0016 = 0.1ha Formal provision

60 x 0.0021 = 0.13ha Informal provision

60 x 0.0003 = 0.02ha Play provision

60 x 0.0027 = 0.16ha Outdoor sports pitches

**Total open space requirement = 0.41ha**

## 3.12 The delivery of commuted sums

In the past the maintenance of any on site provision, secured through a legal agreement has been completed through the transfer of the Site to the relevant parish/town council or local group. All commuted sums are usually paid to the Council and then transferred to the appropriate group. The transfer of the Site is dependent on the group. This process has been long winded and taken years to complete in many cases. In order to increase the efficiency of the process the following options have been created for the delivery of commuted sums. In both options it is imperative that CDC completes quality consultation with parish councils and local residents to meet local needs.

# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## *Option one – The creation of provision (on or off site)*

1. On site provision is created by developer funding (unilateral undertaking or section 106 agreement).
2. Consultation should be completed with the local parish council and local residents to create detailed site plans.
3. Ownership of the site is passed to a responsible body i.e., Town or Parish Council, Housing Association or Management Group (agreed via a legal agreement).
4. Maintenance funds gained from any legal agreement are added to the 'area leisure development pot' to ensure that the site is maintained for ten years and beyond.

## *Option two – The enhancement and maintenance of current provision*

1. No changes are made to the current ownership of the Site.
2. Consultation is completed with relevant parish councils and local residents to create plans on how current provision can be improved. (If current facilities do not meet current European Safety Standards then this must be the first priority).
3. CDC uses the money to fund an enhancement project of the site through their administration.
4. Maintenance funds from the 'area leisure development pot' are used to ensure that the site is maintained. Maintenance of the facility by a responsible body will be ensured via a legal agreement.
5. Consultation with parish/town councils has been completed as part of this study will be used to inform the process. Regular consultation should be carried out with these groups in order to ensure regular monitoring and review of completed developments.

Where demand is demonstrated for both the enhancement of current provision and the development of new provision, the safety of current provision must be assessed with regards to health and safety guidelines. Sites mentioned within the action plan should be considered primarily. If it is deemed that there is no health and safety risk created by the need to maintain/enhance current provision, funds should be used to create off site provision elsewhere. If it is considered that current provision is unsafe then funding should be used to enhance and maintain existing facilities.

### **3.13 Maintenance**

There are currently, approximately, 50 parish and town council owned sites open space sites in the Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park). These sites are in a variable condition and maintained independently from each other and CDC.

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There is little evidence to suggest that any strategic planning has previously taken place in locating of play sites due to the independence of parish councils and specific sites left in trust. Many play areas do not meet current legislation with regards to play surfaces and equipment. Several play sites are not overlooked by housing and are not appropriately fenced.

Further involvement by CDC in the maintenance and management of these sites in order to incur the following advantages:

- ❑ Work could be completed to meet health and safety requirements.
- ❑ Sites could be developed strategically, in order to create new sites where need has been identified and enhance current provision elsewhere.
- ❑ Increase in partnership working.
- ❑ The expenditure of Section 106 funding can be planned and spent efficiently.
- ❑ Economies of scale – low cost services.

The following future recommendations sets out a suggested framework to be implemented by the Council to achieve further involvement in the maintenance and management of parish and town council owned sites.

### **3.14 Future recommendations**

#### *Recommendation 1*

It is recommended that CDC set a minimum standard for the maintenance and condition of open space provision, including playing pitches and play areas. Information supplied by the Royal Society of the Prevention of Accidents (ROSPA), National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) and legal legislation will support this process.

- ❑ A full audit of CDC sites using this standard will bring attention to specific problems. CDC sites must be enhanced and created in line with this standard.
- ❑ The standard should be made available to parish councils and other public open space landowners so that they can develop their sites accordingly. CDC could link the provision of funding to landowners that meet this standard.

#### *Recommendation 2*

An implementation arm is created within CDC in order to administer and develop open spaces strategically. Implementation arms currently exist within the leisure departments at Birmingham City Council and Wolverhampton City Council. 'Arms' have been created in order to ensure specific funds are ring fenced for leisure and open space



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development/enhancement rather than being combined in a general community fund. A small percentage of funding from the area leisure development pots could be used to support the employment of a part time officer responsible for open space, sport and recreation development.

### *Recommendation 3*

The current structure of the Council is such that there is no existing function that could realistically and successfully implement this open spaces strategy. The delivery of commuted sums is achieved under the existing structure. It is recommended this existing structure be modified to ensure that the Council are provided with an opportunity for local groups to apply for a proportion of commuted sums for new or upgrading of existing provision, or for the maintenance of existing facilities. A community use agreement must be created between the local authority and the appropriate user group.

The strategy and action plan for open spaces would form the criteria for assessing such applications and directing sums to areas of deficiency through an “area leisure development pot” approach.

Resources will be needed within the community facilities and leisure department to manage the implementation of commuted sums effectively. It is recommended that the proposed Implementation Arm within the Council would be responsible for managing and implementing this funding process. The London Borough of Barnet is currently in a similar position and is therefore advertising for appropriate personnel.

Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM) has recently reviewed the maintenance of open space within its document *Living Places: Caring for Quality*. The document makes the following recommendations:

- ❑ Creating a vision through the use of public realm strategies, community strategies and urban design strategies.
- ❑ The election of ‘public space champions’ – appointed by the council leader to act as an advocate for public space. The ‘champion’ will recruit colleagues from relevant council departments to support public space.
- ❑ Cross departmental street improvement groups – the group could be internal or external to the local authority and offer guidance on the management of open space. The group will have the influence to challenge the work of relevant departments.

## **CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY**

- Executive/cabinet responsibility – appointing a cabinet or executive member with a public space portfolio can help deliver and maintain strong leadership. This model also ensures that public space gains attention.
- ODPM advocates area management of public space, regular senior officer meetings with regards to public space, the creation of cross directorate working groups. The aim of these activities is to increase communication and joint department working between groups and to ensure efficient delivery of public space services.
- The development of single issue fora and roles for dedicated public space officers is also supported.
- The ODPM also recommends that multi tasking should be considered by maintenance departments with well trained staff working flexibly on a range of public space concerns rather than working towards inflexible routines.

The recommendations produced in the Caring for Quality report must be evaluated by CDC to determine which will be the most feasible model to adopt with regards to open space development and maintenance.

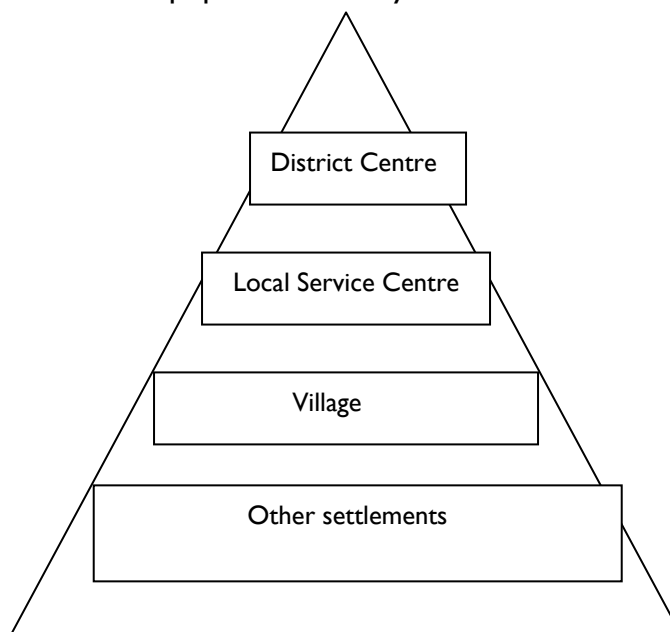
# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## 4. HIERARCHY OF PROVISION

It is not feasible for facilities to be created in all areas due to the number of settlements deficient in open space provision. A settlement hierarchy has been created to assist with the strategic creation and investment in open space provision. This has been adopted in Craven District (outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park) due to the rural nature of the District.

The catchment areas demonstrated in the assessment report have been created using a methodology created by the Greater London Authority. This methodology is also detailed in PPG17. In rural areas it is often more appropriate to use a settlement hierarchy to analyse access to provision, due to the large expanses of agricultural land between settlements and the lower population/density.

### **Settlement hierarchy**



The settlement hierarchy is taken from the Craven District, outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park, Local Plan. Settlements within this hierarchy are shown in the table below. The definitions of these settlements are included in the Craven District outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park Adopted Local Plan (1999).

<b>Classification</b>	<b>Settlement</b>
District Centre	Skipton
Local Service Centre	Ingleton, High Bentham, Settle, Giggleswick, Hellifield, Gargrave, Cowling, Cononley, Glusburn/ Cross Hills and Sutton in Craven.

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<b>Classification</b>	<b>Settlement</b>
Village	Burton in Lonsdale, Embsay, Bradley, Carleton, Halton East, Draughton, Farnhill/Kildwick, Lothersdale, East Marton, West Marton, Thornton in Craven, Coniston Cold, Wigglesworth, Long Preston, Rathmell, Clapham, Newby and Low Bentham.

The table below demonstrates the distribution of open space, which will underpin the action plan detailed later in this report.

