



UPDATE ASSESSMENT OF THE EXISTING AND FUTURE NEEDS OF THE COMMUNITY FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

FEBRUARY 2016



UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

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1. BACKGROUND

1.1. The original assessment of existing and future needs in relation to Open Space and Playing Pitches was completed in 2004, and is therefore now out of date. The 2015 assessment was designed to refresh and upgrade the earlier study. This assessment has undertaken a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the existing and future needs of the community for the following types of open space that exist in the part of Craven District that falls outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park i.e., the plan area:

- **Parks and Gardens**
- **Amenity Greenspace**
- **Provision for Children and Young People**
- **Allotments**
- **Cemeteries, Churchyards and other Burial Grounds.**
- **Civic Spaces**
- **Natural and Semi-Natural Greenspaces**
- **Green Corridors**

Note – Not all natural and semi natural greenspaces and green corridors have been assessed and analysed. Those sites which have been included in this study are those that are located within existing settlements e.g., Skipton Woods & Leeds Liverpool Canal (see annexes D & E for a list of sites). Due to the rural nature of the plan area most residents have access to open countryside via the Public Rights of Way network; therefore this study has not completed a full quantitative analysis of all natural and semi natural green spaces and green corridors that exist throughout the plan area.

1.2. Whilst a similar methodology was adopted, the 2015 study in relation to the Open Space elements of the study included a new qualitative assessment of each significant space for the purposes of compliance with the original PPG17 methodology. Some small open spaces were assessed using a desktop and Street View method in order to carry out a complete and rounded assessment, although some very small spaces (less than 0.2 ha and of limited amenity value) were excluded.

1.3. In addition, consultation was conducted with parishes throughout the District. This sought views on the quality, quantity and accessibility of green space in those parishes. Some anecdotal information was also obtained relating to the desire for additional facilities in each parish's open spaces.

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- 1.4. Some conclusions were drawn in relation to the need for actions in service as well as in planning terms. A number of actions were formulated, and included in an Action Plan for consideration in the short, medium, and long term.

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2. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. The study was completed in accordance with the District Council's Open Space Vision, i.e.:

“Improving the quality of life and making Craven’s public spaces cleaner, safer and greener”¹

2.2. The key Open Space Assessment objectives were defined for the study by the client as follows:

- 1. Protecting existing open space and supporting and providing open spaces, play spaces and access to local biodiversity**
- 2. Creating safe, attractive and accessible spaces for all, improving the standard of management and maintenance and increasing participation in open spaces, sport and recreation**
- 3. To undertake a qualitative and quantitative assessment of all open space sites and both formal sports facilities and informal sport and recreational facilities**
- 4. To identify qualitative and quantitative deficits or surpluses of those facilities**
- 5. To provide robust and up to date evidence to inform the development of the appropriate planning policy within the Craven Local plan and used by multiple Council units and other stakeholders for a wide range of projects including neighbourhood plans and green space designation**
- 6. To identify the spatial distribution of unmet needs, forecast future needs of the community and establish clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions to address the key issues around quantity and quality of open space and pitch provision**
- 7. Update our comprehensive GIS database of the location, type and quality of all open space sites in the District**
- 8. Ensure that the Open space assessment and action plans are regularly monitored and updated, with a full re-assessment to be undertaken after 5 years.**
- 9. Update the Open Space Standards from the 2004 standards.**

¹ Council Plan 2015-2018

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3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. The methodology employed included a number of elements:

- **Review of national, regional and local strategy and policy documents relevant to the exercise**
- **Division of open spaces into typology consisting of a number of different and discrete amenity “types”**
- **Creation of a qualitative template to include key elements of design and maintenance**
- **Qualitative on-site assessment of approximately 150 open spaces distributed throughout the District, but not including the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) in accordance with the principles contained in the PPG17 Companion Guide**
- **Desktop surveys of some smaller and less significant open spaces using a desktop and Google Streetview methodology**
- **Analysis of results to qualitatively assess the value of open spaces**
- **Use of quantitative standards in accordance principles contained in the PPG17 Companion Guide (i.e. by applying a local standard based on new Fields in Trust standards to different types of open spaces grouped in accordance with the PPG17 typology in terms of ha per 1,000 population). This has been supplemented by setting local standards across the three geographical areas in Craven District in order to make a District-wide comparison**
- **Use of accessibility standards as defined by the Fields in Trust Guidance Document**
- **Defining of a parish questionnaire and distribution to all parishes within the District, but excluding the YDNP**
- **Analysis of questionnaire results**
- **Drafting key conclusions relating to the current state of open spaces in the District**
- **Drafting recommendations relating to the significance of open space in the District in relation to the Local Plan.**

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4. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

PPS GUIDANCE

- 4.1. At the national level, before the replacement of all Planning Policy Statements (PPS's) by the National Planning Policy Framework in March 2012, there were a number which dealt with planning issues in detail. These Planning Policy Statements are detailed for reference in Annex A.
- 4.2. The Localism Act was given Royal Assent in November 2011. It aimed to take planning power from central government and place it in the hands of local authorities and communities. The Act seeks to:
 - **Give new freedoms and flexibilities to local government**
 - **Give new rights and powers for local communities and individuals**
 - **Reform the planning system to make it clearer, more democratic and more effective**
 - **Make reforms to ensure that decisions about housing are taken locally.**

PPG17

- 4.3. The Government issued planning policy guidelines for local authorities in the form of PPG 17 and Companion Guide to PPG17: Assessing Needs and Opportunities. These guidelines formed the basis of the original Craven report. They were first published on 13 September 2001. Although withdrawn on 7 March 2014, the guidelines were not replicated in succeeding enactments and guidelines, and are therefore still relevant as an evidence base. The PPG17 guidelines contained a number of recommendations which are directly relevant to this study.
- 4.4. One policy relates to areas of open space or recreational facilities of high quality or particular importance as a local amenity. These should be recognized by local authorities and given protection through appropriate policies and plans.
- 4.5. In terms of action which local authorities should be taking, they were advised through the PPG17 guidelines to:
 - **Avoid any erosion of recreational function and maintain and enhance the character of open spaces**
 - **Ensure that open spaces do not suffer from encroachment (from traffic flows, etc.)**
 - **Protect and enhance rights of way**

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- **Consider the impacts of development on biodiversity and nature conservation.**

4.6. In general, local authorities should:

- **Promote accessibility to open space and the countryside**
- **Carefully consider safety and security in open spaces**
- **Improve their quality**
- **Meet regeneration needs through the provision of open space**
- **Consider using surplus land for open space purposes**
- **Consider the needs of visitors and tourists through open space provision.**

4.7. PPG17 gives specific guidance in terms of defining how the quality of parks and open spaces can be audited. This guidance has been used to assess the quality of open spaces throughout the District of Craven.

LOCALISM ACT AND THE NPPF

4.8. The Localism Act is being developed through detailed Regulations and the National Planning Policy Framework. This supercedes previous guidance as previously outlined, and introduced detailed modifications to existing Acts including the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 and the Planning Act 2008. The Government laid stress on the role of the National Planning Policy Framework in the following areas:

- **Clarified that the local plan was the keystone of the planning regime**
- **Was crystal clear that sustainable development embraces social and environmental as well as economic objectives and does so in a balanced way**
- **Referred explicitly to the five principles of the UK Sustainable Development Strategy**
- **Is clear that councils should look for net improvements on all dimensions of sustainability**
- **Made explicit that the presumption in favour of sustainable development works through, not against, local plans**

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- **Made it clear that relevant policies - such as those protecting the Green Belt, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Parks and other areas - cannot be overridden**
- **Recognised the intrinsic value and beauty of the countryside (whether specifically designated or not)**
- **Made explicit what was always implicit: that councils' policies must encourage brownfield sites to be brought back into use**
- **Underlined the importance of town centres, while recognising that businesses in rural communities should be free to expand**
- **Embraced a localist approach to creating a buffer of housing supply over and above five years, and in the use of windfall sites**
- **Allowed councils to protect back gardens from development**
- **Ensured that playing fields continue to benefit from that same protection that they do currently.**

4.9. There are a number of issues relating to the implementation of both the Localism Act and the NPPF. These are highlighted in table 4.1 below. This does indicate that there are some opportunities associated with the Localism Act, and in particular with the NPPF. However, there are also some gaps which presume against a fully co-ordinated planning approach. These need to be at least acknowledged when planning future open space requirements in the District.

FIELDS IN TRUST REVIEW OF STANDARDS FOR OUTDOOR PLAY, SPORT AND RECREATION

- 4.10. Local authorities have traditionally used the National Playing Field Association's "6 Acre Standard." Recommendations on Outdoor Playing Space were first formulated in 1925, soon after the Association's formation. This helped ensure that every man, woman and child in Great Britain should have the opportunity of participating in outdoor recreational activity within a reasonable distance of home during leisure hours. The National Playing Field Association urged all local authorities to adopt a minimum standard of provision of 5 acres (20,000 m²) of public open space for every 1,000 people, of which at least 4 acres (16,000 m²) should be set aside for team games, tennis, bowls and children's playgrounds.
- 4.11. Since then, the National Playing Field Association has kept the recreational space standard under regular review. It now stands as the Six Acre Standard, recommending 6 acres (24,000 m²) per 1,000 head of population as a minimum necessity for space. The National Playing Field Association has since been superceded by Fields in Trust. FIT has conducted research which has indicated that 81% of local planning authorities express quantity standards for open space as "hectares per 1,000 population." This has enabled comparison across England and Wales, and is the most widely used metric for open space standards.

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4.12. The median level of provision for Designated Play Space was 0.25 hectares per 1,000 population. This corresponds to the Fields In Trust benchmark standard. The median accessibility standard was 100m. for Local Areas of Play (LAP's), 400m. for Local Equipped Areas for Play (LEAP's), and 1,000m. for Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play" (NEAP's). Accessibility standards have often been expressed in terms of walking time rather than distance.

Table 4.1: Gaps and Opportunities Relating to the Localism Act and the National Planning Policy Framework

OPPORTUNITIES	UNDERSTANDING GAPS	SCOPE FOR IMPROVEMENT
LOCALISM ACT		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local definition of GI Deciding climate change methods at local level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No clarity on range of measures to be delegated How CCPs will operate in practice Lack of strategic-level planning and management without Regional Strategies Lack of expertise of local communities to lead on neighbourhood-level plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Guidelines required to clarify how localism will work in practice Capacity building for neighbourhoods
NPPF		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presumption in favour of sustainable development Climate change mitigation measures could improve well-being Use of GI as panacea to development GI can be managed using specific designations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific recognition for Local Wildlife Sites GI in brownfield sites could be developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Presumption against development in LWS's Clarity over use of planning designation to protect GI in brownfield sites

4.13. Fields In Trust has discovered that the median level of playing pitch provision was 1.21 hectares per 1,000 population (comparable with the Fields In Trust recommended benchmark standard). The median accessibility standard from respondents to the Fields In Trust survey was 1,200m. from dwellings, matching the Fields In Trust benchmark.

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- 4.14. Respondents to the Fields In Trust survey provided data relating to an overall standard for parks and amenity green space. The median level of provision sought was 1.0 hectares per 1,000 population.
- 4.15. In relation to the meeting of local standards for open space being met in planning decision-making, 64% indicated a score of between 7 and 10 (where 1 indicated “seldom” and 10 indicated “Always”).
- 4.16. Of relevance to future planning of open space requirements in Craven are the new benchmark guidelines contained in Fields in Trust’s “Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard.” These are shown in figures 4.2 and 4.3 below.
- 4.17. The key quantitative standards which are included in this report are those defined in this report, and based on the earlier Craven District Council “Sports, Open Space and Recreation Facilities Assessment.” This was drafted in 2004 and updated in 2008. These define a local standard for each typology of open space across the District and compares it to provision in each of the study areas (North Craven, Mid Craven and South Craven).
- 4.18. These national standards are used later in section 7, and have been used in conjunction with local standards in order to calculate quantitative standards.
- 4.19. The application of national standards alone shows that Craven is deficient in most types of open space. However, the use of local standards provides a more realistic overall picture of provision.
- 4.20. The Council considers that the best approach is to utilise national standards if there is loss of existing provision; and that local standards should be applied to calculate the provision of new facilities (see Annex B & para 7.10).

Table 4.2: FIT Recommended Benchmark Guidelines – Formal Open Space

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY	QUANTITY GUIDELINE (HECTARES PER 1,000 POPULATION)	WALKING GUIDELINE (WALKING DISTANCE: METRES FROM DWELLINGS)
EQUIPPED/DESIGNATED PLAY AREAS	0.25	LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m
OTHER OUTDOOR YOUTH PROVISION (MUGA’S AND SKATEBOARD PARKS)	0.30	700m
AMENITY GREENSPACE	0.60	480m
PARKS AND GARDENS	0.80	710m
ALLOTMENTS	0.30	n/a

Note: The FIT benchmark guidelines do not include quantity guidelines for civic spaces, cemeteries, churchyards and other burial grounds.