<b>Settlement</b>	<b>Parks and Gardens</b>	<b>Semi/Natural greenspace</b>	<b>Green corridors</b>	<b>Amenity greenspace</b>
<b>District Centre</b>	<p>A large site providing facilities to cater for sports events, outdoor music concerts and fun/activity days.</p> <p>The site contains toilets, seating and electricity points.</p> <p>Several well distributed smaller sites.</p>	<p>A large, well planned nature reserve with environmental education facilities.</p> <p>Several smaller individual sites strategically placed or incorporated within existing parks and gardens/amenity greenspace.</p>	<p>A network of green corridors across interconnecting rural and urban areas catering for pedestrians, cyclists and horse riders.</p>	<p>Informal recreation areas contained within defined housing estates deficient in open space.</p>
<b>Local Service Centre</b>	<p>A park or garden able to facilitate small community events.</p> <p>The site contains toilets and electricity points.</p>	<p>A large individual site, able to facilitate environmental education.</p> <p>A site within a larger park or amenity greenspace.</p>	<p>Green corridors linking the settlement with other towns and internally.</p>	<p>Informal recreation areas contained within defined housing estates deficient in open space.</p>
<b>Village</b>	<p>A park or garden area for use by the local community</p>	<p>A semi/natural greenspace within current provision or on an individual</p>	<p>A connecting route to settlements within the area.</p>	<p>If a park/ garden/play area is not located in the village, an amenity greenspace</p>

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

		site.		is needed to facilitate informal recreation.
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Settlement	Provision for children and young people	Allotments	Cemeteries	Civic spaces.
<b>District Centre</b>	<p>A SEAP located within the settlement containing facilities for teenagers, children and toddlers.</p> <p>LEAPs and LAPS located strategically across the settlement and included in new housing estate developments accordingly.</p>	Several sites located in areas of dense housing development.	<p>A large, public cemetery catering for a variety of religions and specialist burials.</p> <p>Including a Garden of Remembrance.</p>	A large, paved space in the Centre of the settlement providing an aesthetic centre piece and a place to facilitate small events, e.g., Christmas lights switch on.
<b>Local Service Centre</b>	A NEAP and several other LEAPs and LAPS located strategically across the town in order to provide facilities to all residents.	An allotment site in the settlement catering for demand within the analysis area.	A small cemetery located within the settlement, with adjacent land for future expansion.	A civic space large enough to facilitate small events and provide an aesthetic focal point.
<b>Village</b>	A LEAP located within the settlement.	Access to an allotment within the analysis area.	Access to a cemetery within the analysis area.	Access to a civic space within the analysis area.

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## 5. TYPOLOGY TARGETS

The following targets have been produced through the combination of information gathered during consultation, site visits and the Craven Leisure Needs Assessment Survey.

### **5.1 Parks and Gardens**

Increase access for people with poor mobility.

Aim to follow the Green Flag Award standards as an example of good practice.

### **5.2 Semi/Natural Greenspaces**

Targets should be created in line with the imminent North Yorkshire Biodiversity Action Plan.

To improve signs, car parking and bins relating in order to encourage and sustain tourism in the District and increase awareness amongst residents.

New wildlife meadows should be created with guidance from a conservation body, e.g., Yorkshire Wildlife Trust, so that opportunities to increase biodiversity are taken.

### **5.3 Green corridors**

To protect green corridors between settlements, in order to sustain the rural nature of the area and separate individual communities.

To gain funding to increase the quality of signage, stiles, dry stone walls etc. This investment will help sustain income gained from tourism in the District as well as enhancing residents quality of life.

To create circular walks linking local train stations.

To increase dog warden patrols in the urban wards of the District.

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## **5.5 Play provision**

To rationalise underused play areas of poor quality.

Efforts should be made by CDC and other partners/agencies to enhance current provision where there is a surplus of sites in the area with adequate access.

Play equipment and safety surfaces should be designed and installed to the relevant safety standards, B.S.E.N. 1176/1177.

## **5.6 Allotments**

An allotment site should be available for use in each analysis area where sufficient demand is identified.

## **5.7 Cemeteries**

To review provision once the current assessment of CDC owned cemeteries has been completed. This will provide details on where resources should be allocated in order to meet new health and safety guidelines.

## **5.8 Civic Space**

Current civic sites should be extended and improved to:

- Increase aesthetic quality
- To host community events
- To provide recreational space

# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## 6. IDENTIFYING PRIORITIES

### 6.1 Criteria to justify the inclusion of sites within the action plan.

*The following criteria have been used to identify priorities and justify the inclusion of sites within the action plan.*

- ❑ The analysis area is deficient in the development/enhancement typology.
- ❑ The settlement has been identified as providing poor access to the development/enhancement typology.
- ❑ The current quality of the site is restricting needed use or creating health and safety problems.
- ❑ The site suffers from access problems in terms of safety, poor signage and poor disability provision.
- ❑ A project is currently underway to enhance the existing site.
- ❑ Evaluation of site use is needed as the site is of poor quality and is underused due to a surplus of provision in the locality.
- ❑ The desired action is small scale, short term and will enhance the quality of current provision, whilst aiding community empowerment.

#### *Play analysis*

In order to prioritise which play areas should receive primary attention the wards of Craven have been analysed using the following demographics:

- ❑ The Indices of Multiple Deprivation (Office of National Statistics).
- ❑ Number of under 16s living in the ward (2001).
- ❑ The total population of the ward (2001).

Each ward was ranked for the above demographics and the totals added. A table showing these rankings is included in Appendix 2. These rankings have been provided within the strategy and action plan to support the prioritisation of play area development.

The prioritisation of play area development in the action plan is dependent on a number of variables: which include:



# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

- ❑ A current surplus or deficiency of provision when compared to the local standard.
- ❑ Access to play facilities.
- ❑ The current status of development work.
- ❑ Youth nuisance problems.
- ❑ The current condition of the site.

## 6.2 Management and development

### *Planning*

- ❑ Planning permission requirements.
- ❑ Assessment of difficulty in securing
- ❑ Gaining revenue funding from legal agreements in order to maintain existing sites.
- ❑ Gaining contributions in the form of commuted sums, which assist with the creation of new provision where need has been identified.

### *CDC sites*

- ❑ Shared site management opportunity
- ❑ Leasing to external organisations(s) in place/being developed
- ❑ Management arrangements with external organisation(s) in place/being developed
- ❑ Assist community groups to gain funding to enhance existing provision.

### *Other sites*

- ❑ Financial viability
- ❑ Security of tenure
- ❑ Through negotiation with landowners increase access to private strategic sites.

The short/medium and long term priorities are detailed in the proceeding Action Plan, which are to be completed over ten years.

## 6.3 Funding

In order for the activities listed in the action plan to be completed funding must be made available. This can be applied for by a variety of bodies in Craven and will generally consist of CDC, parish councils and local action/friends groups. It is often easier to gain funding for a site if an action group/friends group applies for the funding with support from other agencies.

The table overleaf demonstrates sources of funding for the different typologies of open space and open space as a generic group. The joining of the Community Fund and New Opportunities Fund in Summer 2004 unfortunately means that many Lottery funds are currently unavailable. Decreases in lottery funding have also occurred with smaller sums being distributed.

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The ODPM's open space funding 'Living Spaces' is currently closed to applicants' currently due to its popularity. The funding situation is likely to be clearer by Autumn 2004.

<b>Typology</b>	<b>Funding</b>
Parks and gardens	Heritage Lottery Fund
Semi Natural	BTCV Peoples's Places Wildspace! Heritage Lottery Fund
Green Corridors	Sustrans
Provision for Children and Young People	Local Network for Children and Young People
Allotment	Allotment Regeneration Initiative – Flagship Grant Scheme
Cemeteries	Heritage Lottery Fund
Civic space	Barclays Sitesavers

### *General Funding Agents*

<b>Funding Programme/Body</b>	<b>Funding Bodies</b>	<b>Maximum grant</b>
<b>Living Spaces (currently on hold)</b>	Living Spaces provide community groups in England with money, advice and practical support to improve their local environment. Grants are available to improve a wide range of public spaces including community gardens, play areas, local parks, kick-about areas, skate parks and courts and squares.	£25,000
<b>Community Champions Fund (Yorkshire/Humber)</b>	The Community Champions Fund supports the work of local people who can encourage others to get more involved in renewing their neighbourhoods.	£2,000
<b>Esmee Fairbairn Foundation</b>	Support work that improves the quality of public spaces. This may include work on noise, pollution, traffic congestion, and environmental improvements to run down areas or good management of woodlands, public gardens, allotments and other accessible green 'lungs'.	N/A

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

<b>Funding Programme/Body</b>	<b>Funding Bodies</b>	<b>Maximum grant</b>
	This funding body does not resource play equipment.	
<b>Tudor Trust</b>	Funds community managed green spaces.	N/A
<b>Abbey National Charitable Trust</b>	Fund environmental projects, which involve the local community.	£2,000
<b>Awards for All</b>	Will fund small community led environmental schemes. Parish/Town councils, along with schools and non for profit organisations.	£5,000
<b>Barclays Sitesavers</b>	This funding can be accessed through Groundwork, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust and BTCV.	N/A
<b>Shell Better Britain</b>	This scheme is currently closed but will be relaunched on a similar theme in early Autumn.	N/A
<b>Young Peoples Fund</b>	Consultation on how this programme should be carried out is being undertaken. At this stage it is expected that young people will be involved in leading funding bids for these grants.	TBA
<b>Local Network for Children and Young People</b>	The project will fund activities led by the local community and voluntary groups, which demonstrate that they are working for and with children and young people.	N/A
<b>Lloyds TSB Foundation</b>	This grant will fund projects, which assist and encourage organisations to seek and ultimately achieve quality assurance standards.	N/A
<b>Countryside Trust</b>	Will support small projects led by local voluntary groups.	£2,000
<b>Carnegie Trust</b>	Will fund projects, which aim to strengthen the rural community and provide practical support to shape and influence sustainable change.	£30,000
<b>New Opportunities Fund</b>	DCMS are currently reviewing how £200 million of NOF funding can be efficiently spent on children's play provision.	N/A
<b>DEFRA</b>	DEFRA are providing local authorities with funding to protect nature conservation areas from over use/exposure under the new public rights of way legislation.	N/A

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

<b><i>Funding Programme/Body</i></b>	<b><i>Funding Bodies</i></b>	<b><i>Maximum grant</i></b>
<b>National Grid Transco Foundation</b>	The Fund will support community regeneration, local environmental/education/employment projects.	
<b>The Big Lottery Fund</b>	NOF and the Community Fund are combining in June to create one larger funding body. These agencies are beginning to close their current programmes. It is likely that greenspace grants will be available for application again in the future.	N/A

The action plan overleaf provides details of funding schemes, which are in fitting with the objectives given for each site.

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

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### ACTION PLAN 2004 – 2009

The action plan has been created to be undertaken over a five year timescale, so that it is feasible to develop the majority of the sites included within it. The information within the assessment report, strategy and action plan is likely to become outdated as developments occur. It is not feasible to include all sites with identified development issues in the strategy and action plan. Sites, which meet the criteria listed in section 6.1 have therefore been included.,

#### North Craven

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Amenity Area, New Village, Ingleton	Amenity green space	Local Service Centre Play - Medium	Possible site for children's play area, but residents would need to be consulted further. Unsure of land ownership.	Play area could possibly be created at the site following consultation with local residents.	CDC, local residents, Ingleton PC, landowners.	The creation of a LEAP in proximity to a local primary school. At a site overlooked by housing.  Decrease shortfall of play opportunities in a highly populated area.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF.	Medium

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Between Bank House and Holly Cottage, Burton Rd, Low Bentham	Amenity green space and play area	Village Play - High	Unsafe due to proximity to road without fencing. There is a large bend in the road at this point, increasing this problem.  Potential site for play extension although fencing would be needed and traffic signs.	Investment is needed to enhance the current site due to the lack of provision in the current area.  The site needs to be fenced to decrease the chance of children running into the road.  Play surfaces and equipment need investment in line with modern standards.	CDC, Parish Council, local residents.	A LEAP, which will serve the local community increasing provision and access to provision in the North Craven area.  A play area with adequate equipment and surfaces for use by children aged 4-11.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Short
Wesley Close, High Bentham	Amenity green space and play area	Local Service Centre Play - High	The Site is in poor condition due to the evident vandalism. There is evidence of glass, fly tipping and the movement of equipment at the site.	Maintenance of the site should be reviewed and the site should be referred to the Crime Reduction Team in order for them to evaluate the situation.	CDC, Crime Reduction Team, Local residents, High Bentham PC.	A decrease in vandalism at a strategic play site in the area.	Awards for All	Short

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Playing fields, Bentham Moor Rd, Burton in Lonsdale	Amenity greenspace and play area	Large Village Play - High	There are several swings in a poor condition located at the site. There is potential to increase play equipment at the site.	The play area needs to be fenced separately from the sports pitches and car park.  Current equipment should be replaced by more modern equipment and safety surfaces constructed.	CDC, Burton in Lonsdale PC and local residents.	The enhancement of a current play site to be classified as a LEAP and meet modern safety standards.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF.	Medium
Red Ash Lane, Middle School, Ingleton	N/A	Local Service Centre Play - Medium	A new play area is to be created at the School by Ingleton PC.	CDC should support the development and maintenance of the site where possible.	Ingleton PC, CDC, Red Ash Middle School.	A new play site, which can be used by the school and the public. The site will increase provision in the area.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF.	Short

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Wenning Ave, High Bentham	Provision for Children and Young People.	Local Service Centre Play – High	<p>The surface grip and line markings are adequate. However, there is glass on the surface and no goalposts within the MACA.</p> <p>The fencing is rusty and falling down. The basketball nets on site face a different direction to the court markings.</p> <p>The MACA is therefore inadequate.</p>	<p>Unsure of ownership as adjacent to private sports club. The MACA should be demolished and replaced by a new MACA supporting informal and formal sports activity.</p> <p>The MACA is in a strong position to serve the Bentham population and would be especially attractive to teenagers and five a side football.</p>	High Bentham Sports Club, CDC, High Bentham PC, Local residents.	<p>A MACA, which could support community sports and teenage play.</p> <p>Revenue funding could also be by the hiring of the facility for 5 a side football; several evenings a week.</p>	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF (Young Peoples Fund).	Short
Cleveland Square, High Bentham	Civic Space	Local Service Centre	The Site is in an average condition but contains no furniture.	<p>There is great scope to improve the appearance and the use of this site.</p> <p>New paving and seating would allow the site to be used as meeting place and may attract more tourists to stop in the Town.</p>	CDC, High Bentham PC, Local residents, market stallholders.	A meeting place in the centre of the Town, which may encourage tourists to use the Centre in the summer.	Carnegie Trust, Living Spaces, Barclays Sitesavers	Long



## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Back Gate, Ingleton	Provision for Children and Young People	Local Service Centre Play – Medium	Parish Council trying to purchase the land from CDC to create a play facility for older children.	CDC should support the development and maintenance of the site where possible.  Maintenance agreements should be completed with Ingleton PC as a condition of leasing the land.	Ingleton PC, CDC, Local residents.	A new play area, which will increase play provision in the North Craven.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF.	Medium

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

### Settle sub area

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Station Rd, Hellifield	Amenity green space and play area	Local Service Area Play - Low	Demand has been expressed for more lighting at the site.  Play area is not fenced  Grass surface  Poor natural surveillance as trees surround the recreation ground.	The play area should be fenced and a safety surfacing installed. Lighting should be created at the site.	CDC, Hellifield PC, Local residents	A play area, which serves the local community and meets modern safety standards.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Long
Thornview Rd, Hellifield	Amenity green space and play area	Local Service Area Play - Low	Demand has been expressed for a new children's play area, as the current equipment is rusting. Lighting is also needed at the site.  The Site could be considered unsafe as it is adjacent to roads but not fenced.  Bark surface  Poor natural surveillance.	Current provision should be replaced in order to adhere to modern safety standards.	CDC, Hellifield PC, Local residents	A play area, which serves the local community and meets modern safety standards.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF	Medium

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Rathmell	Green corridor	Village	The re-establishment of existing Public Rights of Ways is causing conflict with agricultural workers as many footpaths pass through mechanised farms and many feel that encouraging more walkers to the area is likely to create health and safety problems.	Further investigation is needed into the health and safety legislation with regards to this.	NYCC, CDC, local landowners, Ramblers Association.	A greater number of PROW open in the area for public use.	Sustrans, Countryside Agency.	Long
Harrison Playing Fields, Bankwell Rd, Giggleswick	Provision for children and young people.	Local Service Area Play High	Play area has a grass surface.  Quite secluded and reached by walking through small alley.	Safety surface is needed at the site.	CDC, Parish Council, Local residents.	A play site, which meets current legislation.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB, Vital Villages.	Medium

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
St Alkelda's Churchyard Giggleswick	Church yard	Local Service Centre	<p>The Churchyard has a management plan, which has been developed through partnership with English Nature, the aims of which are to have a good mix of managed and natural areas, with natural planting schemes.</p> <p>It has only fifteen years of burial space left and therefore further land needs to be purchased so that the Churchyard can be extended.</p>	<p>Planning for the extension of the burial ground should begin to be undertaken.</p> <p>CDC should support the development of the churchyard where possible.</p>	CDC, English Nature and the Bradford Diocese.	An extended churchyard with opportunities for increased biodiversity.	Heritage Lottery Fund English Nature to advise St Alkelda's.	(Support from CDC – Short) Long

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Castleberg Lane, Settle	Amenity green space	Local Service Area	<p>Located on quiet residential road. Similar function to front garden for residents due to the density of housing in the area.</p> <p>The small size of the site and its topography means that it cannot be used for recreational play.</p> <p>The site is well maintained and contains a good variety of flora.</p> <p>The site provides a valuable, visual amenity.</p>	<p>CDC should evaluate the use of this site further as this site provides an opportunity to ease parking congestion in the area.</p> <p>The creation of a parking area will decrease the maintenance costs created through the current use of the Site.</p>	CDC, local residents.	To be confirmed after further assessment.	N/A	Short