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Table 4.3: FIT Quality Guidelines for Formal Open Space

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

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5. CONSTRAINTS

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

- **This part of the assessment was confined to open spaces. Sport and recreation facilities are covered elsewhere in this report**
- **Because Craven's land use planning control does not extend to the Yorkshire Dales National Park, sites contained within the YNDP were not included in the study**
- **This part of the study includes a qualitative audit. Quantitative and accessibility standards, audits and projections are not included, with the exception of anecdotal evidence from the parish consultation exercise**
- **Sites of less than 0.2 ha and of little amenity value were generally excluded in line with PPG17 methodology guidelines**
- **Some small sites did not require a qualitative survey on-site, and were audited using a desktop approach**
- **A number of the responses to the parish and town council consultation exercise were anecdotal in nature (i.e. they requested respondents to give their views in the form of comments rather than by asking them to respond using a rating system).**

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6. GREENSPACE QUALITY AUDITS

6.1 Open spaces were divided using the typology shown in Annex B, which is based on PPG17. This was clarified in the brief provided by the client. The PPG17 Companion Guide stated that: “Quality standards can obviously vary according to the primary and secondary purposes of different forms of provision and their level within any adopted hierarchy of provision. They are not absolute measures, but reasonable aspirations and benchmarks against which to measure the quality of any existing open space or sports facility in order to determine the need for enhancement.” Accordingly, a number of measures were used based on this guidance, and including:

- **Main entrance elements**
- **Signage**
- **Roads, pathways and other accesses**
- **Shrub beds**
- **Mature trees**
- **Bins**
- **Toilets**
- **Lighting**
- **Play provision**
- **Tennis courts**
- **Side entrances**
- **Boundaries**
- **Flower beds**
- **Young trees**
- **Grass areas**
- **Seats**
- **Parking**
- **Information boards**
- **Cleanliness**
- **MUGAs**

6.2 A number of factors for each of the above were scored up to a maximum of five points, and an average rating was calculated for each of the above categories. Total points were compared to a maximum possible score. This was expressed as a percentage to produce a rating for each open space. These defined qualitative provision as:

- **Very poor**
- **Average**
- **Very good**
- **Poor**
- **Good**

6.3 All audited sites were categorized using the typology, and are shown in Annex D.

6.4 Annex C indicates the Craven Sub Areas which have been used in accordance with the study brief in order to carry out analysis of open spaces in the District. These cover the following key North communities:

- **Burton in Lonsdale**
- **High Bentham**
- **Newby**
- **Low Bentham**
- **Ingleton**
- **Clapham**

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6.5 In the Mid area, the following communities are served with open space:

- Giggleswick
- Rathmell
- Wiglesworth
- Settle
- Hellifield

6.6 In the South area, communities studied are as follows:

- Thornton in Craven
- Skipton
- Bradley
- Draughton
- Eastby
- Cowling
- Glusburn
- Halton East
- Cononey
- Gargrave
- Carleton
- Embsay
- Lothersdale
- Kildwick
- Sutton
- Crosshills
- Farnhill
- Embsay

6.7 Audit findings were analysed for these three areas. These findings are shown as figure 6.1 for the North Area. The issues outlined are in relation to qualitative standards as outlined in Annex B.

Figure 6.1: Quality Issues in the North Area

OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
PARKS AND GARDENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quality generally good • Absence of welcoming signage • More information needed for visitors
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally only average • Absence of welcoming signage • Shortage of bins • Grass maintenance only average • Absence or shortage of benches, particularly those adapted for less able-bodied • Absence or shortage of information, even where there is obvious heritage and history

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OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
CIVIC SPACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or very good • More information needed (e.g. Millennium Square, Bentham)
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS AND FACILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good or very good • Wenning Avenue only average • Main problem is lack of signage • Some shortfall in terms of benches and bins
SEMI/NATURAL GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only average • Lack of information • Some trees in poor condition
CEMETERIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries average or good • Churchyards either good or very good • Difficult to find • Poor signage • Bins and seats in short supply • Some memorials need stress testing

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6.8 Issues relating to quality in the Mid Area are shown as Table 6.2.

Table 6.2: Quality Issues in the Mid Area

OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally only average • Absence of welcoming signage • Shortage of bins • Absence or shortage of benches, particularly those adapted for less able-bodied • Absence or shortage of information, even where there is obvious heritage and history
CIVIC SPACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average (Settle Market Place) • More information needed (no signage) • No bench (Settle Market Place)
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS AND FACILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average or good • Main problem is lack of signage • Some shortfall in terms of benches and bins
SEMI/NATURAL GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good (Castleberg) • Some vandalism • Access difficult owing to terrain (Castleberg)
CEMETERIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries good or very good (churchyards but green burial site exists in Rathmell) • Signage at entrances and to interpret rich heritage and history could be more welcoming and informative • Bins and seats in short supply in places • Some memorials need stress testing

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OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
ALLOTMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One very poor (Dog Meadow); one average (Settle) • One appears redundant (Gargrave) • Very difficult to find, and unwelcoming • Modest facilities • Poor boundaries in places

6.9 Quality issues relating to the South area are shown as Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Quality Issues in the South Area

OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
PARKS AND GARDENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lothersdale Recreation Ground and area south of recreation ground average; Sutton and Aireville Park very good (with the exception of the golf pitch and putt which is poor quality) • Welcoming signage • More information needed for visitors
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards variable dependent upon care taken by local community, e.g. low in Glusburn and Crosshills, generally high in Gargrave • Absence of welcoming signage/information/bins • Grass maintenance only average • Absence or shortage of benches
CIVIC SPACES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very good in Skipton; average or good in Thornton • More information needed • Bench shortage in places

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OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS AND FACILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very variable standards • Main problem is lack of signage • More exciting equipment needed in places, especially Aireville Park (regionally significant) • Some shortfall in terms of benches and bins
SEMI/NATURAL GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skipton good; Lothersdale Reservoir poor • Lack of information • Leeds/Liverpool Canal and towpath between Skipton and Bradley need to be improved
CEMETERIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries average or good • Churchyards either good or very good • Poor signage/bins and seats in short supply • Some memorials are leaning and may need testing
ALLOTMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mostly poor or average • Very difficult to find, and unwelcoming • Modest facilities • Poor boundaries in places

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7. SERVICE ISSUES RELATING TO QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

- 7.1. Analysis of the audit findings has identified a number of issues relating mainly to the quantity of open spaces in the District. These, combined with a simple analysis of the distribution of different green space “types” and of relevant national standards (in particular Fields in Trust Guidelines for Formal Open Space) also leads to some conclusions relating to the quantity and accessibility of provision. These issues relate to service provision in terms of quantity and accessibility, rather than planning issues which are considered.
- 7.2. Quantitative issues were considered in the same geographical context as qualitative issues (i.e. by initially analysing quantity and accessibility by geographical area).
- 7.3. The basis for the analysis was the information contained in the Craven District Council “Sports, Open Space and Recreation Facilities Assessment.” This was drafted in 2004 and updated in 2008. These typologies are in line with PPG17 and its Companion Guide. The same typology categories were used as those for open space defined in this report, as set out at 1.1.
- 7.4. The methodology used in this study has been as follows, to:
- **Identify from the study the total area (ha) of open space in each category**
 - **Utilise Fields in Trust standards (in ha per 1,000 people) contained in the latest Guidance Notes for each open space type as defined using the PPG17 typology.**
 - **Merge analysis areas (four were used in the earlier study) so that these relate to the three analysis areas used in this study, and identified in Annex C**
 - **Use updated population statistics for 2012 provided by the client for each of the three analysis areas to create local standards in ha/1,000 population (median average across the plan area)**
 - **Study these local standards to identify shortfalls and surpluses in each analysis area.**
- 7.5. The next section identifies relative shortfalls and surpluses in relation to each of the open space types within the typology utilised in accordance with the PPG17 methodology. This will be of use to the Craven District Council Planning Unit in comparing levels of provision across geographical analysis levels. The local standard has been calculated by expressing provision in hectares per thousand population by comparing the population with the actual level of current provision, i.e. for South Craven in Table 7.91, the 2012 population in thousands was 33.441. This is therefore divided by the total holding of Parks and Gardens in that geographical location (26.6 hectares).

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7.6. This equates to a level of provision of 0.8 hectares per thousand population. The same process is applied by dividing the current level of provision by the projected population figure in thousands in 2032 (i.e. 39.145). The same process is used for the Mid and North areas. Whilst this does not allow for benchmarking against external standards as detailed in table 7.92, it does allow for benchmark comparisons to be made between provision within the same typology in all three geographical areas, highlighting inequalities and relative shortfalls and surpluses. The population increases projected for 2032 over 2012 are as follows:

- **South Craven: 17% increase in population**
- **Mid Craven: 19% increase**
- **North Craven: 14% increase.**

USE OF EXTERNAL GUIDANCE TO SET QUANTITATIVE PROVISION STANDARDS AND COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PROVISION IN EACH ANALYSIS AREA

7.7. A set of local standards were defined as part of the 2004 Craven open space provision study. However, in some cases these have been superceded by advice provided by Fields in Trust in their document: "Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play Beyond the Six Acre Standard - England." The setting of these standards accords with guidance provided in relation to "Greenspaces or Sport and Recreation Facilities (October 2015)" which states: "The easiest way to express a quantity standard is a combination of a unit of a 'useful area' of provision and a population, such as X sq m/person (mainly for indoor provision) or Y ha/1,000 people (mainly for open spaces and outdoor sports provision).

7.8. Using the guidance provided by Fields in Trust a set of standards by open space type is shown at Table 7.8 below. It is important to note that access to the countryside is particularly good in Craven, thus reducing the need for provision of a natural or informal nature (e.g. Green Corridors).

7.9. These standards are applied across each of the three study areas within this section. The tables below show how each of the sub areas and the plan area compares to both the Fields in Trust National Benchmark standard as well as the District wide median Local Standard. They show each of the typologies and both the current and future deficit or over supply. This is color coded with Green for over supply and red for deficit.

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Table 7.8: Quantitative Open Space Standards By Open Space Type

GROUP	PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE	PARKS AND GARDENS	AMENITY GREENSPACE	FORMAL OPEN SPACE
	Other outdoor provision (MUGA's and skateboard parks) 0.30 ha/1000			Allotments, Civic Spaces, Cemeteries, Churchyards and other Burial Grounds
	Equipped/designated play areas 0.25 ha/1000			
NATIONAL STANDARD	0.55 ha/1,000²	0.8ha/1,000	0.6 ha/1,000	n/a
SOURCE	Fields in Trust Guidelines	Fields in Trust Guidelines	Fields in Trust Guidelines	n/a
LOCAL STANDARD*	0.30 ha/1000	0.61 ha/1000	0.41 ha/1000	0.8 ha/1000
SOURCE	2015 Open Space Assessment	2015 Open Space Assessment	2015 Open Space Assessment	2015 Open Space Assessment

*the local standard is the median average for the District as set out in tables below.

7.10. It is recommended that use of the National FIT Standard is applied to protect provision where there may be a current area over supply, against the local standard, but a predicted deficit by the end of the plan period. This only applies to Amenity Greenspace in the South Craven Area, provision for Children and Young People in both the Mid and South Craven area and Formal Open Space in the South Craven and Mid Craven Areas. The only area that is showing a future oversupply against the FIT national Standard is Parks and Gardens in the South Area, this is due to the 21ha Aireville Park, Skipton that skews this data.

² Includes equipped play areas and MUGA/Skatepark provision

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PARKS AND GARDENS

- 7.11. There is considerable variation across the District in this category. South Craven is relatively well-provided. However, North and Mid Craven show a considerable quantitative shortfall in relation to both the average standard and in comparison to the National FIT benchmark standard.
- 7.12. Projected population figures for 2032 show a 17% increase over 2012. At the current level of provision, the quantity of land available in this category decreases accordingly.
- 7.13. A quantitative analysis of “Parks and Gardens” compared across the 3 sub area and against the District average for current and future population levels is shown as Table 7.9.

Table 7.9: Quantitative Analysis of Parks and Gardens Comparison by Sub Area and Craven Total

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2012	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT MEDIAN (0.61)	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2032	REQUIREMENT BY 2032 AGAINST LOCAL STANDARD (0.61)	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2032
South Craven	5	26.6	33,441	0.80	20.40 ha	6.20 ha	39,145	23.88 ha	2.72 ha
Mid Craven	0	0	5,771	0.00	3.40 ha	-3.40 ha	6,870	4.05 ha	-4.05 ha
North Craven	3	1.4	6,408	0.21	3.78 ha	-2.38 ha	7,302	4.31 ha	-2.91 ha
TOTAL	10	28	45,620	0.61*		-0.54	53,317		-4.35

- 7.14. The local comparison standard for Parks and Gardens is **0.61* ha/1,000 population** (total amount of current provision / population). When comparing the provision in each of the sub areas against the District Median average, it shows that the South Craven area has a current over supply of 6.20 ha, that reduces to 2.72 ha by 2032. The Mid and North Craven areas have a current deficit of 3.4 ha and 2.38 ha respectively that is exacerbated to 4.05 ha and 2.91 ha by 2032 if no new provision is created to meet the baseline deficit and future population needs.
- 7.15. Some settlements lack Parks and Gardens but often have spaces that have elements of this typology. Lothersdale Recreation Ground is a good example that’s primary classification is that of a Play Area for Children and Young People as the site has an equipped play area, a multi use Games area and an informal grass pitch. The site also has a War Memorial, some planted areas, trees, benches and paths. This type of multi-functional space is more prevalent in the smaller settlements in order to provide a single central site in the village for a wide range of use and purpose.

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7.16. A quantitative analysis based on Fields in Trust guidelines (0.8 ha/1000 population) for the category “Parks and Gardens” is shown as Table 7.10. The table sets out how the District and each of the Sub areas compares to this national benchmark standard.

Table 7.10: Quantitative Analysis of Parks and Gardens Against External Fields in Trust National Standard

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2012	CURRENT REQUIREMENT AGAINST FIT STANDARD (0.8)	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2032	REQUIREMENT AGAINST FIT STANDARD BY 2032 (0.8)	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2032
South Craven	5	26.6	33,441	26.75 ha	-0.15 ha	39,145	31.32 ha	- 4.72 ha
Mid Craven	0	0	5,771	4.620 ha	-4.62 ha	6,870	5.50 ha	-5.50 ha
North Craven	3	1.4	6,408	5.13 ha	-3.73 ha	7,302	5.84 ha	-4.44 ha
TOTAL	10	28	45,620		-8.5 ha	53,317		- 14.66 ha

7.17. This highlights a significant current deficit across the whole of the plan area of 8.5 ha that nearly doubles to 14.66 ha over the plan period. The South Craven area has a very small current deficit, with the highest increases to 4.72ha over the plan period due to the population increase. The Mid and North Craven area show a significant current deficit: 4.62 ha and 3.73 ha respectively, which slightly increases over the plan period if no new provision is created.



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AMENITY GREENSPACE

- 7.18. There is fairly consistent provision across the District in this category that shows up with each sub area being very close to the District median average. All areas show a current deficit in comparison to the National FIT benchmark standard with the most pronounced being the South Craven area.
- 7.19. Projected population figures for 2032 show a 17% increase over 2012. At the current level of provision, the quantity of land available in this category decreases accordingly with deficits increasing
- 7.20. A quantitative analysis of “Amenity Greenspace” compared across the 3 sub area and against the District average for current and future population levels is shown as Table 7.11.