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

### *Skipton sub area*

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Aireville Park, Skipton	Parks and Gardens	District Centre Play - High	Young people expressed a desire for more lighting at the site and more challenging skateboarding equipment.	Skatepark needs to be extended, as new equipment is needed to challenge users.  When renewing skating equipment in the future, movable equipment should be purchased so that it can be moved from site to site.	CDC, Local youth groups.	A challenging skate course, which can be altered biannually to provide users with a challenging course.	NOF Young People's Fund, Local Network.	Medium
Skipton Woods	Semi/Natural Green space	District Centre	Better signing of the Site is needed as many visitors become confused over the direction of the path, as it passes through a residential garden.	Increased signage from the nearby road and canal towpath.  Consultation with local residents may be needed to increase the publicity of this route.	CDC, Forestry Commission, Local residents.	A semi natural site, which can be easily accessed from the town centre.	National Grid TRANSCO Foundation., Barclays Sitesavers, Wildspaces, BTCV People's Places.	Short
Middletown footpaths, Skipton	Green Corridor	District Centre	Dog fouling problems. More dog fouling bins are needed.	Increasing educational signs relating to dog fouling and a press campaign highlighting prosecutions for dog fouling.	CDC, Local press, Local residents, Dog warden.	A decrease in dog fouling at the site.	N/A	Medium

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
North Parade, Skipton MACA	Provision for children and young people	District Centre Play - High	Demand has also been identified for a youth shelter and motorbike/quad trail at this site.	Consultation should be continued with local residents and young people in order to gain information on what is required at the Site.  CDC should support Skipton TC to increase facilities for teenagers.	CDC, Skipton Town Council, Local residents and young people.	An increase in outdoor youth provision in the area.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Medium
Rombalds Drive Play Area, Skipton	Provision for children and young people	District Centre Play - High	There is a large amount of local demand for a play area on this estate.  There is an empty MACA on site, which is an 'L' shape and has damaged fencing. A small bark area, which previously contained play equipment, is also on the site.  The community feels that the current bark surface is unsafe as glass and needles are hidden within it.	A new play area needs to be fenced to stop children running into the road.  CDC should support the creation of a young children's play area at the site. Skipton Town Council has identified a need for the play area.  There is less need to renovate the MACA at this site, as there is a new facility less than three minutes walk away.	CDC, Skipton TC and local residents.	A new children's play area, which is adequately fenced.  The MACA should be demolished and replaced by amenity greenspace or the children are should be extended.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Short

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Gawflat Meadow (part of Aireville Park)	Semi/Natural greenspace	District Centre	<p>A local environmental group want people to walk around the perimeter so as not to disturb the wildlife.</p> <p>Would like notices – conservation meadow/ permissive footpath.</p> <p>Yorkshire Wildlife Trust feels that the hedgerows will have more ecological value if they are kept in their current state.</p>	<p>Hedgerows must be retained in their current state.</p> <p>Signs should be erected which ask people to stay on the perimeter path.</p> <p>Tree planting at the site should be reviewed in consultation with Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.</p>	CDC, Environmental groups, Yorkshire Wildlife Trust.	Increased biodiversity at the site.	Barclays Sitsavers, Tudor Trust, Abbey National Charitable Trust, Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, Countryside Trust, Wildspaces, BTCV People's Places	Medium
Recreation Ground, Regent Rd, Skipton	Amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people	District Centre Play - High	<p>No fence for equipped play area.</p> <p>The play area has a grass surface.</p>	<p>A safety surface is needed within the play area.</p> <p>The equipped play area should be fenced.</p>	CDC, landowners, local residents.	A safe, secure play area serving the local population.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Medium



## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Shortbank Close, Skipton	Provision for children and young people	District Centre Play - High	<p>This site is at an entrance to a children's play area. The police regularly receive complaints from elderly residents with regards to noise and vandalism caused by young people.</p> <p>The play area has a grass surface.</p>	<p>The Site and surrounding area needs more lighting to deter groups from assembling in this area.</p> <p>Consultation should be completed with the young people to understand why they visit the Site.</p> <p>A youth shelter or game wall could be constructed in the vicinity to deter young people from gathering here.</p>	CDC, landowners, Crime Reduction Partnership, local residents and young people.	<p>Positive activities for young people to be involved with in the area.</p> <p>A decrease in nuisance behaviour at the Site.</p>	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Short

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Airedale Ave, Gargrave	Provision for children and young people	Local Service Centre Play - Medium	<p>Glass and contraceptives have been found within the play area at this site.</p> <p>Skateboarding is a nuisance in the village as children skate on the streets and in car parks. Local groups are aiming to develop a skatepark on the recreation ground to cater for this demand.</p>	<p>Maintenance of the play area should be increased.</p> <p>CDC should support local groups develop a skatepark through further consultation with young people.</p> <p>Funding for revenue costs must be found as well as capital.</p>	CDC, local groups, local residents, funding agencies.	<p>To increase maintenance of the play area in order to create a safer area.</p> <p>To create a skatepark within an existing play area.</p> <p>To gain revenue costs to maintain the skatepark.</p>	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Medium
Skipton Market Area	Civic Space	District Centre	<p>The Market Area is cobbled, which may cause problems for the disabled.</p> <p>The Site is used for car parking and fuel infrequently leaks onto the pavement, making the surface slippery for pedestrians.</p>	<p>The cobbled areas should continue to be maintained as they contribute to the heritage of the area.</p> <p>Maintenance of the site should be reviewed as a priority to ensure there are no slippages caused by fuel.</p>	CDC, Skipton Town Centre Management	Efficient and effective maintenance of this site should be continued with regards to the possible health and safety implications of site use.	National Grid Transco Foundation, The Big Lottery Fund Living Spaces.	Short

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Holy Trinity Church, Skipton	Cemetery	District Centre	<p>There is a need for extra seating at the Site, as several benches had to be removed recently. These seats are well used by local workers and tourists.</p> <p>Disabled access to the churchyard is needed. Current entrances include steps or a narrow gate, which are often difficult for elderly or disabled persons to use.</p>	<p>CDC to gain funding for new benches should support the Church. This is a key site for residents and tourists.</p> <p>The Church should be assisted where possible by CDC to help the Church gain external funding so that DDA requirements can be met.</p>	CDC, Holy Trinity Church, external funders and the Bradford Diocese.	<p>A churchyard, which can provide residents and tourists with a seating area and meeting point.</p> <p>A churchyard that meets DDA requirements.</p>	<p>Heritage Lottery Fund</p> <p>(Other funding would need to be gained through the creation of a religious group.)</p>	Short
The Wilderness, Skipton	Semi/Natural greenspace	District Centre	<p>Interpretation boards desired at the site.</p> <p>Young people and local residents created path. Includes children's play area and recreation ground.</p>	CDC should assist local groups to apply for funding to create interpretation boards at the Site.	Local environmental groups, CDC.	A well used green corridor, which provides environmental education.	Barclays Sitesavers, Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, Tudor Trust, Abbey National Charitable Trust.	Long

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Waller Hill amenity area	Amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people	District Centre Play - High	<p>Dog fouling a problem, residents would like a, 'Dogs on Lead' sign.</p> <p>Groups of young people are congregating near the site and cause a nuisance to the local residents.</p> <p>Community safety agencies feel that an activity wall and community consultation may have appositive effect. Residents feel lighting may deter the groups from visiting the site.</p> <p>Elderly people have difficulty climbing the steps without a rail.</p> <p>There are health and safety problems relating to the beck at the rear of the site.</p>	<p>CDC supports community safety agencies to consult and develop activities for young people.</p> <p>Extra lighting should be constructed around the perimeter of the site and along the steps.</p> <p>A handrail should be assembled along the steps to assist those with impaired mobility.</p> <p>The open nature of the Site will make it difficult to fence the beck at the rear of the site, therefore notices should be created which deter people from entering the beck.</p>	Skipton Town Council, CDC, Community Safety agencies, local residents, young people.	<p>A site, which can be used by the whole community.</p> <p>A safer site.</p> <p>A decrease in the perceived threat of young people in the area.</p>	<p>Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.</p> <p>Awards for All.</p>	Short

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Gargrave Village Green	Amenity greenspace	Local Service Centre Play - Medium	<p>Residents would like interpretation boards, which provide information to visitors about the Centre's history.</p> <p>An electricity substation on the green is unused and residents would like it to be demolished.</p> <p>Local residents gardens are encroaching onto the village green.</p>	<p>A historical survey should be undertaken, which could provide information for the creation of interpretation boards.</p> <p>If the substation is not in use or likely to gain future use it should be demolished.</p> <p>CDC should evaluate the use of the village green by local residents and take action where necessary.</p>	CDC, Gargrave Civic Society, English Heritage, electricity providers and local residents.	<p>A site that provides local residents and tourists with the village's history.</p> <p>A slightly larger site for recreation.</p>	Barclays Sitesavers, Esmee Fairbairn Foundation, Tudor Trust, Abbey National Charitable Trust.	Long

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

### South Craven

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Sutton Park	Parks and gardens	Local Service Centre Play – High	Children intimidated by the older teenagers that use the site.	A separate area for teenagers may need to be created in order to separate the two groups.	CDC, young people.	A site that caters for children and young people.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Medium
Opposite Burlington Farm, Main St, Lothersdale	Amenity greenspace	N/A	The Site is in a poor condition, due to the tangled wire and overgrown flora at the site.	The community should be consulted over the best use of this land.  There is need for a play area or formal provision in the area.  If possible a community group should be created to obtain funding and care for the site	CDC, landowners.	A site that caters for the recreational needs of the surrounding community.	N/A	Short
Amenity Area, Ryeland Rd/ Park Rd, Crosshills	Amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people	Local Service Centre	The play area is not fenced and is adjacent to a busy road.	The play area should be fenced in order to decrease the chance of children running into the road.	CDC, landowners	A safer play area, which serves the local population.	Lloyds TSB Foundation.	Medium