Table 7.11: Quantitative Analysis of Amenity Greenspace Comparison by Sub Area and Craven Total

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2012	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT MEDIAN (0.41)	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2032	REQUIREMENT BY 2032 AGAINST LOCAL STANDARD (0.41)	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2032
South Craven	37	14.44	33,441	0.43	13.71 ha	0.73 ha	39,145	16.05 ha	- 1.61 ha
Mid Craven	12	2.12	5,771	0.37	2.37 ha	- 0.25 ha	6,870	2.82 ha	- 0.7 ha
North Craven	10	2.02	6,408	0.32	2.63 ha	- 0.61 ha	7,302	2.99 ha	- 0.97 ha
TOTAL	59	18.58	45,620	0.41		-0.13	53,317		-3.28

- 7.21. The local comparison standard for Amenity Greenspace is 0.41 ha/1,000 population (total amount of current provision / population). The South Craven area shows slightly higher provision with Mid and North Craven slightly down on the District Average. When compared to the future population growth all areas show a deficit with the South Craven area showing the highest at -1.61 ha. There are a small handful of sites that have not been included in the assessment such as highway buffers and small sites that have very little amenity value.
- 7.22. Some settlements lack any Amenity Greenspaces such as Bradley village, but this has a centrally located playing field that provides a secondary function as an Amenity Greenspace including seating, picnic area and host the annual village gala.
- 7.23. A quantitative analysis based on Fields in Trust guidelines (0.6 ha/1000 population) for the category “Amenity Greenspace” is shown as Table 7.12. The table sets out how the District and each of the Sub areas compares to this national benchmark standard.

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Table 7.12: Quantitative Analysis of Amenity Greenspace

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2012	CURRENT REQUIREMENT AGAINST FIT STANDARD (0.60)	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2032	REQUIREMENT AGAINST FIT STANDARD BY 2032 (0.60)	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY BY 2032
South Craven	37	14.44	33,441	20.06 ha	- 5.62 ha	39,145	23.49 ha	- 9.05 ha
Mid Craven	12	2.12	5,771	3.46 ha	- 1.34 ha	6,870	4.12 ha	- 2.00 ha
North Craven	10	2.02	6,408	3.85 ha	- 1.82 ha	7,302	4.38 ha	- 2.36 ha
TOTAL	59	18.58	45,620		-8.79	53,317		-13.41

7.24. This highlights a significant current and future deficit across the whole of the plan area: 8.79 ha and increasing to 13.41 over the plan period. The South Craven area has the highest current deficit that nearly doubles over the plan period -5.62 to -9.05. The Mid and North Craven area show a smaller current deficit: 1.34 ha and 1.82 ha respectively, which slightly increases over the plan period if no new provision is created.

UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

- 7.25. There is a good coverage across the District in this category with the South Craven and Mid Craven areas slightly above the plan area average. However, North Craven area show a quantitative shortfall in relation to the average standard. All areas show a future deficiency against the current district average and significant current and future provision in comparison to the National FIT benchmark standard.
- 7.26. Projected population figures for 2032 show a 17% increase over 2012. At the current level of provision, the quantity of land available in this category decreases accordingly.
- 7.27. A quantitative analysis of provision for “Children and Young People” compared across the 3 sub area and against the District average for current and future population levels is shown as Table 7.13.

Table 7.13: Quantitative Analysis of Provision for Children and Young people Comparison by Sub Area and Craven Total

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2012	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT MEDIAN (0.30)	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2032	REQUIREMENT BY 2032 AGAINST LOCAL STANDARD (0.30)	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2032
South Craven	23	10.68	33,441	0.32	10.03 ha	0.65 ha	39,145	11.74 ha	-1.06 ha
Mid Craven	5	1.80	5,771	0.31	1.73 ha	0.07 ha	6,870	2.06 ha	- 0.26 ha
North Craven	6	0.99	6,408	0.15	1.92 ha	-0.93 ha	7,302	2.19 ha	- 1.2 ha
TOTAL	34	13.47	45,620			-0.21	53,317		- 2.52

- 7.28. The local comparison standard for Children and Young People is **0.30* ha/1,000 population** (total amount of current provision / population). When comparing the provision in each of the sub areas against the District Median average, it shows that the South Craven and Mid Craven area has a current small over supply of 0.72 ha, that changes to a deficit of 1.32 ha by 2032. The North Craven area shows a current and future deficit of 0.93 ha to 1.2 ha if no new provision is created to meet the baseline deficit and future population needs.
- 7.29. Most Primary schools in the plan area have on site equipped play areas that provides a play value during term day time use. These have not been included in the analysis unless they have secured community access such as Ings School MUGA.
- 7.30. A quantitative analysis based on Fields in Trust guidelines (0.55 ha/1000 population) for the category “Children and Young People” is shown as Table 7.14. The table sets out how the District and each of the Sub areas compares to this national benchmark standard.

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Table 7.14: Quantitative Analysis of Provision for Children and Young People Against External Fields in Trust National Standard

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2012	CURRENT REQUIREMENT AGAINST FIT STANDARD (0.55)	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2032	REQUIREMENT AGAINST FIT STANDARD BY 2032 (0.55)	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2032
South Craven	23	10.68	33,441	18.39 ha	- 7.71 ha	39,145	21.53 ha	- 10.85 ha
Mid Craven	5	1.80	5,771	3.17 ha	- 1.37 ha	6,870	3.78 ha	-1.98 ha
North Craven	6	0.99	6,408	3.52 ha	- 2.53 ha	7,302	4.01 ha	-3.02 ha
TOTAL	34	13.47	45,620		- 11.61 ha	53,317		- 15.85 ha

7.31. This highlights a significant current deficit across the whole of the plan area of 11.61 ha and is exacerbated to 15.85 ha over the plan period due to the population increase. The South Craven has the highest current deficiency of 7.71 which increases to 10.85 over the plan period. The Mid and North Craven area show much smaller current deficiencies of 1.37 ha and 2.53 ha respectively, which slightly increases over the plan period if no new provision is created.

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FORMAL OPEN SPACE: ALLOTMENTS, CIVIC SPACE, CEMETERIES, CHURCHYARDS AND OTHER BURIAL GROUNDS

- 7.32. Overall there is a good coverage across the District in this category with the South Craven and Mid Craven areas slightly above the plan area average. However, North Craven area show a quantitative shortfall in relation to the average standard. All areas show a future deficiency against the current district average and there is no overall national benchmark standard to compare with. However, the FIT report “Beyond the Six Acre Standard Guidance” include other open space standards including one for local authorities for Allotments at 0.3 ha per 1000 population. The standard in 2004 was 1.6 ha/1000 population, would show deficit of 73ha if applied and is therefore clearly out of date.
- 7.33. Projected population figures for 2032 show a 17% increase over 2012. At the current level of provision, the quantity of land available in this category decreases accordingly.
- 7.34. A quantitative analysis of provision for “Formal Open Space” compared across the 3 sub area and against the District average for current and future population levels is shown as Table 7.15.

Table 7.15: Quantitative Analysis of Formal Open Space Comparison by Sub Area and Craven Total

GEOGRAPHICAL AREA	TOTAL NO OF SITES.	HA	POPULATION 2012	CURRENT PROVISION HA/1000	REQUIREMENT CURRENT MEDIAN (0.80)	CURRENT DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY	POPULATION 2032	REQUIREMENT BY 2032 AGAINST LOCAL STANDARD (0.80)	DEFICIT/ OVERSUPPLY 2032
South Craven	40	28.59	33,441	0.85	26.75 ha	1.84 ha	39,145	31.32 ha	-2.73 ha
Mid Craven	10	4.96	5,771	0.86	4.62. ha	0.34 ha	6,870	5.50 ha	- 0.54 ha
North Craven	13	3.03	6,408	0.47	5.13 ha	-2.1 ha	7,302	5.84 ha	-2 81. ha
TOTAL	63	36.58	45,620	0.80		0.08 ha	53,317		- 6.08

- 7.35. The local comparison standard for Formal Open Space is **0.80 ha/1,000 population** (total amount of current provision / population). When comparing the provision in each of the sub areas against this District Median average, it shows that the South Craven and Mid Craven area has a current over supply of 1.84 ha and 0.34 respectively. However this changes to a deficit of 2.73 ha and 0.54 by 2032 due to population change. The North Craven area shows a current and future deficit of 2.1 ha that will increase to 2.81 ha if no new provision is created to meet the baseline deficit and future population needs.
- 7.36. Within this data there are some very clear deficiencies such as no allotments in the North Craven Area, despite 13.85 ha of provision in South and Mid Craven. When compared to the National FIT local authority standard for allotments (0.3) the plan area matches this standard (13.85/45,620 X1000) with Skipton being showing a surplus at 0.36 and Mid Craven equal at 0.3.

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7.37. When comparing this for the end of the plan period there will be a small deficit of 0.04. This will be most acute in North Craven with no provision, Skipton will still have a slight over supply (0.38) and Mid Craven will have small deficit of 0.05.

USE OF EXTERNAL GUIDANCE TO SET ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS

7.38. The PPG17 Companion Guide states that: "Distance thresholds are a very useful planning tool, especially when used in association with a Geographical Information System (GIS). For example, it is possible to identify the percentage of households within a distance threshold of any particular provision or to compare possible locations for new provision to determine which will be the most effective."

7.39. The 2004 Open Space Assessment is utilised as a basis on which to define accessibility standards. These catchment areas are in part adapted from the Greater London Authority Guide to Preparing Open Space Strategies. These standards were endorsed within the Commission for the Built Environment Best Practice Guidance Document ("Open Space Strategies"). They have the advantage that they cover Allotments, Cemeteries and Civic Spaces for which alternative standards are unavailable or unrecognized (Table 7.16). These were used more extensively in the 2004 Craven Open Space Assessment. However, they have been superceded in the case of Informal Outdoor Space by the Fields in Trust recommended benchmark guidelines. Table 7.14 below describes catchment areas used for the Craven Open Space Assessment. These have also been used in relation to equipped play areas and other provision (MUGAs and skateboard parks). See Table 7.15. Equipped/designated play areas are designated as:

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

7.40. There are other standards available (e.g. the English Nature ANGsT model), which uses the following:

- **No person should live within more than 300m from their nearest area of natural greenspace.**
- **Provision of at least 1ha of Local Nature Reserve per 1000 population.**
- **There should be at least one accessible 20ha site within 2km from home.**
- **There should be one 100ha site within 5km**
- **There should be one 500ha site within 10km.**

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7.41. Despite these ANGST targets being used by a number of local authorities in relation to the planning of accessible natural greenspace, this has been rejected in the case of standards setting by Craven because the Fields in Trust guidelines are more appropriate for Craven as outlined in October 2015 “Beyond the Six Acre Standard Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play England.” This is because the residents of Craven have access to large areas of countryside, and the guidelines are arguably over-detailed for a rural district.

Table 7.16: Accessibility Standards for Informal Open Space for Based on Fields in Trust Benchmark Guidelines (Oct 2015)

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY	WALKING GUIDELINE (walking distance: metres from dwellings)	QUALITY GUIDELINE
PARKS AND GARDENS	710 m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Green Flag standard ● Appropriately landscaped ● Positive management ● Provision of footpaths ● Designed to be free of the fear of harm or crime
NATURAL/SEMI NATURAL GREENSPACES	720 m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriately landscaped ● Positive management ● Provision of footpaths ● Designed to be free of the fear of harm or crime
AMENITY GREENSPACE	480 m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Appropriately landscaped ● Positive management ● Provision of footpaths ● Designed to be free of the fear of harm or crime

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Table 7.17: Accessibility Standards for Play Provision Based on Fields in Trust Benchmark Guidelines (Oct 2015)

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY	WALKING GUIDELINE (walking distance: metres from dwellings)	QUALITY GUIDELINE
EQUIPPED/DESIGNATED PLAY AREAS	LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPS – 1,000m	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quality appropriate to the intended level of performance, designed to appropriate technical standards. Located where they are of most value to the community to be served. Sufficiently diverse recreational use for the whole community. Appropriately landscaped. Maintained safely and to the highest possible condition with available finance. Positively managed taking account of the need for repair and replacement over time as necessary. Provision of appropriate ancillary facilities and equipment. Provision of footpaths. Designed so as to be free of the fear of harm or crime.
OTHER OUTDOOR PROVISION (MUGAS AND SKATEBOARD PARKS)	700m	

Table 7.18: Accessibility Standards for Allotments, Cemeteries and Civic Spaces Provision Based on GLA Guide to Preparing open Space Strategies

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY	REGIONAL SIGNIFICANCE (OVER 400 HA)	METROPOLITAN SIGNIFICANCE (60-400 HA)	DISTRICT SIGNIFICANCE (20-60 HA)	LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE
ALLOTMENTS	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
CEMETERIES	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m
CIVIC SPACES	8km	3.2km	1.2km	400m

NOTE – In terms of CDC's draft policy approach the preference will be to improve the quantity of existing OS, which will incorporate accessibility standards. Where there is sufficient quantity of OS policy will then aim to improve the quality of existing OS.

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QUANTITATIVE ISSUES

7.42 Some analysis was also highlighted both as a result of impressions gained whilst conducting the qualitative review, and from comments obtained and analysis of the parish consultation exercise. These reinforce the findings of the foregoing quantitative analysis.

7.42. Issues relating to the northern area are shown as Table 7.19 below.

Table 7.19: Quantitative issues in the north

OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
PARKS AND GARDENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only multi-purpose park is in Ingleton. Other communities lack provision
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility varies, but is offset in most places by a high level of access to the countryside
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS AND FACILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrable need for more teenage/youth provision for facilities such as skate parks, BMX or pump tracks Green play under-provided, and particularly suitable for rural locations More adventurous play equipment (e.g. iplay, low ropes, etc.) should be considered Significant shortfall in terms of Youth and Teenage provision Lack of provision in Burton in Lonsdale (recent closure of site identified via recent CDC site visit).
SEMI/NATURAL GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little provision of this type, but offset by high level of access to the wider countryside
CEMETERIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cemeteries appear quite full – may need to investigate consideration of space allocation to meet future demand
ALLOTMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distinct lack of provision

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7.43. Quantitative issues identified in the Mid area are shown as Table 7.20.