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Middleton Playground, Gill Lane, Middleton	Provision for children and young people.	N/A Play - High	The play area has a tarmac surface	Safety surfacing is needed at the Site.	CDC, Local Parish Council	A safer play area, which serves the local population.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB, Vital Villages	Short
Playing Field, Main St, Cononley	Amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people	Local Service Centre Play - High	The play area has a grass surface.  MACA on site – 1 court with 2 basketball hoops, not fenced, floodlit, generally good.	Play area needs a safety surface.	CDC, Parish Council	A safer play area.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.,	Short
St Andrews Church, Kildwick	Cemetery	N/A	The whole Church is undergoing redevelopments, in order to meet Disability Discrimination Act requirements. This will affect the open space around the Site.	CDC and other agencies should support the site's development plan where possible.	CDC, St Andrews Church, Bradford Diocese	An increase in biodiversity at the churchyard.  The Church will fulfil DDA requirements.	Heritage Lottery Fund	Short

## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Recreation Ground, Priest Bank Rd, Kildwick	Amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people	N/A Play High -	Play area has grass surface.  Two swings and one goalpost made from wood.	This site provides an opportunity to enhance play provision in South Craven and opportunities to increase play provision at the site should be taken.	CDC, Parish Council, Local residents.	A site that meets the increase the play provision available in South Craven.	TBA	Medium
Cowling Park	Parks and gardens	Local Service Centre Play High -	A redundant MACA at the Site is littered with glass and rubbish making it dangerous to play on.	The MACA should be restored and maintenance increased.	CDC, Parish Council, Local residents.	A refurbished MACA, which can service informal sports and recreation for teenagers.	Use of Section 106 funding (instead of the skatepark development) Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, Lloyds TSB.	Short



## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

Site	Typology	Tier and play priority	Current site issues	Recommended actions	Partnerships	Outcomes	External Funding	Timescale
Village Recreation Ground, Cowling	Amenity greenspace and provision for children and young people	Local Service Centre Play – High	<p>Demand for a skatepark facility came from a 'Planning for Real' project.</p> <p>There are currently mixed feelings in the village as to whether this facility is needed or Section 106 funding should be put towards another facility.</p> <p>The project is currently at an embryonic stage.</p> <p>Lighting is needed within the Park as many young people feel intimidated using the Park in the evening as it is used by groups of young people drinking at night.</p>	<p>Further consultation is needed with young people in this area to specify demand.</p> <p>Section 106 funding could be spent renovating and maintaining current provision in the area, e.g., Cowling Park MACA.</p> <p>Lighting is needed in the park if young people are going to use it's facilities in the evening. Lighting may also deter groups from congregating in the Park.</p>	CDC, Parish Council, local Residents and young people.	A facility, which caters for the recreational needs of local young people.	Living Spaces, Local Network, NOF, TSB., Lloyds	(Consultation Phase - Short)  Short

# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

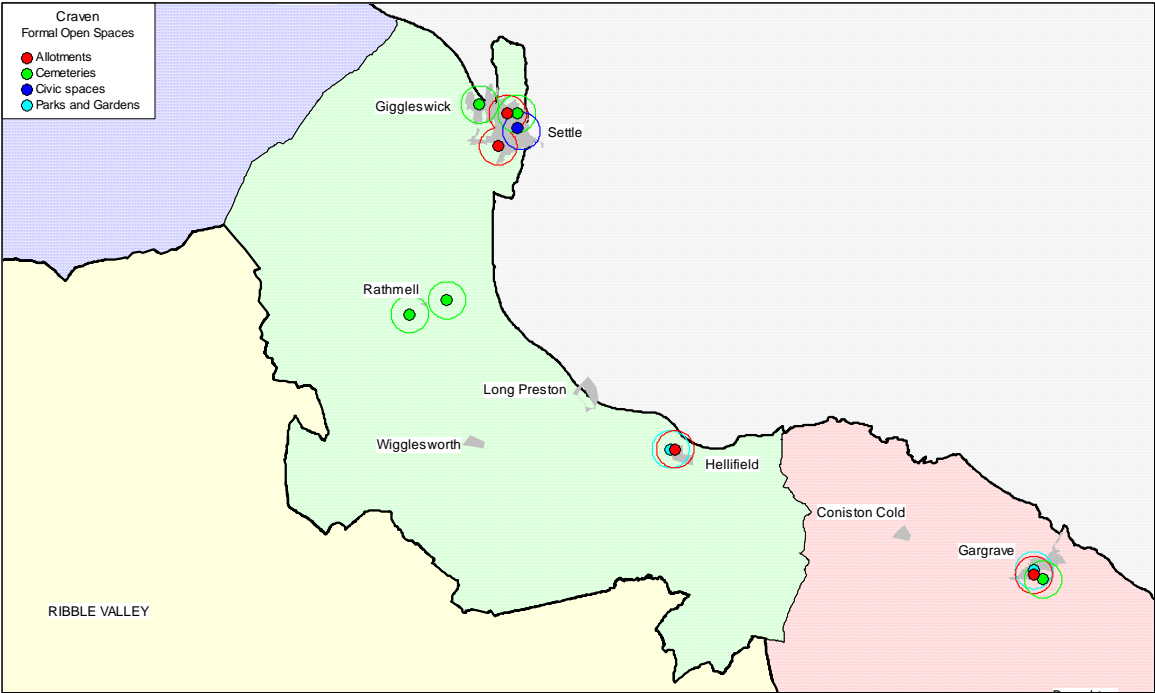
## APPENDIX ONE – PROVISION MAPPING

The following table describes the catchment areas that have been used for the Craven Open Space Assessment. The table has been developed by the Greater London Authority and is highlighted in the PPG17 Companion guide.

<i>Open space typology</i>	<i>Regional significance (over 400 ha)</i>	<i>Metropolitan /County significance (60-400ha)</i>	<i>District significance (20 – 60 ha)</i>	<i>Local significance</i>
Parks and gardens	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Natural/semi natural greenspaces	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Green corridors	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Amenity greenspace	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Provision for children and young people	N/a	N/a	N/a	N/a
Allotments	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Cemeteries	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
Civic spaces	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m

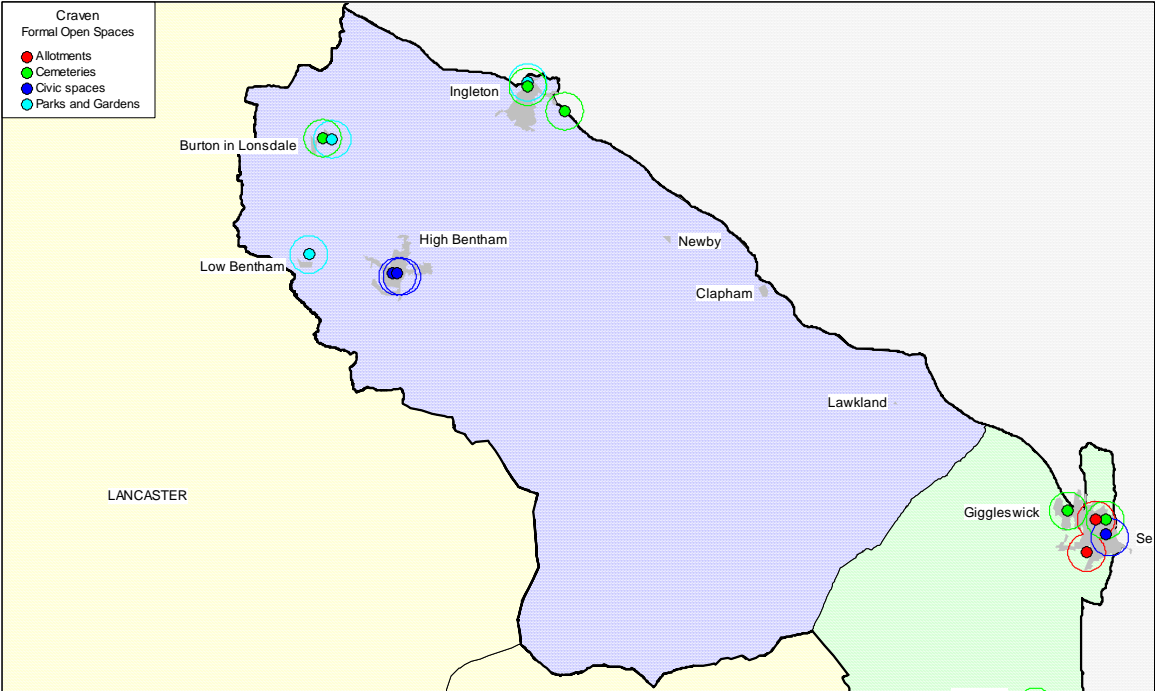
# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## Craven Formal Open Spaces – North Craven Analysis Area