Table 7.20: Quantitative issues in the mid area

OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
PARKS AND GARDENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little provision. May warrant consideration in Settle
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility varies, but is offset in most places by a high level of access to the countryside
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS AND FACILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrable need for more teenage/youth provision for facilities such as skate parks, BMX or pump tracks, particularly in Settle • Green play under-provided, and particularly suitable for rural locations • No MUGA provision in Settle • More adventurous play equipment (e.g. iplay, low ropes, etc.) should be considered • Significant shortfall in terms of Youth and Teenage provision
SEMI/NATURAL GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little provision of this type (apart from Castleberg), but offset by high level of access to the wider countryside
CEMETERIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemeteries appear quite full – may need to investigate consideration of space allocation to meet future demand
ALLOTMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of quality provision may need investigation in light of national demand

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7.44. Finally, quantity and accessibility issues relating to the South area are shown in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21: Quantitative issues in the south

OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
PARKS AND GARDENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited provision. May warrant consideration in Skipton
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility varies in rural areas, but is offset in most places by a high level of access to the countryside
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS AND FACILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrable need for more teenage/youth provision for facilities such as skate parks, BMX or pump tracks, particularly in Skipton Green play under-provided, and particularly suitable for rural locations More adventurous play equipment (e.g. iplay, low ropes, etc.) should be considered Significant shortfall in terms of Youth and Teenage provision
SEMI/NATURAL GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Little provision of this type (apart from Skipton Woods and Reservoir in Lothersdale and area south of recreation ground), but offset by high level of access to the wider countryside Greater accessibility to Leeds/Liverpool canal by improved signage, surfaces, etc. would increase usage
CEMETERIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cemeteries appear quite full – may need to investigate consideration of space allocation to meet future demand
ALLOTMENTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of quality provision may need investigation in light of national demand

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7.45. Issues identified across the District in relation to quantity and accessibility are as follows:

- **Provision of multi-purpose parks such as those at Sutton is lacking in all three geographical areas in key settlements**
- **Because of the variability in provision for children and young people, an upgrade is necessary in a number of communities. This should include the provision of safer surfaces in places, and the installation of challenging and exciting pieces of equipment. This is particularly important in Aireville Park, with its large potential catchment**
- **There is a demonstrable need for teenage and youth facilities such as BMX/pump tracks in Settle, and in Ingleton in the northern geographical area**
- **Adventurous play provision such as iplay should be considered in settlements in all three areas. This is lacking at the moment**
- **“Green” play provision would be desirable and suitable for all areas, but in particular in rural locations. Little provision of this type exists in Craven**
- **There is limited MUGA provision, and this should be considered, particularly in Settle**
- **Greater use should be made of open space by using more informal landscape methods to encourage biodiversity and habitat creation. This is lacking at present**
- **Green corridors such as the Leeds to Liverpool Canal should be upgraded or created to link settlements, encourage wildlife, and increase green transportation (walking and cycling). There is also a current project to improve the towpath between Skipton and Bradley**
- **The provision of burial space should be further explored in order to ensure an adequate future supply**
- **Allotment provision should be increased in terms of quality and quantity to meet sustained demand. There are no sites in the north.**

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8. CONSULTATION

8.1. A consultation exercise was conducted which consisted of a questionnaire to all parishes within the Craven District (excluding those in the Yorkshire Dales National Park). This covered the following areas in accordance with the PPG17 methodology pursued in accordance with the objectives of the study:

- **A general question about the importance of open space in each parish**
- **A question about the quality of open space as perceived split between:**
 - ▲ **Parks and Gardens:** usually multi-functional in terms of provision and serving a fairly wide catchment. May contain playgrounds and other facilities including sports pitches
 - ▲ **Amenity Greenspace:** smaller open spaces with provision usually confined to the immediate neighbourhood. Not multi functional and usually consisting of lawn and sometimes trees
 - ▲ **Children and young people:** playgrounds and similar facilities for children and teens
 - ▲ **Allotments:** allotment garden areas
 - ▲ **Cemeteries:** either active or redundant in terms of burial
 - ▲ **Civic Spaces:** Usually hard surfaced and consisting of small areas such as squares and war memorial areas.
- **A question about the quantity and accessibility of open space in the above categories**
- **A general question about improvements you would like to see in those categories.**

8.2. Findings indicating the issues arising from consultation are shown in Table 8.1. These are shown by Parish. Twelve parish responses were received in total.

8.3. The following codes are used to qualify responses in relation to “Importance to Health:”

V = very important

F = fairly important

N = not very important

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8.4. The question relating to importance to health was:

“How important do you think it is to have green spaces for people’s mental, emotional and physical health near to where they live?”

8.5. The results were unequivocal. Eleven out of twelve respondents considered that local open spaces were “very important,” and one that they were “fairly important.” None thought that they were “not very important.” Thus it is obvious that there is a high awareness of the value of local green space to the health of people living nearby.

8.6. In relation to questions relating to the quality and quantity and accessibility of green space by parish, the following codes were used:

E = excellent

G= good

A = average

BA = below average

P = poor

8.7. Responses were received in relation to the question:

“How would you rate the quality of green space by type in the parish?”

8.8. These responses relate to each category of open space as indicated earlier in this section, and are as follows:

- **Parks and Gardens** - 33% believed quality to be “excellent;” 55% believed it to be “good;” and the remaining parish that it was “average.” There are few open spaces in this category, and they include multi-functional facilities such as Sutton Park and Ingleton Park. Direct parish experience of operating such open spaces is therefore limited. Nevertheless, the responses mirror those recorded from the site audits.
- **Amenity Greenspace** – 33% considered amenity greenspace to be “excellent,” 56% thought it “good,” and the other response as “average.” This is the type of greenspace with the most provision throughout the District. Responding parishes tended to have a higher opinion of quality than that suggested by the independent physical assessment.
- **Children and Young People** – 29% of parishes in the survey thought these facilities to be “excellent” in quality. A similar number felt quality to be “good.” One parish thought facilities were somewhere between “good” and “average,” and 29% thought them “average.” These results are slightly higher in terms of their assessment of quality than those suggested by the physical audit, but not to a marked degree.
- **Allotments** – of six parishes commenting on the value of allotments, one felt that quality was “excellent.” One parish felt that quality was “good” and one that it was somewhere between “good” and “average.” Two felt that the standard was “average.” The physical audit indicated that the standard was closer to “average.”

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- **Cemeteries** – seven parishes responded to this question. Of these, two considered them “excellent,” three were “good” and two were “average.” It should be noted that “cemeteries” include areas set aside purely for burial as well as the grounds of churchyards which include current or historic burials. Overall results are similar to those of the physical assessment, although the latter indicated a disparity in quality between the two types of “cemetery” included in this category, with churchyards generally scoring more highly than bespoke burial grounds.
- **Civic Spaces** – four parishes responded, possibly reflecting the fact that civic spaces are not as numerous as most other categories (in particular amenity greenspaces). Opinion was divided, with one deeming them to be “excellent,” one “good,” one “average,” and one “average to below average.” These results were slightly below those indicated in the physical audit.

8.9. There were responses from parishes relating to the quantity of provision, phrased as:

“How would you rate the adequacy of supply of green space in terms of quantity and accessibility by type in the parish.”

8.10. Responses were as follows:

- **Parks and Gardens** - 29% felt that supply in this category was “excellent.” A similar percentage felt that it was “good.” The remainder (43%) felt it was “average” or “below average.”
- **Amenity Greenspace** – Eight parishes responded. 38% considered amenity greenspace to be “excellent,” in terms of quantity of provision and accessibility. Two parishes considered supply to be “good,” and two thought it “average.”
- **Children and Young People** – of the seven respondent parishes, two thought supply to be “excellent;” three “good;” one “average,” and one “poor.”
- **Allotments** – of six parishes, it is compelling that none thought supply to be more than average. Two felt it was “below average,” and one that it was “poor.”
- **Cemeteries** – of seven parishes, five felt that provision was “good;” one that it was “below average;” and one that it was “poor.”

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Table 8.1: Issues Arising From Parish Consultation

OPEN SPACE TYPE	BANK NEWTON	KILDWICK	CARLETON	DRAUGHTON	ELSLACK	EMBSAY WITH EASTBY	FARNHILL	GARGRAVE	SUTTON IN CRAVEN	SKIPTON	HELLIFIELD	OTTERBURN
Importance to health	V	V	F	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V	V
QUALITY												
Parks and Gardens	G	G	A				E	G	E	E	G	G
Amenity Greenspace	G		A				E	E	A	E	G	E
Children and Young People	G		A				E	A	G	E	G/A	
Allotments	A		G						A	E	G/A	
Cemeteries	G	G	A					E	A	E	G	
Civic Spaces								G	A	E	A/BA	
QUANTITY & ACCESSIBILITY												
Parks and Gardens	G		A				E	E	A	G	A/BA	
Amenity Greenspace	G		A				E	E	A	E	A	BA
Children and Young People	G		G				E	E	A	E	G	P
Allotments	BA		A						BA	E	A	P
Cemeteries	G		G					G	BA	G	G	P
Civic Spaces								E	A	E	A	P

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- **Civic Spaces** – five parishes responded. Two felt provision to be “excellent;” two that it was “average;” and one that it was “poor.”

8.11. A third question for parishes related to the need for improvements. The question was:

“What improvements would you like to see to green space by type in the parish?”

8.12. Responses were as follows:

- **Parks and Gardens** - some feedback was received in relation to the need for general improvements across the board, although no parishes considered that better landscaping was required. Some general comments were made which related in the main to concerns in individual parishes. However, the need for more information about heritage and history was raised.
- **Amenity Greenspace** – the need for some improvements in all categories was raised. The most requested were for improved entrances and better access. The need for some resourcing to maintain these spaces in good order was noted, including the need to consider improved litter collection at times. Comments were received specifically about the need to improve the Liverpool to Leeds Canal, and to make it more accessible to walkers (N.B. This issue is being addressed by the current improvement project).
- **Children and Young People** – more facilities were raised as important by two parishes. Of specific comments, better equipment was also highlighted as important, although efforts had stalled in Skipton because of a lack of consensus.
- **Allotments** – better access was cited as in need of improvement. The accompanying comments made reference to the need for better security (at two sites in Skipton), and also a perceived shortage in terms of supply.
- **Cemeteries** – comments related to the need for better access and better management. It should be noted that the quality audit elicited the difference in standards between burial grounds and churchyards used for burial, both of which are included within the “cemeteries” category. There was a comment about the need to maintain or improve grass cutting standards (N.B. it should be noted that these comments need to be taken in context, and by reference to the quality section of this report which identifies grass cutting and other standards on a site-by-site basis at the time of audit). A comment was received that the Raikes Road cemetery could be opened up more regularly to the general public. It was noted at the time of the quality audit (when the cemetery was closed) that this was a very attractive green space near Skipton town centre which could be an additional area for informal recreation for visitors and residents.
- **Civic Spaces** – no particular issues were raised, although general comments were made about the need for some repair works, and the perceived need for a recycling area.

8.13. Table 8.2 relates to all parishes, and requests for improvements to open space in accordance with the typology.

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Table 8.2: All parishes - Requests for improvements to open space in accordance with the typology

OPEN SPACE TYPE	BETTER ENTRANCES	LANDSCAPING	BETTER ACCESS (FOOTPATHS, ETC.)	MORE FACILITIES (CATERING, ETC.)	BETTER MANAGEMENT (LITTER, ETC.)	MORE INFORMATION (BOARDS, ETC.)	OTHER
<i>PARKS AND GARDENS</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better weed control. Grass very good but weeds a problem near river • More information needed on heritage and history More information needed about PROW's • Improvements can always be made but overall the only real deficit is in the number of sports pitches. • Sandylands seems able to cope with demand at current levels, but as demand grows it is clear that additional formal pitches will be needed (see also comments in the "Built Facilities" Assessment).

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OPEN SPACE TYPE	BETTER ENTRANCES	LANDSCAPING	BETTER ACCESS (FOOTPATHS, ETC.)	MORE FACILITIES (CATERING, ETC.)	BETTER MANAGEMENT (LITTER, ETC.)	MORE INFORMATION (BOARDS, ETC.)	OTHER
<i>AMENITY GREENSPACE</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There could be improvements to the canal towpath for walkers (N.B. the towpath is currently being improved to address these concerns). The Parish is against the use of the canal towpath for cycling as walkers and cyclists on the same path is a dangerous combination. • We are supportive of Craven District's plans to upgrade the Leeds and Liverpool canal towpath in the area and would ask that they prioritise finding the funding to complete the stretch through Kildwick so that we link up with the stretch at Silsden (which has already been upgraded) and the stretch at Bradley (which is about to be) • Litter can be a problem • No obvious improvements required, although more money is needed to keep these spaces in good repair and to replace vandalized or stolen facilities.
<i>CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE</i>				✓			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better equipment – currently in the pipeline • Some improved equipment required • As highlighted above, the only issues are at North Parade and at Middletown, and these are either being resolved or are, as yet, unresolvable because of the lack of a consensus. • Area needed for a youth shelter.

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OPEN SPACE TYPE	BETTER ENTRANCES	LANDSCAPING	BETTER ACCESS (FOOTPATHS, ETC.)	MORE FACILITIES (CATERING, ETC.)	BETTER MANAGEMENT (LITTER, ETC.)	MORE INFORMATION (BOARDS, ETC.)	OTHER
<i>ALLOTMENTS</i>			✓				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More allotments may be needed. A waiting list is in operation • The Town Council's allotments sites, particularly at Middletown and Carleton Road, need better security but money remains the issue. The Council is tackling the problem incrementally. • Long waiting list (35 people for 22 plots) • We have no allotments.
<i>CEMETERIES</i>			✓		✓		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any further reduction by Craven District Council to its grass cutting budget would impact on the appearance and usability of these spaces and we would therefore like to see grass cutting levels maintained or increased. • A new burial ground has just been opened • May need more space in future • It would be good if Raikes Road Burial Ground could be open on a more regular basis but this decision rests with the Friends Group • May need an extension in future • Almost full.

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OPEN SPACE TYPE	BETTER ENTRANCES	LANDSCAPING	BETTER ACCESS (FOOTPATHS, ETC.)	MORE FACILITIES (CATERING, ETC.)	BETTER MANAGEMENT (LITTER, ETC.)	MORE INFORMATION (BOARDS, ETC.)	OTHER
<i>CIVIC SPACES</i>							<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some stonework repairs required to war memorial • Recycling area needed • The setts on the High Street are in need of refurbishment – hopefully this will be resolved as the Town Council gains control of more areas of the Market.

8.14. In addition to these structured responses, a section entitled “other comments” was included in order to allow parishes the opportunity to make more general statements about their perception relating to green space in their parish or town council.

8.15. Comments received were as indicated in the Table overleaf.

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Table 8.3: Parish Comments (Anecdotal)

PARISH	GENERAL COMMENTS
BANK NEWTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The green space in the Parish is a combination of foot paths, bridle tracks and the canal towpath. The countryside is beautiful with easy access and of the highest quality. There is a National Cycle Route along the road which is well used. There are sufficient walking routes. There could be improvements to the canal towpath for walkers. The Parish is against the use of the canal towpath for cycling as walkers and cyclists on the same path is a dangerous combination.
KILDWICK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green space is very important to the residents of Kildwick. The parish comprises a small village surrounded by open countryside which is one of the key reasons why people choose to live here. Local moorland, farmland and the canal and river which run through the village provide residents with excellent and numerous opportunities for a whole range of informal outdoor leisure activities including walking, running, cycling, horse riding, boating, angling, bird watching etc. This open greenspace is part of the special character of the village with immeasurable benefits to the physical, mental and emotional health and wellbeing of residents. We believe it is vital that local planning policy ensures this is protected and that agricultural land is not used for residential development. We are supportive of Craven District's plans to upgrade the Leeds and Liverpool canal towpath in the area and would ask that they prioritise finding the funding to complete the stretch through Kildwick so that we link up with the stretch at Silsden (which has already been upgraded) and the stretch at Bradley (which is about to be). In general, the quality of these spaces is good. Both the playing field and church yard are usually well maintained and tidy with seating and level access to both. Any further reduction by Craven District Council to its grass cutting budget would however impact on the appearance and usability of these spaces and we would therefore like to see grass cutting levels maintained or even increased.
CARLETON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being a small village in the countryside, green, open spaces are assured. The nearest town (Skipton) is two miles away whilst others are between four to eight miles distant.
DRAUGHTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We have no public open spaces in the village apart from our village green, which is an area of sloping grass to the side of the main road into the village. We have no cemeteries, allotments, parks or civic spaces. The village, however, is surrounded by open fields, so we have the benefit of open vistas.
ELSLACK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a rural village of 27 houses and farms we have no formal open spaces but unlimited informal open spaces which in my opinion is wholly adequate!

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PARISH	GENERAL COMMENTS
EMBSAY WITH EASTBY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This is a rural parish – the presence of greenspaces within the built up part of the parish is vital to maintain that rural nature • Further recreation ground desirable at recently developed southern end of the village. • The maintenance of a “green corridor” upstream and downstream of the nature reserve is considered a vital complement to the more formal open spaces in the parish.
FARNHILL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No facilities for older children • Thank you!
GARGRAVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery may need extension in future • Some improved equipment required for children and young people • Some upgrade required for children and young people.
SUTTON IN CRAVEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More football pitch space needed as the soccer club is expanding rapidly. • Youth shelter needed. • Long waiting list for allotments - 22 plots and waiting list of 35. • Cemetery almost full.
SKIPTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The beneficial effects of parks and open spaces are now well established, and the fact the Town Council maintains ELEVEN playing fields and play areas in a town the size of Skipton speaks for itself. • The issue of dog fouling continues to plague several of the town’s open spaces. • Owners neglecting to pick up after their dog and refusing to keep their dog on a lead in children’s play areas, even when the dog has bitten a child. • Referees calling off football matches because of the quantity of dog dirt on the pitch. • Play areas having to be closed to protect grounds staff from dog dirt flicked airborne by mowing equipment, and to prevent children being exposed to pathogens which cause stomach upsets, blindness and death (albeit rarely). • All of these things happen on a regular basis. • We need to channel more funds and human resources into tackling this problem.
HELLIFIELD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No public toilets on sports field. • No water supply to allotments.

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PARISH	GENERAL COMMENTS
<p>OTTERBURN</p> <p><i>N.B. VILLAGE IS ENTIRELY WITHIN YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We are fortunate that we are a village with immediate access to the Dales. We do have a village green but besides gardens the hamlets' open spaces is the countryside. The village is very fortunate in that every house has a good garden; there is "civic" space along the beck and in the shape of the village green (though it is privately owned); and that we have good access to the countryside.

8.16. These general comments included a number of unifying "themes" including:

- An appreciation of the countryside as providing a unique resource in the Dales for outdoor recreation, and a desire to ensure that it is carefully conserved and not subject to development. A large proportion of the population of Craven have easy access to a large variety of leisure activities including walking, cycling, horse riding, running and other, similar pursuits. The presence of private gardens was also seen as important in meeting people's needs**
- The Liverpool to Leeds Canal towpath was seen as a highly important resource, particularly for walking. It also acts as a "green corridor" for wildlife**
- The quality of more formal open spaces (those included in the quality audit) was seen as generally good, although there were some reservations about grass cutting and litter collection standards**
- The inclusion of these formal open spaces was seen as essential by some in order to take pressure off the countryside**
- Facilities for children and young people were seen as in need of improvement in some areas with better equipment and more facilities. A youth shelter was mentioned as in need of provision for Sutton in Craven**
- Cemeteries are getting quite full in some places, highlighting the need for consideration of new burial space**
- The quantity and quality of allotment plots is lacking in some areas, indicating that more provision may be needed, and existing provision may need to be improved.**

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9. OVERALL ANALYSIS OF CONSULTATION FINDINGS

9.1. Although based on the views of those parishes and town councils which responded to the survey, nevertheless it is considered that these were representative given the percentage that positively replied. These mirrored many of the findings which became apparent following analysis of the qualitative audit. They also provided useful anecdotal evidence, particularly in relation to perceptions of the quantity and accessibility of alternative forms of outdoor provision which were not considered in depth as part of this study.

9.2. Issues identified as a result of the consultation exercise in relation to quality are as follows:

- Respondents were unanimous in their endorsement of the value of local open spaces to people's mental, emotional and physical health
- Most believed the quality of "Parks and Gardens" to be "good" or excellent"
- The quality of "Amenity Greenspace" was perceived as "good" or "average"
- Perceptions relating to facilities for "Children and Young People" varied, but were generally favourable
- "Allotments" were considered to vary, but were not generally seen as "poor"
- "Cemeteries" were viewed as "average" to "excellent." It is important to note that this category includes burial grounds as well as churchyards and grounds associated with churches
- "Civic Spaces" were perceived to vary from "below average" to "excellent."

9.3. Issues relating to quantity and accessibility were:

- A significant proportion of respondents felt the supply of "Parks and Gardens" to be only "average"
- In general respondents considered the supply of "Amenity Greenspace" to be adequate
- The perceived distribution of facilities for "Children and Young People" varied considerably from "poor" to "excellent"
- "Allotments" were considered to be poorly supplied
- The provision of "cemeteries" was considered to be generally "good," although two respondents felt that it was "below average" or "poor."

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9.4. Improvements ranged across a number of functional service areas, and included the following:

- **Improvements could be made for walkers, and in particular the Liverpool to Leeds Canal towpath**
- **The presence of open spaces of a more formal nature was important in order to conserve the surrounding countryside**
- **Facilities including equipment were needed for children, and particularly for older children. A youth shelter was mentioned by Sutton in Craven**
- **Some areas need more allotment provision**
- **Some areas need additional burial space**
- **Dog fouling appears to be a significant issue in Skipton's open spaces.**

9.5. Many of the general comments were quite revealing, and included:

- **The need to conserve the countryside and protect it against development**
- **The value of the Liverpool to Leeds Canal for recreation and wildlife**
- **Formal open spaces were perceived as important in order to take pressure off the surrounding countryside**
- **Improved facilities are needed for children and young people**
- **Consideration needs to be given to improving and providing more allotment plots**
- **Some areas appear to be running out of burial space.**

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10. KEY FINDINGS

10.1. A number of key findings were have strong potential implications for future strategy in relation to both the provision of the green space service, and also the planning service as it relates to green space and countryside provision in Craven.

10.2. These findings have been identified using the following sources:

- **Quality audit**
- **Client observations**
- **Consultation findings**
- **Local and national planning, countryside and green space guidelines.**

FINDINGS RELATING TO SERVICE PROVISION

10.3. These findings as they relate to service provision are as follows:

- **Parishes united in conclusions about the importance of open space**
- **Provision of multi-purpose parks such as those at Sutton is lacking in all three geographical areas in key settlements**
- **Because of the variability in provision for children and young people, an upgrade is necessary in a number of communities. This should include the provision of safer surfaces in places, and the installation of challenging and exciting pieces of equipment. This is particularly important in Aireville Park, with its large potential catchment**
- **There is a demonstrable need for teenage and youth facilities such as BMX/pump tracks in Settle, and in Ingleton in the northern geographical area**
- **Adventurous play provision such as iplay should be considered in settlements in all three areas**
- **“Green” play provision would be desirable and suitable for all areas, but in particular in rural locations**
- **There is limited MUGA provision, and this should be considered, particularly in Settle and better use of the MUGA in Aireville Park**

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- The rich heritage and history of the area should be interpreted in parks and gardens, amenity open spaces, cemeteries and civic spaces in the north, mid and southern areas
- All open space types in all three geographical areas should have improvements made to entrances in line with Green Flag criteria in order to make them more welcoming, and to attract more visitors
- Greater use should be made of open space by using more informal landscape methods to encourage biodiversity and habitat creation
- Green corridors such as the Leeds to Liverpool Canal should be upgraded or created to link settlements, encourage wildlife, and increase green transportation (walking and cycling)
- Allotment provision should be increased in terms of quality to meet sustained demand. There are no sites in the north.

KEY PLANNING FINDINGS

10.4. Findings relating to the future direction of countryside and green space planning in the District are:

- The countryside needs to be protected to offset shortfalls in the quality, quantity and accessibility of more formal open space provision throughout the District
- Measures need to be enhanced to improve biodiversity by using open space through the introduction of meadow, native tree planting and other conservation methods
- Plans to upgrade the Leeds to Liverpool Canal should be pursued, and other green corridors should be considered in order to improve biodiversity, encourage sustainable travel, and connect isolated communities
- Developer contributions should be encouraged to meet shortfalls in quality. In particular improvements should be made to open spaces to make them more welcoming, and to interpret the diverse history and heritage of the district in order to increase residents' "sense of place"
- A developer contribution model to fund improvements to the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space should be developed, through the updating of the Council's existing Planning Gain Guide and approach to calculating developer contributions and by using best practice models from other local authorities (e.g. Harrogate)

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- **Shortfalls in the quality, quantity and accessibility of facilities for children and youth should be addressed by seeking contributions for innovative play (iplay, “green’ Play, etc.), and for specific facilities such as “low ropes” adventures, BMX and pump tracks (specifically in Settle and Ingleton). MUGA provision is needed in Settle**
- **Measures should be adopted to acquire land where possible for additional burial space**
- **The provision of allotment plots appears inadequate, in line with a national demand which shows no sign of abating. If more space cannot be found, then improvements should be made to the quality of existing sites.**

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11. TACKLING KEY SERVICE ISSUES

11.1. Some guidance is provided in the following sections relating to how service issues might be tackled in order to meet the immediate future needs and demands of the green space service. These are:

- S1:** Provision of a small number of multi-purpose Parks and Gardens. This is particularly important in centres of population, i.e. Settle, Bentham and Skipton
- S2:** Creation of challenging and exciting play areas using concepts such as “iplay”
- S3:** More teenage and youth provision in areas of need (e.g. Teen shelters, skateparks, BMX/Pump Tracks)
- S4:** The use of “green play” in suitable rural locations. A number of villages and hamlets in the North, Mid and South areas would benefit
- S5:** Seeking a ban on smoking in line with North Yorkshire County Council’s Strategy: “Prevention for Children and Young People”
- S6:** Increased Multi-Use Games Area provision where needed. MUGA provision is generally lacking. There is a MUGA in Aireville Park, but this is in relatively poor condition
- S7:** Interpretation of the heritage and history of the area for residents and visitors in Craven’s open spaces. This is true of both urban and rural settlements
- S8:** Improved and welcoming entrances. This is crucial across all types of open space
- S9:** Use of more “naturalesque” landscape methods in open spaces. This is particularly important in Semi/Natural Greenspace. However, many areas around the edges, and in larger expanses of Parks and Gardens and Amenity Greenspace can be utilised
- S10:** Improvements to “green corridors,” and in particular to the Liverpool to Leeds Canal and the continuation of the project to upgrade the towpath between Skipton and Bradley
- S11:** Improvements to the quality of allotment sites where required.

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S1: PROVISION OF MULTI-PURPOSE PARKS AND GARDENS

11.2. In terms of the delivery of Parks and Gardens, there is a perceived shortfall in meeting the desired outcomes included in the Council's quality criteria (Annex B). In particular the need to provide a ***“one stop community facility, accessible to all with a range of leisure, recreational and play opportunities.”***

11.3. There are some open spaces which have been designated “Parks and Gardens,” most notably Aireville Park, Skipton, and Sutton Park, Sutton in Craven in the South of the district. In addition there is Ingleton Park in the North, although this has to serve not just the population and visitors to Ingleton, but also to meet the demand from Bentham and the other communities in that area. There is no significant provision of this type in the Mid area, and in particular in Settle. Issues relating to the acquisition of land for such purposes are addressed in the Planning section. However, in terms of the design of such provision, the criteria used to judge parks for the UK's acclaimed “Green Flag” standard are very appropriate. These are:

- **A welcoming place**
 - When approaching or entering the park/green space, the overall impression for any member of the community - regardless of the purpose of their visit - should be positive and inviting.
 - There should be:
 - ▲ Good and safe access
 - ▲ Good signage to and in the park/green space
 - ▲ Equal access for all members of the community.
- **Healthy, safe and secure**
 - The park/green space must be a healthy, safe and secure place for all members of the community to use. Any issues that have come to light must be addressed in the management plan and implemented on the ground.
 - New issues that arise must be addressed promptly and appropriately:
 - ▲ Equipment and facilities must be safe to use
 - ▲ It must be a secure place for all members of the community to use or traverse
 - ▲ Dog fouling must be adequately addressed
 - ▲ Health and safety policies should be in place, in practice and regularly reviewed
 - ▲ Toilets, drinking water, first aid, public telephones and emergency equipment where relevant (e.g. life belts by water) should be available in or near the park/green space, and be clearly signposted.
- **Clean and well maintained**
 - For aesthetic as well as health and safety reasons, issues of cleanliness and maintenance must be adequately addressed, in particular:
 - ▲ Litter and other waste management
 - ▲ The maintenance of grounds, buildings, equipment and other features
 - ▲ A policy on litter, vandalism and maintenance should be in place, in practice and regularly reviewed.