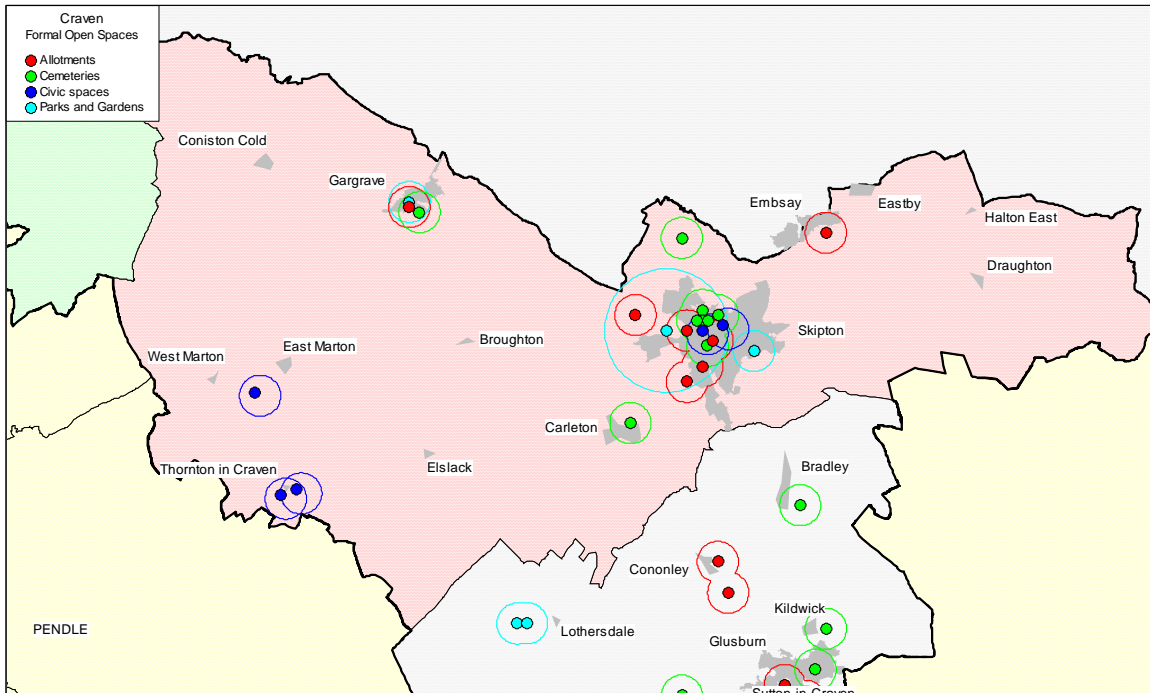
# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## Craven Formal Open Spaces – Settle Analysis Area

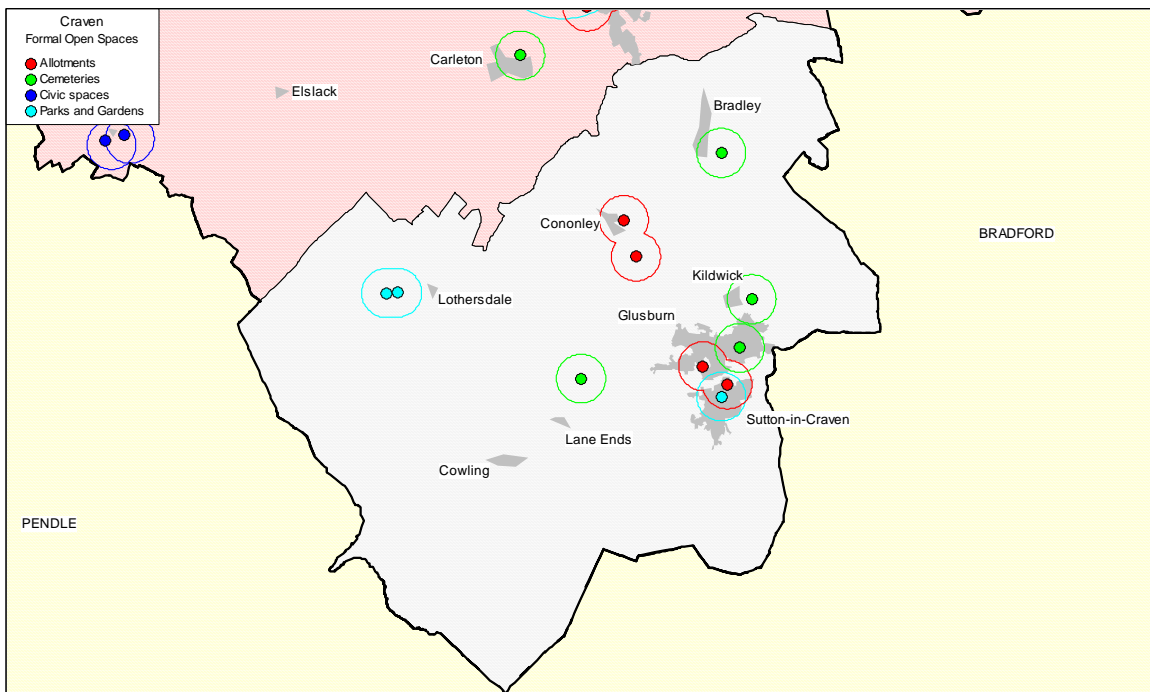


# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## Craven Formal Open Spaces – Skipton Analysis Area

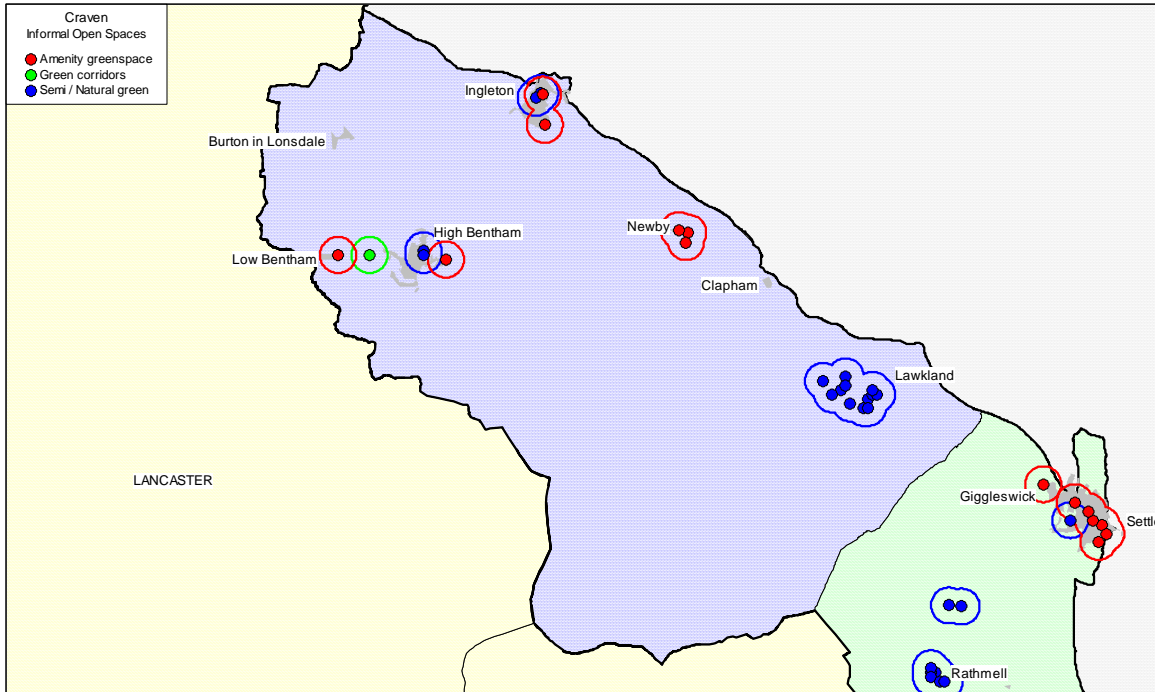


## Craven Formal Open Spaces – South Craven Analysis Area

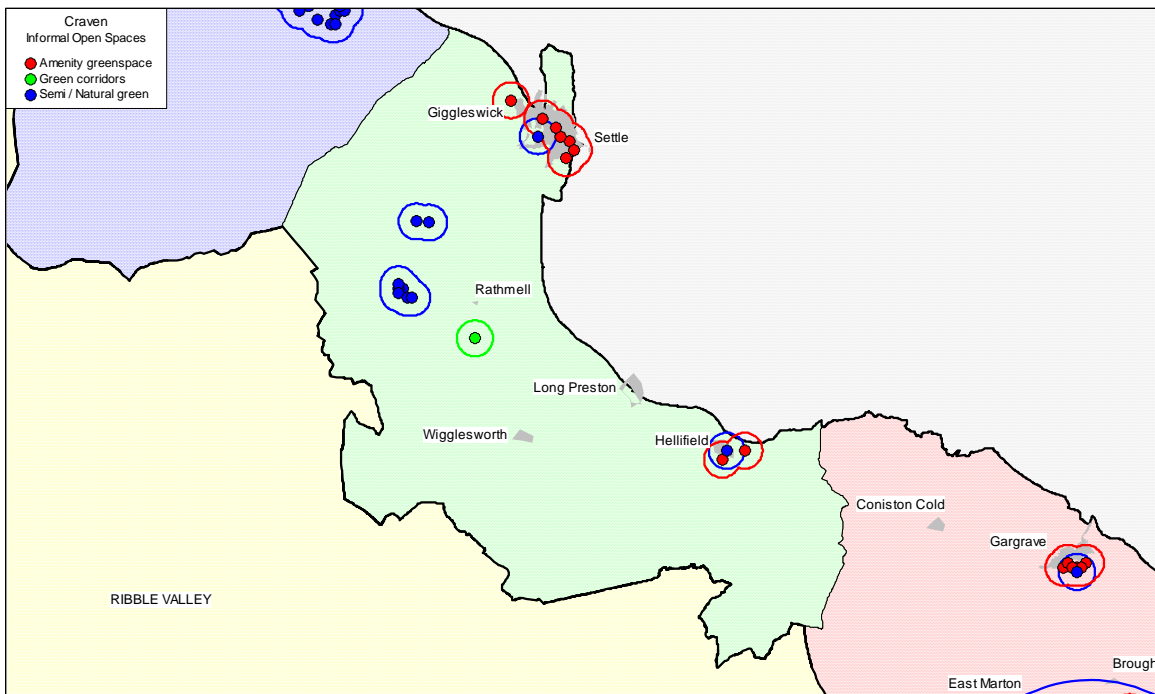


# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## Craven Informal Open Spaces – North Craven Analysis Area