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Image 11.1: Saltaire Park, Bradford combines a variety of outdoor recreational activities

- **Sustainability**

- Methods used in maintaining the park/green space and its facilities should be environmentally sound, relying on best practices available according to current knowledge. Management should be aware of the range of techniques available to them, and demonstrate that informed choices have been made and are regularly reviewed. Parks/open spaces should:

- ▲ Have an environmental policy or charter and management strategy in place, which is in practice and regularly reviewed
- ▲ Minimise and justify pesticide use
- ▲ Eliminate horticultural peat use
- ▲ Recycle waste plant material
- ▲ Demonstrate high horticultural and arboricultural standards
- ▲ Have energy conservation, pollution reduction, waste recycling, and resource conservation measures.

- **Conservation and heritage**

- Particular attention should be paid to the conservation and appropriate management of:

- ▲ Natural features, wildlife and fauna
- ▲ Landscapes
- ▲ Buildings and structural features
- ▲ These should serve their function well without placing undue pressure on the surrounding environment.

- **Community involvement**

- The park/green space management should actively pursue the involvement of members of the community who represent as many park/green space user groups as possible. The following should be demonstrated:

- ▲ Knowledge of user community and levels and patterns of use
- ▲ Evidence of community involvement in management and/or developments and results achieved
- ▲ Appropriate levels of provision of recreational facilities for all sectors of the community



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- **Marketing**
 - A marketing strategy should be in place, which is in practice and regularly reviewed
 - There should be good provision of information to users, e.g. about management strategies, activities, features, ways to get involved
 - The park/green space should be promoted as a community resource.

- **Management**
 - A management plan or strategy should be in place
 - This should clearly and adequately address all of the above criteria and any other relevant aspects of the park/open spaces management
 - The plan must be actively implemented and regularly reviewed
 - A financially sound management of the park/green space must also be demonstrated.



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S2: CREATION OF EXCITING AND CHALLENGING PLAY AREAS

- 11.4. The quality audit and the consultation findings highlight the need for play areas which are going to challenge children, to develop their social skills, and to provide opportunities for physical development.
- 11.5. In addition to obvious improvements such as the provision of exciting pieces of play equipment (e.g. zip wires, “low ropes” courses), a concept which is gaining in popularity is intelligent play or “iplay.” This has been devised by a recreation company affiliated to Loughborough University which has worked in conjunction with a leading play manufacturer to produce a range of suitable equipment. This includes a number of physical challenges similar to those provided by conventional play equipment, but using a list of commands.
- 11.6. The use of such equipment is in response to changing sociological leisure patterns which mean that children are spending more and more time watching television and using computer games. Facts and figures relating to the fact that a quarter of UK children are now clinically obese are as follows:
- **Half of all children in the UK will be obese by 2020 (Lobstein 2005)**
 - **An obese child is twice as likely to become an obese adult**
 - **Obesity is set to become the leading health problem in the UK**
 - **It is linked to the onset of type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease**
 - **The House of Commons Select Committee 2004 has stated that the economic cost of obesity is £7.5 billion p.a.**
- 11.7. Play is triggered with a start button, and can be played as part of a team or individually. The iplay unit issues commands relating to how to play. This consists of a number of challenges, and a core is displayed on the iplay screen. This score can be saved and compared to a league table of other competitors.
- 11.8. The big advantage of iplay is that it introduces new technology, and uses the concept of “stealth play.” This means that the level of activity can be stepped up without the participant being aware of it, and thus can encourage greater levels of fitness.
- 11.9. It is suggested that the introduction of an iplay playground in the District would create an exciting new concept, and could be used to gauge usage and popularity to guide future provision.

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S3: SMOKING BAN IN PLAY AREAS

- 11.10. North Yorkshire County Council have recently launched a tobacco control initiative as part of its strategy entitled “Prevention for Children and Young People.” This aims to reduce exposure to smoking and second hand smoking for children and young people across North Yorkshire.
- 11.11. YouGov survey showed that 75% of adults supported banning smoking in playgrounds. Other surveys indicate similar results: 77% of adults in Wales agree and 98% of parents surveyed in the South East supported the ban. The key justifications for smoke free playgrounds are:
- **The ‘normalisation’ of smoking:** young people consistently over-estimate how many people smoke and therefore perceive it to be ‘normal’. In Wales in 2007, 60% of young people thought smoking was ‘the norm’, but only 23% of adults smoked at that time. Thompson states in the BMJ, “the central argument is that outdoor bans will reduce smoking being modelled to children as normal behaviour and thus cut the uptake of smoking”
 - **Littering and risk of eating cigarette butts amongst very young children.** Cigarette butts can take up to 12 years to biodegrade, and other smoking related litter e.g. cellophane, packets, are present in playgrounds where children play
 - **Providing positive role models** to children
 - **Reducing the opportunity and convenience to smoke** means smokers may smoke less
 - **Reducing the visibility of smoking around children and young people** thereby making smoking appear less socially acceptable.
- 11.12. Given these impacts, it is suggested that Town and Parish Councils and Craven District Council consider imposing a playground smoking ban when formulating future Management Plans. Also, that a similar recommendation is included in forthcoming Neighbourhood Plans.

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S4: TEENAGE AND YOUTH PROVISION

11.13. This report highlights the need to provide exciting and innovative play solutions for older as well as younger children. These play solutions which are in particular demand in Craven include BMX bike tracks and pumptracks. There are already two small bike tracks in the District, and a new pump track exists in Aireville Park. However, there is limited provision in the Mid and North areas, highlighting the need for additional tracks in Settle and Ingletton.

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

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

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

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S5: GREEN PLAY

11.16. Craven is unusual in having relatively dispersed settlements located in extensive and attractive countryside. Playgrounds of the conventional type can look out of keeping in rural areas, and the use of “green play” can integrate more happily in non-urban environments.

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

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

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

Image 11.2: Green play in Hanwell



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S6: MULTI-USE GAMES AREA PROVISION

- 11.19. The need for additional Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGA's) has increased to match the increase in participation in outdoor recreational pursuits since the 1980's. This report highlights the lack of a MUGA in the Mid area of Craven District, and in particular in Settle. This has its own large community as well as serving other communities in the surrounding catchment.
- 11.20. The development of MUGA's similar to the type installed in Aireville Park was a response to a number of factors. One factor was the need to seek an alternative to grass, with its high maintenance costs and limited practicality. The other was the ability to hold several different types of outdoor sport on one surface, reducing the need for large plots of land which were sometimes unavailable in urban areas. Synthetic surfaces and sometimes floodlighting have increased the length of season, the degree of usage, and introduced the ability to play outdoors after dark.
- 11.21. In practical terms Sport England in its Guidance Note: "Artificial Surfaces for Outdoor Sports 2012" highlights three key principles for provision:
- **Accessibility**
 - Improving accessibility refers to the provision of easy, safe and convenient access to a choice of opportunities for participating in sport, active travel and physical activity for the whole community.
 - **Amenity**
 - Enhancing amenity involves the promotion of environmental quality in the design and layout of new sports and recreational facilities, the links to them and their relationship to other development and the wider public realm.
 - **Awareness**
 - Increasing awareness highlights the need for increased prominence and legibility of sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for exercise through the layout of the development.

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S7: INTERPRETATION OF HERITAGE AND HISTORY / WELCOMING ENTRANCES

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

11.26. This heritage and history need not just relate to the open spaces themselves (e.g. the varied history of the Liverpool to Leeds Canal), but also to the surrounding towns, villages and countryside.

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

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S8: NATURAL LANDSCAPES/IMPROVEMENTS TO “GREEN CORRIDORS”

- 11.28. Urban greenspace, whether it be formal public space such as parks, sports fields and gardens or informal space such as riverbanks, waste ground, rail and road verges and other open spaces are a vital component of local biodiversity. As such, the management of biodiversity in these areas plays a fundamental part in maintaining the richness and diversity of urban areas. This is particularly true in Craven, which has a network of very varied open space types. However, the work of the qualitative audit indicates that biodiversity is not adequately managed, particularly in terms of opportunities in the more formal open spaces.
- 11.29. The district of Craven is relatively rich in its own natural biodiversity, and has a number of regionally and nationally important wildlife sites such as the Yorkshire Dales National Park. However, it should be noted that this is outside the assessment area.
- 11.30. Parks can have an amazing range of habitats and species from the ‘common or garden’ to nationally rare examples.
- 11.31. Habitats in parks will obviously vary from location to location but can include:
- **Meadowland and unimproved grassland**
 - **Neutral grassland**
 - **Hedgerows**
 - **Ancient woodland and veteran trees**
 - **Scrub**
 - **Ponds, streams and rivers**
 - **and many other man adapted habitats.**
- 11.32. All these habitats will have associated species and communities of animals and plants, including many rare and endangered species. Parks can also be rich in non-native ‘exotic’ plants which can also have a tremendous wildlife potential. The Buddleia (*Buddleia davidii*) is a good example of this.
- 11.33. This section outlines the following:
- **The value of biodiversity in the District, taking account of its unique habitats and the relationship to key strategies and policies**

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- **The factors which affect habitats in Craven, including types of land use and user pressures**
- **Ways in which the biodiversity of the District can be enhanced through its open spaces, both in relation to the planning of new open space, and through changes to the management of existing facilities.**

11.34. The biodiversity potential of such habitats is dependent largely on the management practices within the park. There are many factors affecting habitats in parks. These include:

- **The need for tidiness, formal landscapes & public perceptions of safety.**
 - There is a potential conflict between management of formal park landscapes and formal flower displays and the need for biodiversity. Park users may want formal landscapes and consider wildlife habitats to be untidy or even unsafe. Natural areas of woodland and scrub may be associated in the public eye with feelings of insecurity, especially for women and people on their own. Long grass may appear to be uncared for and may accumulate litter. Introducing new ideas incrementally, with good consultation and interpretation at each stage can help to gain public support.³ Formal landscapes are found in Craven's Parks and Gardens, and in many of its Amenity Greenspaces. However, this is not incompatible with the careful introduction of natural areas of woodland, floral meadow and scrub. However, these need to be managed to include defined edges, careful placement away from areas used for more formal activities, and in some cases may need to be interpreted by explaining their significance
 - Perceptions that these areas are an example of neglect or lack of management may lead to filling ponds, clearing shrub beds and removing all dead wood etc. This will not help enhance biodiversity. Grounds maintenance work within parks and open spaces can often include very frequent mowing of grass and the routine use of herbicides and other agrichemicals. Such practices can obviously have a negative impact on biodiversity. Parks Maintenance, contract specifications may include activities which may be detrimental to the biodiversity of the area being managed. For example, the removal of all dead wood, the removal of leaf litter from all beds, the timing and techniques of grass mowing and the timing of shrub and tree pruning and all potentially have a negative impact on biodiversity. Clearly this needs to be avoided in Craven's Parks and Gardens, its Amenity Greenspaces, and in areas surrounding Children's Play Facilities, Cemeteries, and other open spaces.
 - The previous section mentioned the findings of the qualitative audit for Craven and the need to plan for biodiversity in new open spaces, and change land use types in existing open spaces. There is sometimes a need for formality in grounds maintenance if the provision of sporting facilities or "high" horticulture for ornamental purposes is necessary. This is not always the case, and even the borders of "formal" open spaces could benefit from the introduction of meadow or other form of more natural landscape.

³ lbp.org.uk London biodiversity partnership

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- **Impact of Visitors**

- Parks and open spaces are intended for the usage and enjoyment of all visitors, but heavy usage and noise can have a negative impact on wildlife. Even the over use of lighting in parks can disrupt night flying animals and disrupt feeding. Major events, which may include loud music and fireworks, are likely to have such impacts.
- Vandalism, in the form of damaging trees and planting areas can also have a negative impact on biodiversity and the remedial costs can take away from existing enhancement budgets.

- **Habitat Isolation**

- Whilst many parks contain valuable habitats and communities, they are often in fragmented populations surrounded by urban development and are not connected to other similar communities. There is real value in supporting the biodiversity in individual parks by ensuring they are connected by green corridors to enable movement of wildlife between parks and help maintain viable populations.

- **Sports Facilities**

- Modernisation of sports facilities changes the character of parks e.g. the change from grass to all weather pitches and the demand for more buildings and structures. Such recognized on can lead to reduced greensward, less shrub beds and mature trees, all of which are of benefit to wildlife. Many sports areas in the District are lacking in landscape variety.
- A plethora of information has been produced in the UK over the last 30 years on improving the biodiversity of urban greenspace. Two key potential actions can be taken to improve Biodiversity in urban parks:

- **Survey and Monitoring**

- Knowing what animals and plants are found in the many parks and open spaces is a key starting point in developing effective management plans for specific parks. The outcome of the surveys should inform management practices and contract specifications. For example to mow areas of grassland at specific times and specific heights to encourage the spread of key species or to manage dead wood in a way that it becomes a key habitat in its own right. On-going monitoring will help to show whether management practices are successful or need further adaptation.

- **Contract Specifications and Contractor Competencies**

- It is vital to ensure that contract specifications address the need for specific biodiversity enhancement management practices, but also that contractors are competent to undertake, often more traditional management techniques (such as coppicing or hedgelaying) to help maintain biodiversity.

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S9: IMPROVEMENTS TO THE QUALITY OF ALLOTMENT SITES

11.35. The quality audit outlined a number of problems with allotment sites in the District. These were as follows:

- **Provision across then District was uneven**
- **Sites in some cases were almost impossible to find**
- **Entrances were usually poor, being unwelcoming and without adequate signage**
- **Information was limited, even in relation to contact numbers**
- **Boundaries were often in poor condition, and sites in some cases were insecure**
- **Many sites lacked basic facilities such as a water supply.**

11.36. The importance of allotments lies in the fact that there is a statutory obligation on local authorities to provide them, and that across the UK it is estimated that there are currently over 90,000 people wanting an allotment and are on waiting lists. Health benefits are considerable, and include healthy outdoor recreation, social activity, and the production and consumption of healthy food. Sites also improve biodiversity, and allotment gardening helps to maintain vegetable and fruit species which would otherwise be lost.

11.37. The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners Ltd. Provides advice on the management of allotment sites. It provides guidelines on what constitutes a good site, and factors include:

- **Site should be easily accessible by car or near to a public transport route**
- **Soil should be capable of easy cultivation**
- **Site should not be prone to flooding**
- **Soil should not be contaminated with poisons (e.g. chemicals)**
- **Paths should be no less than 1.5m. wide and preferably 1.7m. to allow for a wheelchair and ambulant person to travel side by side**
- **Main gates should be wide enough to allow for material deliveries by lorry.**

12. TACKLING PLANNING ISSUES

12.1. This section investigates actions which are appropriate to tackling the planning issues identified in this study. These include:

- P1: Protection of the countryside**
- P2: Enhancement of biodiversity**
- P3: Plans to upgrade the Leeds to Liverpool Canal should be pursued as an extension to the current contract, and other green corridors should be considered in order to improve biodiversity, encourage sustainable travel, and connect isolated communities**
- P4: Developer contributions should be encouraged to meet shortfalls in quality. In particular improvements should be made to open spaces to make them more welcoming, and to interpret the diverse history and heritage of the district in order to increase residents' "sense of place"**
- P5: Define a developer contribution model to fund improvements to the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space, through the updating of the Council's existing Planning Gain Guide and approach to calculating developer contributions, and by using best practice models from other local authorities (e.g. Harrogate). In addition, local communities should be encouraged to include appropriate open spaces using the local green space designation in neighbourhood and local plans in order to protect valuable existing open space.**
- P6: Shortfalls in the quality, quantity and accessibility of facilities for children and youth should be addressed by seeking contributions for innovative play (iplay, "green" Play, etc.), and for specific facilities such as "low ropes" adventures, BMX and pump tracks (specifically in Settle and Ingleton). MUGA provision is needed in Settle**
- P7: Measures should be adopted to acquire land where possible for additional burial space**
- P8: The provision of allotment plots appears inadequate, in line with a national demand which shows no sign of abating. If more space cannot be found, then improvements should be made to the quality of existing sites.**

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P1: PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

- 12.2. The countryside needs to be protected to offset shortfalls in the quality, quantity and accessibility of more formal open space provision throughout the District.
- 12.3. At the heart of the NPPF is the presumption in favour of sustainable development. Therefore proposals for development should be approved if they accord with the development plan or the specific policies set out in the NPPF.
- 12.4. Before considering approval for new development, the intrinsic character and beauty of the countryside should be recognized. To this end the character types and areas mapped within the Craven District Assessment 2002 and the North Yorkshire and York Character Assessment 2011 should be actively upheld.
- 12.5. Natural England provides advice on the creation of Landscape Character Assessments (LCA's). It makes the point that existing LCA's can be used as the basis of new or updated assessments. It outlines steps for the carrying out of assessments as follows:
- **Define the purpose and scope of your LCA, e.g. the area it will cover, its scale, level of detail and resources available to carry out the work.**
 - **Conduct a desk study – collect, review and analyse data and documentation and speak to stakeholders involved with the landscape.**
 - **Conduct a field survey – test, refine and add to the outputs from the desk study, capturing aesthetic, perceptual and experiential qualities of the landscape.**
 - **Classify, map and describe the landscape's character areas, types and characteristics including geological, other physical and socio-cultural influences.**
- 12.6. The following characteristics need to be included, but the context of the Craven District Assessment 2002 and the North Yorkshire and York Character Assessment 2011 should be recognised:
- **Topographic features**
 - **Flora and fauna**
 - **Land use**
 - **Sights, sounds, touch and smells**

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- **Cultural associations, history and memories.**

12.7. It is suggested that a review of LCA's is carried out for countryside areas throughout the District with a view to updating as necessary. This review could also be used to assist in the definition of the District's heritage and history as well as its landscape character, and thus inform the use of interpretation in open spaces to engender a greater "sense of place" amongst residents.

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P2: ENHANCEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY

12.8. Craven is very lucky to contain a wide number of 'natural' open spaces including nationally important sites. The biodiversity value of such sites locally, regionally and nationally is unquestionable. This is articulated in the Craven Biodiversity Action Plan, which cites a number of habitats and areas of importance in the District including:

- Hedgerows
- Arable field margins
- Lowland meadows
- [Coastal and] floodplain grazing marsh
- Upland hay meadows
- Upland calcareous grassland
- Lowland calcareous grassland
- Eutrophic standing waters
- Ponds
- Rivers
- Fens
- Lowland raised bog
- Upland heathland
- Blanket bog
- Wood pasture and parkland
- Mesotrophic lakes
- Upland mixed ashwoods
- Upland oakwood
- Wet woodland.

12.9. The biodiversity value of the open spaces can be seen to help improve the mental health and sense of place of urban communities.

12.10. This value of biodiversity in open spaces is expressed in the UK Biodiversity Strategy 2002.

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

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

12.11. This value of biodiversity in urban open spaces is re-iterated in the Caba Space Report – The Value of Public Open Space notes 4 which states that 'Aside from the intrinsic value of having nature in our cities, urban wildlife habitats also provide a focus for local communities, who often become very attached to them. Even the simple knowledge that a natural area exists is, for many, a source of satisfaction. Open space managed for biodiversity provides an opportunity for people to be close to 'nature', with the associated positive impact that this can bring in terms of mental health and the pleasure of experiencing wildlife in the urban situation.

⁴ The Value of Public Open Space – How High Quality Parks and Public Spaces Create Economic, Social and Environmental Value - CABA Space (2003)

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12.12. This 'value' of biodiversity in open spaces is recognized in the Sustainable Community Strategy for North Yorkshire 2008/18. One of the Strategy's nine priorities is "Environment." In this section Craven's Sustainable Community Strategy. This creates five priorities for action. One of these is "Creating a Sustainable Future – One Planet Living." This states:

".....the focus on bio –diversity reflects the importance of bio diversity as a value in itself but also its importance as a mirror of the way we treat our increasingly stressed environment."

12.13. It is vital that the management of biodiversity in parks and open spaces is in keeping with the overall wildlife management strategy or Biodiversity Action Plan for the area as a whole. For example, the Biodiversity Action Plan⁵ for Craven identifies a range of habitats of Concern requiring the production of Habitat Action Plans. These include woodland; scrub; parkland and eight other habitats.

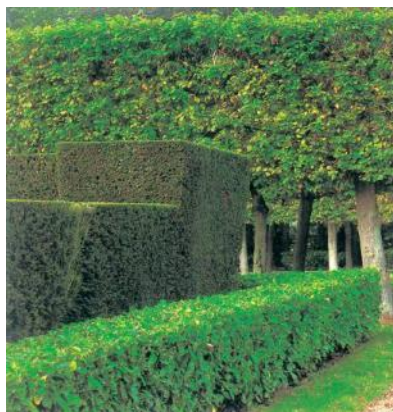
12.14. In considering all applications for future development, it is suggested that a **Biodiversity Toolkit** is drafted with colleagues responsible for green space management in order to guide the enhancement of biodiversity both in relation to building suitable landscapes in to new developments and altering the management of open spaces managed directly by the District. Given that there may be limited resources at Craven District Council to draft such a toolkit sources of external funding and support should be considered (e.g. North Yorkshire County Council).

⁵ <http://www.hampshirebiodiversity.org.uk/vol-two.html>

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P3: DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN CORRIDORS

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



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HOUSING AND COMMERCIAL

12.18. Use of landscape features in housing and commercial areas – this can include the use of green roofs and green walls to reduce runoff and to improve air quality.

12.19. Parking on permeable surfaces will contribute to the reduction of surface run off.



SUSTAINABLE URBAN DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (SUDS)

12.20. This indicates how the green infrastructure can be used to allow for the replication of natural systems that use cost effective solutions with low environmental impact to drain away dirty and surface water run-off through collection, storage, and cleaning. After this point it is allowed to be released slowly back into the environment, such as into water courses. This is to counter the effects of conventional drainage systems that often allow for flooding, pollution of the environment with the resultant harm to wildlife and contamination of groundwater sources used to provide drinking water.



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TRANSPORT

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



RECREATION

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



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WILDLIFE

- 12.23. Wildlife corridors – these are linear strips of open space which combine habitats and species, which will complement regional and local biodiversity action plans.
- 12.24. Achieving multiple benefits from green infrastructure underlines its importance generally boosts the environmental capacity of the area to support a thriving eco-town. Many sites will naturally fulfill many functions. For example, the Liverpool to Leeds Canal could act as a nature reserve as well as a recreational facility; or a wet woodland can serve to ameliorate flooding and secure habitat value. If planned and managed appropriately the potential of a site and the ecosystem services that the land can provide can be enhanced. This should be done appropriately and not to the detriment of an overriding management priority, such as the need to protect a sensitive habitat.



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AMENITY

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



GREEN CORRIDORS

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



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- 12.27. As previously stated, when planning green infrastructure, it is important to consider the scale and connection of the corridor when green and blue ribbon strategies for habitat and recreational corridors are proposed. It should be noted that a network, for coherence and resilience, is represented by more than just a physical link between two or more ecological areas and must involve working links.
- 12.28. Improving links through linear habitats such as green corridors can provide opportunities to incorporate footpaths and cycleways to promote sustainable travel patterns. Green corridors can serve both people and wildlife by carrying footpaths, cycleways, and tram and light rail routes alongside linear grassland habitats, wooded belts, streams, rivers and ponds.
- 12.29. However, there can be a conflict between providing areas for recreation and transport and simultaneously maintaining biodiversity. This is addressed in the T CPA guide¹⁰² which suggests pedestrian and transport routes need to be well designed so that they do not interfere with habitat creation and provide natural surveillance so that they do not become havens for crime.
- 12.30. In a successful network, an understanding of the existing corridors and their functional requirements is essential in order that a hierarchy of linked spaces can be created.
- 12.31. It is suggested that existing plans to improve the Liverpool to Leeds Canal be pursued, but also that new linkages are explored in order to identify other green corridors which could link communities across the District.

UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

P4 & P5: USING DEVELOPER CONTRIBUTIONS TO IMPROVE GREEN SPACE

- 12.32. At present the Council has yet to decide whether the Community Infrastructure Levy will be implemented. However, developer contributions have been used in the past and will continue to be used. These contributions should be used to meet shortfalls identified in this study in relation to quantity and accessibility. This can be done by creating new provision, but can offset such shortfalls by increasing the quality, and thus the accessibility, of existing green space where necessary.
- 12.33. Shortfalls should be used in particular to assist in the development of specific types of outdoor leisure provision in the District. Targeting should include the provision of exciting play areas by the use of innovative concepts such as iplay, green play, as well as facilities for youth and teenagers, including MUGA's, BMX tracks and pumtracks.
- 12.34. PPG17 states that local authorities are justified in seeking planning obligations where new development will place additional pressure on open space resources and increase local need. This is supported by the Companion Guide to PPG17 which states that developer contributions could include:
- **The cost of the land for open space;**
 - **The laying out of that open space including provision of new play equipment (or enhancement of the quality of existing equipment), either on site or off site;**
 - **Commuted sums for the maintenance cost of open space for a locally established period; and**
 - **Legal fees.**
- 12.35. To ensure that open space contributions are appropriately sought they must comply with the statutory requirements set out in Circular 05/2005. These tests require the contribution to be:
- **Necessary to make the proposed development acceptable in planning terms;**
 - **Directly related to the proposed development; and**
 - **Fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development.**
- 12.36. Developer contributions will be used for establishing and improving open spaces appropriate to the locality in which the development takes place. The requirements are expressed in terms of square metres (m²).

UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

12.37. There are two mechanisms that will be used by the Local Planning Authority to deliver open space. These are:

- **Inclusion of open space as part of the development by the developer; and**
- **Financial contributions towards the provision of open space off site.**

12.38. A number of local authorities have used an approach which defines developer contributions in relation to green space. One such in Yorkshire is that adopted by Harrogate Borough Council. It is suggested that a developer contribution model is adopted by the Council once resolution over the use of the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) has been achieved. The Council's existing Planning Gain Guide and approach to calculating developer contributions could be used as a basis for developing a model.

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P6: MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY, QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF GREEN SPACE

12.39. In order to ensure the adequate supply of green space in the District, it will be necessary to:

- 1. Protect valuable existing green space**
- 2. Encourage the improvement of existing spaces.**

12.40. The Neighbourhood Planning process is currently being invoked in Craven using guidelines included in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF). Parishes will have the opportunity and power to set local planning policies. Within the Neighbourhood Plan, areas of green space that are of value to the community can be protected by having them designated as local green space (LGS). The LGS will also be designated in the Local Plan. The planning authority (Craven District Council) is responsible for the designation process. The criteria for eligibility are as follows:

- **Reasonably close proximity to the community it serves**
 - There is no definition of this in the NPPF and it will be up to individual planning authorities to define. This may vary depending on the size of the community to which the green space relates, the size of the green space or the value placed on it by the community. The land must not be isolated from the community and would normally be within easy walking distance of the community served.
- **Demonstrably special to a local community**
 - Evidence must be provided of the land's value to and use by the local community to show the land holds a particular local significance. The land must fulfil one or more of the following criteria:
- **Beauty**
 - This relates to the visual attractiveness of the site, and its contribution to landscape, character and or setting of the settlement. LGS would need to contribute to local identity, character of the area and a sense of place, and make an important contribution to the physical form and layout of the settlement. It may link up with other open spaces and allow views through or beyond the settlement which are valued locally.
- **Historic significance**
 - The land should provide a setting for, and allow views of, heritage assets or other locally-valued landmarks. It may be necessary to research historic records from the County Archaeologist or National or Local Records Office.
- **Recreational value**
 - It must have local significance for recreation, perhaps through the variety of activities it supports, and be of value to the community.
- **Tranquillity**
 - Some authorities have an existing 'tranquillity map' showing areas that provide an oasis of calm and a space for quiet reflection.

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- **Richness of wildlife**
 - This might include the value of its habitat, and priority areas may have been identified by the council. It may require some objective evidence, such as a designation, like a wildlife site or Local Nature Reserve.
- **Local in character, not an extensive tract of land**
 - The criteria may differ between settlements depending on their physical size and population. The areas would normally be fairly self contained with clearly-defined edges. Blanket designation of open countryside adjacent to settlements will not be appropriate. There is a no minimum size limit for LGS.
- **Land already designated**
 - If land is already protected by Green Belt policy, consideration should be given to whether any additional local benefit would be gained. This may be in a case 4 where LGS designation could help to identify areas that are of particular importance to the local community.