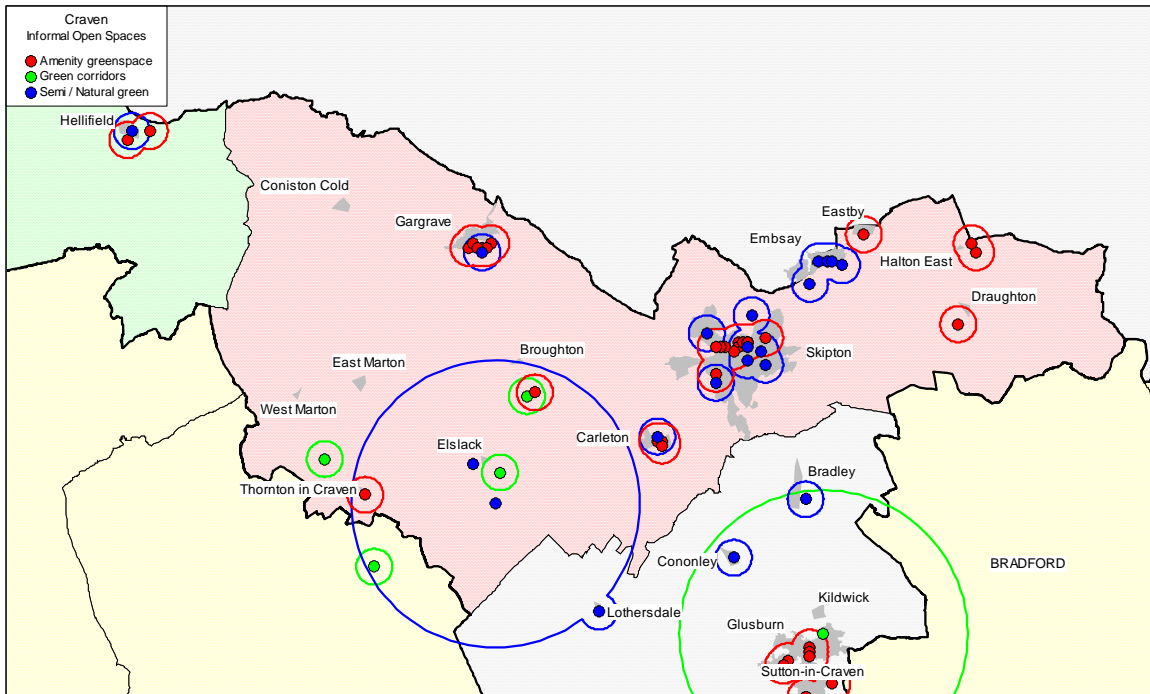


## Craven Informal Open Spaces – Settle Analysis Area



# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

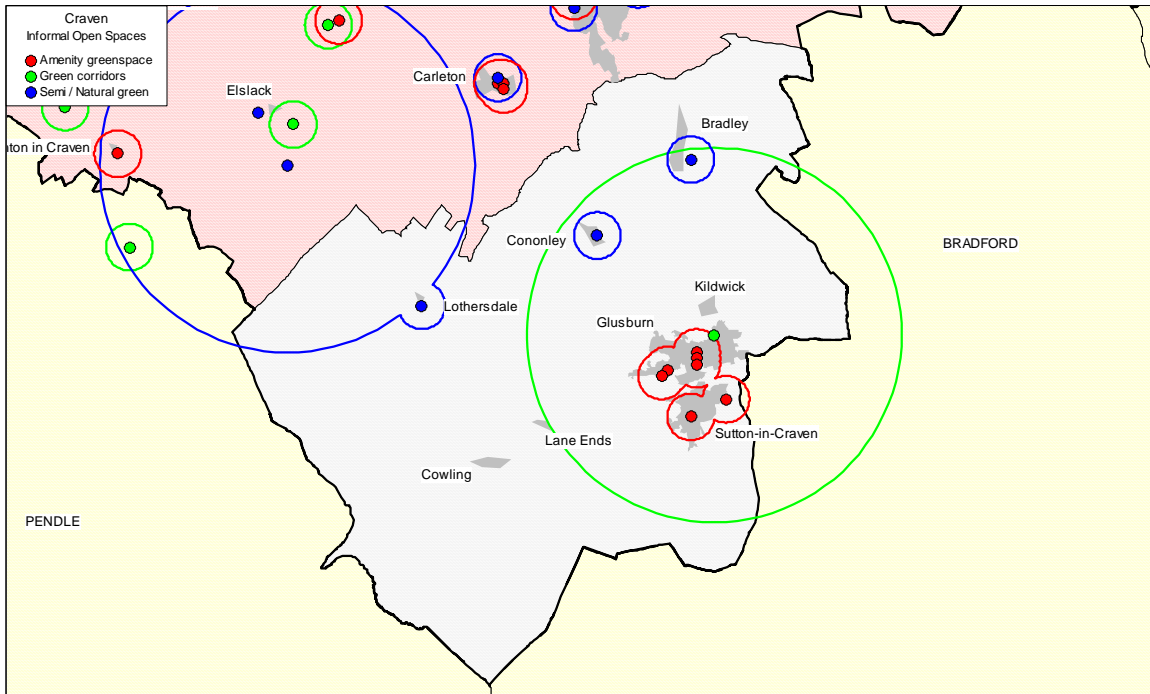
## Craven Informal Open Spaces – Skipton Analysis Area



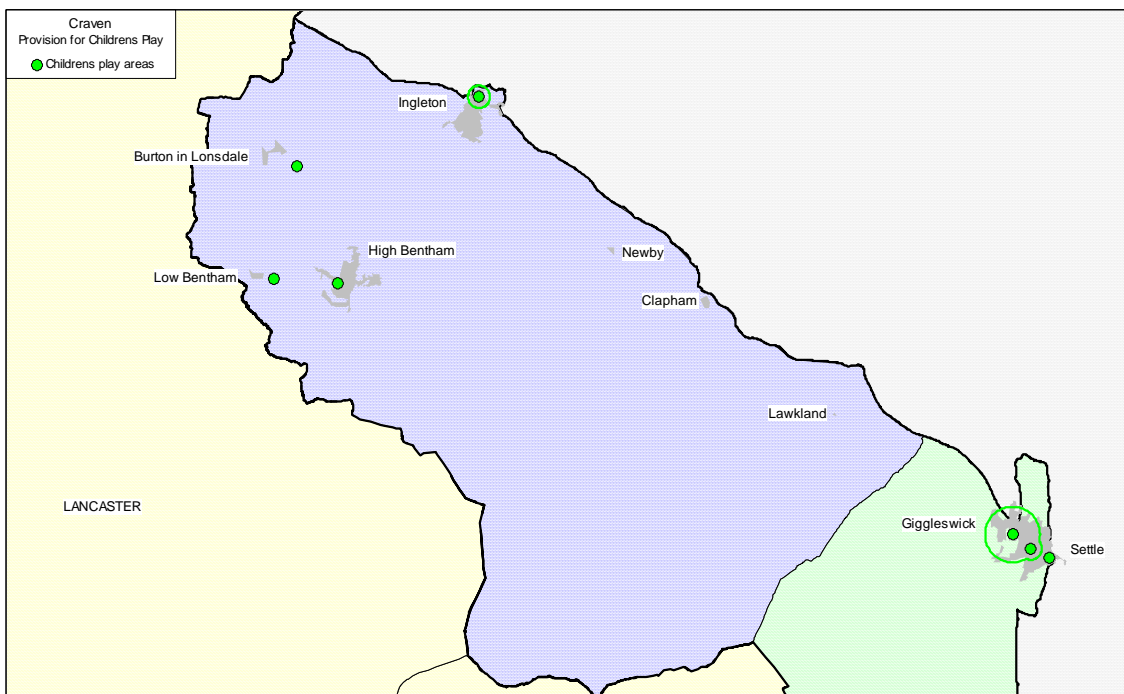
Please note that there are 30 amenity greenspace sites on the map above, due to overlapping sites in Skipton several sites cannot be displayed accurately.

# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## Craven Informal Open Spaces – South Craven Analysis Area



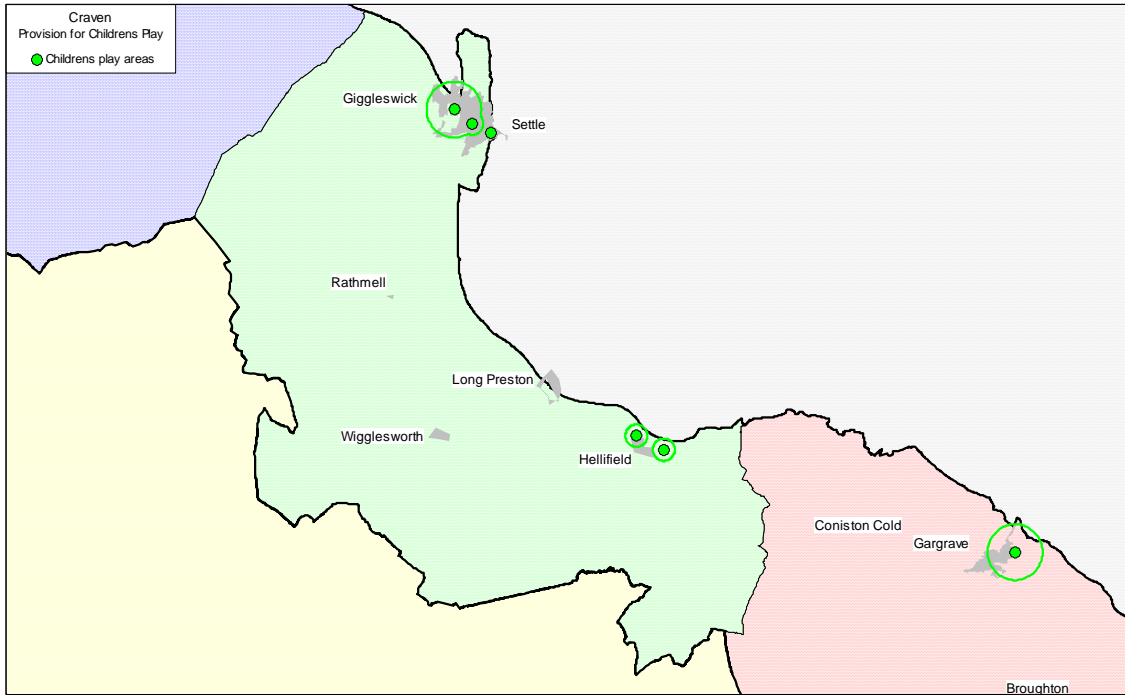
## Craven Provision for Children's Play – North Craven Analysis Area



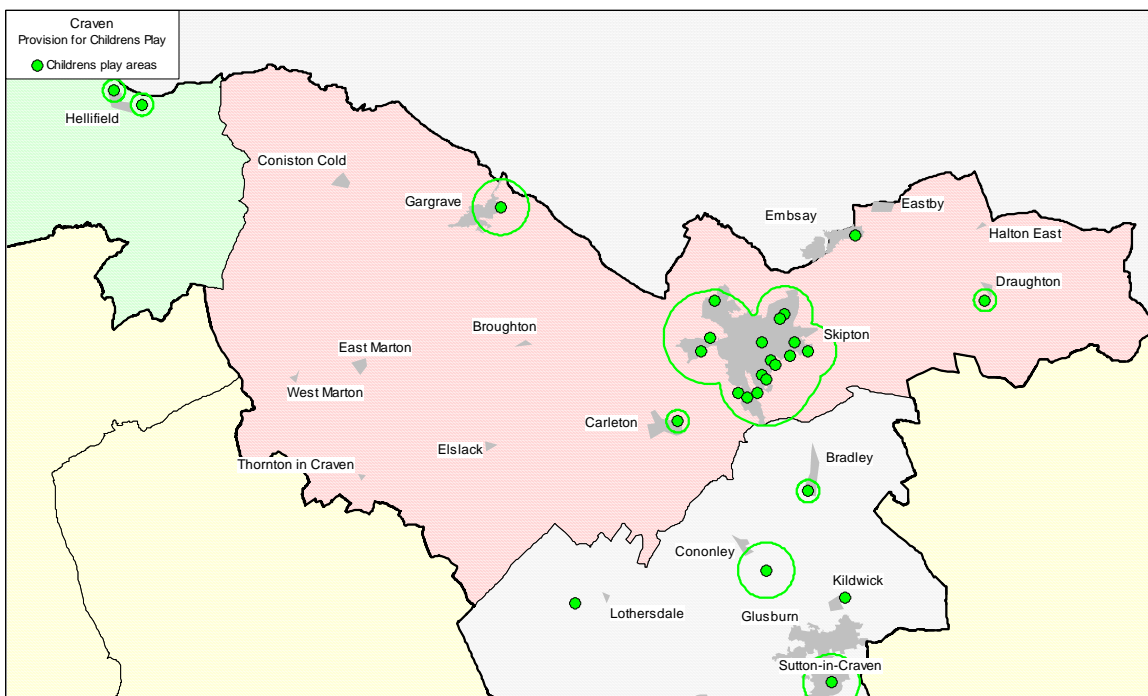


# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## Craven Provision for Children's Play – Settle Analysis Area

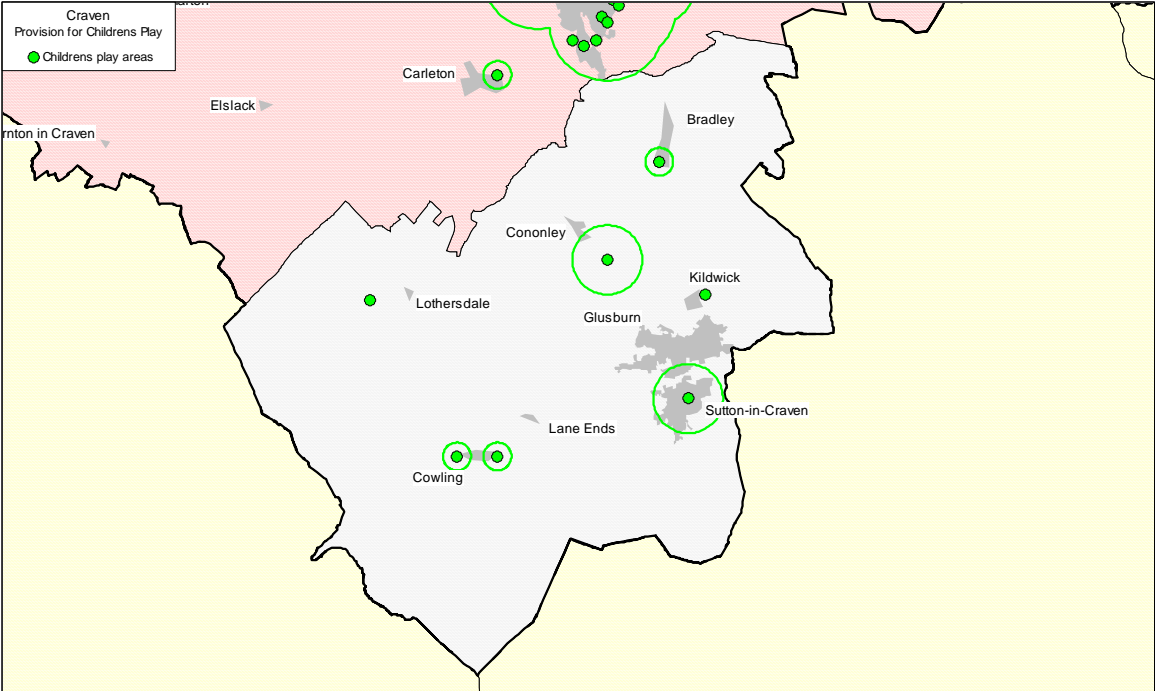


## Craven Provision for Children's Play – Skipton Analysis Area



# CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

## Craven Provision for Children's Play – South Craven Analysis Area



## CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL: OPEN SPACE STRATEGY

### APPENDIX TWO: PRIORITY WARDS FOR PLAY PROVISION AND IMPROVEMENT

Ward	IMD rank in Craven	U16 rank in Craven	Population rank in Craven	Overall score	Priority
Skipton South	2	1	2	5	High
Skipton West	1	2	3	6	
Skipton East	3	7	6	16	
Bentham	14	5	4	23	
Cowling	4	11	11	26	
Sutton in Craven	15	4	7	26	
Settle and Ribblesbanks	9	10	9	28	
Glusburn	22	6	1	29	
Ingleton and Clapham	11	9	10	30	Medium
Aire Valley with Lothersdale	25	3	5	33	
Gargrave and Malhamdale	7	14	14	35	
Ingleton and Clapham YDNP	10	21	20	41	
Upper Wharfedale	16	13	12	41	
Skipton North	26	8	8	42	
Hellifield and Long Preston	6	20	19	45	
Penyghent YDNP	12	15	18	45	
West Craven	21	12	13	46	Low
Barden Fell YDNP	17	16	17	50	
Gargrave and Malhamdale YDNP	19	17	16	52	
Hellifield and Long Preston YDNP	5	24	24	53	
Penyghent	13	19	21	53	
Grassington	20	18	15	53	
Settle and Ribblesbanks YDNP	8	25	25	58	
Embsay-with-Eastby YDNP	23	22	22	67	
Barden Fell	18	26	26	70	
Embsay-with-Eastby	24	23	23	70	

Overall score is the sum of the three rankings for each ward.