12.41. The Council consulted with the local community including parishes in November and December 2015 to invite the submission of Local Green Space applications. Those applications that meet the criteria set out above will be shown as LGS designations within the Local Plan. It is encouraged to consider looking favourably on eligible green space applications by granting LGS designations.

12.42. In relation to meeting quantitative and accessibility needs in relation to green space, the Council should carefully consider any proven shortfalls in relation to different greenspace types. If approved by the Council, the Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) should be used to provide new open space in conjunction with new development wherever possible. Prior to the adoption of the CIL, planning obligations need to be invoked in order to facilitate this approach. Where this is not possible, planning obligations should be used to contribute towards improving the quality of existing open spaces where required. This will go some way to both enhancing their recreational value, and offsetting quantitative shortfalls.



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P7: PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL BURIAL SPACE

- 12.43. Anecdotal evidence from the quality audit and the parish consultation process appears to indicate that there is a shortage of burial space in the District. Some additional spaces can be created using management techniques, including landraising, fitting new graves between old, or infilling paths, avenues, and ornamental gardens. Some caution is required in that this may still not be sufficient to meet demand, and the character, beauty and integrity of existing burial grounds could be adversely affected.
- 12.44. An initial requirement will be to assess future demand taking into account the following factors:
- **Existing burial space provision**
 - **Future trends (i.e. for burial as against cremation)**
 - **The projected in population levels in the District in future. This projection also indicates that there will be an increase in older age groups as a percentage of the age range**
 - **Area required to accommodate any new burial provision (Evidence is limited in terms of studies relating to this provision. However, paragraph 10.39 of “South East Counties: The Cost & Funding of Growth in South East England” indicates that 1,730 grave plots can be accommodated in a hectare and at an average of 2.5 burials per grave plot this amounts to 4,325 burials per hectare).**
- 12.45. Piecemeal delivery of additional burial space on individual sites is unlikely to be appropriate. Therefore the Council needs to explore options based around the strategic delivery of additional burial space.

UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

P8: PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL ALLOTMENT SPACE

- 12.46. Evidence from the quality audit and from the parish consultation indicates at least in anecdotal terms that there is a shortfall in provision in some areas of the District. This is backed up by one parish holding a considerable waiting list of those wishing to cultivate a plot. For example, the parish of Sutton in Craven has 22 plots occupied, but holds a waiting list of 35.
- 12.47. The Small Holdings and Allotments Act 1908 was the first act to comprehensively place a duty on local authorities to provide sufficient allotments according to demand. "Sufficient" has yet to be defined. However, it could be argued that under section 23 of the 1908 act if there is one person on a waiting list for an allotment, a local authority has breached its duty.
- 12.48. In practical terms the 1908 act empowers local authorities to acquire land for allotments by agreement or compulsorily, or to lease land for the supply of allotments.
- 12.49. The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners Ltd. Carried out in recent years a study which indicates that the number of plots peaked during World War 2 at 1,399,935 plots. This had reduced to 532,964 plots in 1970, and had diminished to 296,923 plots by 1996. The waiting list at that point was 12,950 in England only. There has since been a resurgence of interest in allotment gardening which is likely to be mirrored in Craven.
- 12.50. It is recommended that a review of allotment provision is carried out with a view to obtaining additional plots to meet future demand if necessary.

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13. ACTION PLAN

13.1. The actions outlined in previous sections are included in the Action Plan. This is divided into the following:

- **Short-term actions – within the next three years**
- **Medium-term actions – three to five years**
- **Long-term actions – up to ten years.**

13.2. Each action is numbered in accordance with the system used to identify actions in the previous sections, i.e.:

- **“P” numbers (P1; P2; P3, etc.) indicate actions relating to planning issues**
- **“S” numbers (S1; S2; S3, etc.) indicate actions relating to service issues**
- **There is a section where actions are detailed**
- **Resources are indicated either in terms of sources of finance for implementation, or as officer time required for preparation and implementation**
- **The “Progress to Date” and “Review Date” sections are included for the client in order to allow for self-monitoring of progress.**

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Table 13.1: Action Plan

SHORT TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES REQUIRED	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
P2	Draft Toolkit for enhancement of biodiversity with colleagues in green space management	4;6;11;12	Officer time both within CDC and NYCC EU projects (e.g. Green and Blue Space Adaptation for Urban Areas and Eco Towns (GRaBS))		
P3	Support proposals for new green corridors through Local Plan policy either through future planning proposals or on sites allocated in the Local Plan.	6;7;8;11;12	CDC Officer time		
P4/P5	Define developer contribution model based on best practice for improvements to the quality, quantity and accessibility of open space through the updating of the Council's existing Planning Gain Guide and approach to calculating developer contributions.	10;12	CDC Officer time		
P5	The national standards set out in this assessment to be used to protect existing open spaces and the local standards identified to be used to calculate provision of new facilities and spaces. (these standards are set out Annex B). This policy approach relating to quantity, quality and accessibility standards to be set out in adopted Local Plan policy.	4; 7	CDC Officer time		
P5	Assist local parishes in the production of Neighbourhood Plans and grant LGS designations where appropriate. Any new LGS designations or new areas of open space to be incorporated in future reviews of the Open Space Assessment.	10;12	CDC Officer and Town/Parish Councils time		

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SHORT TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES REQUIRED	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
S5	Introduce pilot smoking ban in Aireville Park Playground for future adoption across District in line with NYCC strategy	11	Include in Masterplans/Neighbourhood Plans/Funding for signage etc: £3K – seek grant aid from NYCC		
S11	Devise programme of improvements to allotment sites	6;8;11	CDC Officer and Town/Parish Councils time		

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
P3	Develop plans to extend improvement of the Liverpool to Leeds Canal towpath.	6;7;8;11;12	£2 million CDC Officer time		
P8	Conduct an appraisal of current and future demand for allotment plots throughout the District and adopt measures to acquire additional allotment land to meet future demand if necessary.	8;11;12	CDC Officer time/Town and Parish Councils/ Consultants Capital Funding		
S1	Fully implement the Aireville Park Master Plan including full refurbishment of children's play area and consider relocating this to top of Park next to swimming pool. Golf pitch and putt is of poor quality and will need medium term investment to enhance the quality of provision	6;8;11	Capital funding via S106 funds and fundraising	<i>Masterplan in place with number of projects delivered</i>	<i>Review Masterplan in 2018</i>
S2	Build an "iplay" playground, or introduce to an existing playground, and analyse usage. Consider as part of refurbishment of Aireville Park. Consider also for Settle	6;8;11	Capital funding/ Sponsorship/ Developer contributions of £30K		

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MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
NO.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
S5	Extend smoking ban across all Provision for Children and Young People sites	11	Inclusion in Masterplans/Neighbourhood Plans/£30K grant for signage and enforcement from NYCC		
S3/P6	Construct new pumptrack in Mid and North area of District and Skatepark in Settle	6;8;11	Capital funding/Developer contributions/ Grant funding of £300K		
S4	Renovate existing playgrounds, or build new "green play" area and assess value and usage at Aireville Park Consider construction of green play area in Bentham	6;8;11	Capital funding/ Grant funding/ Developer contributions Skipton: £1 million South Craven: £500K Mid Craven: £100K North Craven: £100K		
S6/P6	Build new MUGA in Mid area of Craven	6;8;11	Capital funding/ Grant funding of £65K		
S7	Develop programme for introduction or replacement of information signage, including QR codes, in open spaces	6;8;9;11	Capital funding		
S10	Selectively introduce areas of natural landscape to open spaces and Liverpool to Leeds Canal	6;11;12	Revenue funding		

LONG TERM ACTIONS					
NO.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
P1	Have regard to existing Landscape Character Assessments for all countryside areas when appropriate.	10;12	CDC Officer time		

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LONG TERM ACTIONS					
NO.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
P4/5/6	Meet quantitative shortfall of open space: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parks and Gardens provision in North Craven and Mid Craven • Green Corridors in North Craven and Mid Craven • Amenity Greenspace in South Craven • Provision for Children and Young People in Mid Craven and North Craven • Allotment provision in North Craven • Cemeteries, Churchyards and other Burial Grounds in North Craven • Civic Spaces in North Craven 	7;8;12	Developer funding		
P7	Conduct a strategic options appraisal of the provision of burial space throughout the District and adopt measures to increase the general availability (see also P4 above) of burial space in accordance with strategic appraisal	8;10;12	CDC Officer time/Town and Parish Council Councils/Consultants Capital funding		
S1/P6	Construct a new park/improve an existing park in the Mid area (possibly Settle)	11	Capital funding or developer funding	Plans are approved for a new green space alongside the Settle Ingfield Lane Development (ca 4ha)	

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ANNEX A: NATIONAL PLANNING POLICIES AND GUIDELINES

DOCUMENT	OVERVIEW
PPS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Delivering sustainable development. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Considered the impact of development on social cohesion and exclusion ➢ Protecting and enhancing the environment.
PPS3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Provided community and green and open amenity and recreational space ➢ Facilitated the efficient use of resources, and seeks to reduce the impact of climate change ➢ Provided for biodiversity.
PPS 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sustainable Development in Rural Areas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Raising the quality of life and the environment in rural areas through the promotion of (amongst other things) open countryside ➢ Promoted more sustainable patterns of development including a range of uses to maximise the benefits of the countryside fringing urban areas and appropriate leisure opportunities for the enjoyment of the wider countryside.
PPS9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Biodiversity and Geological Conservation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Development plan policies and planning decisions should be based upon up-to-date information about the environmental characteristics of their areas ➢ Should aim to maintain or add to biodiversity ➢ Should take a strategic approach to biodiversity and incorporate it in to designs ➢ Planning decisions should prevent harm to biodiversity conservation interests.
PPS12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Local Development Frameworks. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Creating strong safe and prosperous communities through Local Spatial Planning ➢ Provides a positive framework for environmental enhancement, and can be used by local authorities as a policy hook for Green Infrastructure.
PPG17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➢ Promoting accessibility and locate more intensive recreational uses ➢ Avoiding any significant loss of amenity and improve the quality of the public realm through good design ➢ Providing areas of open space in commercial and industrial areas ➢ Meeting the regeneration needs of areas, using brownfield in preference to greenfield sites

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DOCUMENT	OVERVIEW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Considering the scope for using any surplus land for open space, sport or recreational use and assess the impact of new facilities on social inclusion.
PPS25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Development and Flood Risk.<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Strategic assessment and management of flood risk as part of the planning process➤ New and updated guidance on the management of surface water, including the use of SUDS➤ Update on changes to UK Climate Change Projections in relation to flood risk management measures.

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ANNEX B: OPEN SPACE CATEGORIES

TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Parks and Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Welcoming clean, well maintained area with hard/soft landscaping • A one stop community facility, accessible to all with a range of leisure, recreational and play opportunities • Safe to visit, pleasant to walk and sit in • Cut back trees and bushes for safety and clear sight-lines • Include paved and planted areas, paths, grassed areas, seating, clear pathways, appropriate lighting and signage to, and within, the site • Include ramps instead of steps and wide paths for wheelchair and pushchair users • May provide opportunities for public realm art • Should link to surrounding green space. • Clean and well maintained green space, with appropriate ancillary furniture pathways, and natural landscaping • Safe site with spacious outlook • Enhance the environment/ could become a community focus • Large spaces may afford opportunities for informal play. 	0.8 ha/1,000 population	Fields in Trust	0.61 ha/ 1,000 population	Local standard adopted
		710 m walking	Fields in Trust	710 m walking	National standard adopted

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TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Amenity greenspace i.e Village Greens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Smaller landscaped areas in and around housing areas Informal recreation Provide connections for wildlife and people movement Include, and often connect to, green lungs Contribute to biodiversity Planted using native species Areas to be maintained clear of dog fouling and litter Provision of seating and bins May provide opportunities for public realm art May include woodland. 	<p>0.6 ha/1,000 population</p> <p>480 m walking</p>	<p>Fields in Trust</p> <p>Fields in Trust</p>	<p>0.41 ha/1,000 population</p> <p>480 m walking</p>	<p>National standard adopted</p> <p>National standard adopted</p>
Play Areas for Children and Facilities for Young People and Teenagers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A range of provision for young people of both equipped and natural play areas Spaces should be well sited, accessible, convenient, visible, safe and secure, with seating for adults, litter bins and cycle racks – also consider pushchair/wheelchair access Well lit with informal surveillance when possible 	<p>0.55 ha/ population</p> <p>LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m 700m for Youth provision</p>	<p>Fields in Trust</p> <p>Fields in Trust</p>	<p>0.30 ha/ population</p> <p>LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m 700m for Youth Provision</p>	<p>National standard Adopted</p> <p>National standard adopted</p>

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TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment should suit the needs of all ages and abilities and be well maintained • Zones to prevent conflict and spaces and seating for supervision • Should be clearly bounded, well maintained, free of dog fouling, have clear pathways, appropriate lighting and signage • The Council does not encourage the provision of unequipped Local Areas for Play. • Robust yet imaginative play environments ranging from youth shelters to skate parks and multi-use games areas • Kick about/games areas, skate parks, basket ball courts • If located within other areas of open space they should include buffer zones to prevent conflict • Should promote a sense of ownership and be accessible to all and have clear pathways, appropriate lighting and signage • They should be visible and safe, well maintained and free of dog fouling 				

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TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Formal Open Space – Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greater use of cemeteries for informal recreation e.g. allow movement inclusive of cemeteries for walking Contribute to biodiversity Provision of seating and bins Good level of natural surveillance and lighting for safety Ensure wheelchair/pushchair access and accessible paths for inclusiveness Tackle the problem of dog fouling. Use of pavement obstructions e.g. Display boards outside shops 	Quantity N/A 400 m walking (local significance)	GLA	0.5 ha/1,000 Population* 400 m walking (local significance)	Local standard adopted National standard adopted
Civic Space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a sense of local identity by: Increased seating provision throughout town centre civic spaces Make greater use of civic spaces for events Opportunities for public art to enhance civic spaces. 	Quantity N/A 400 m walking (local significance)		Included in above	As above

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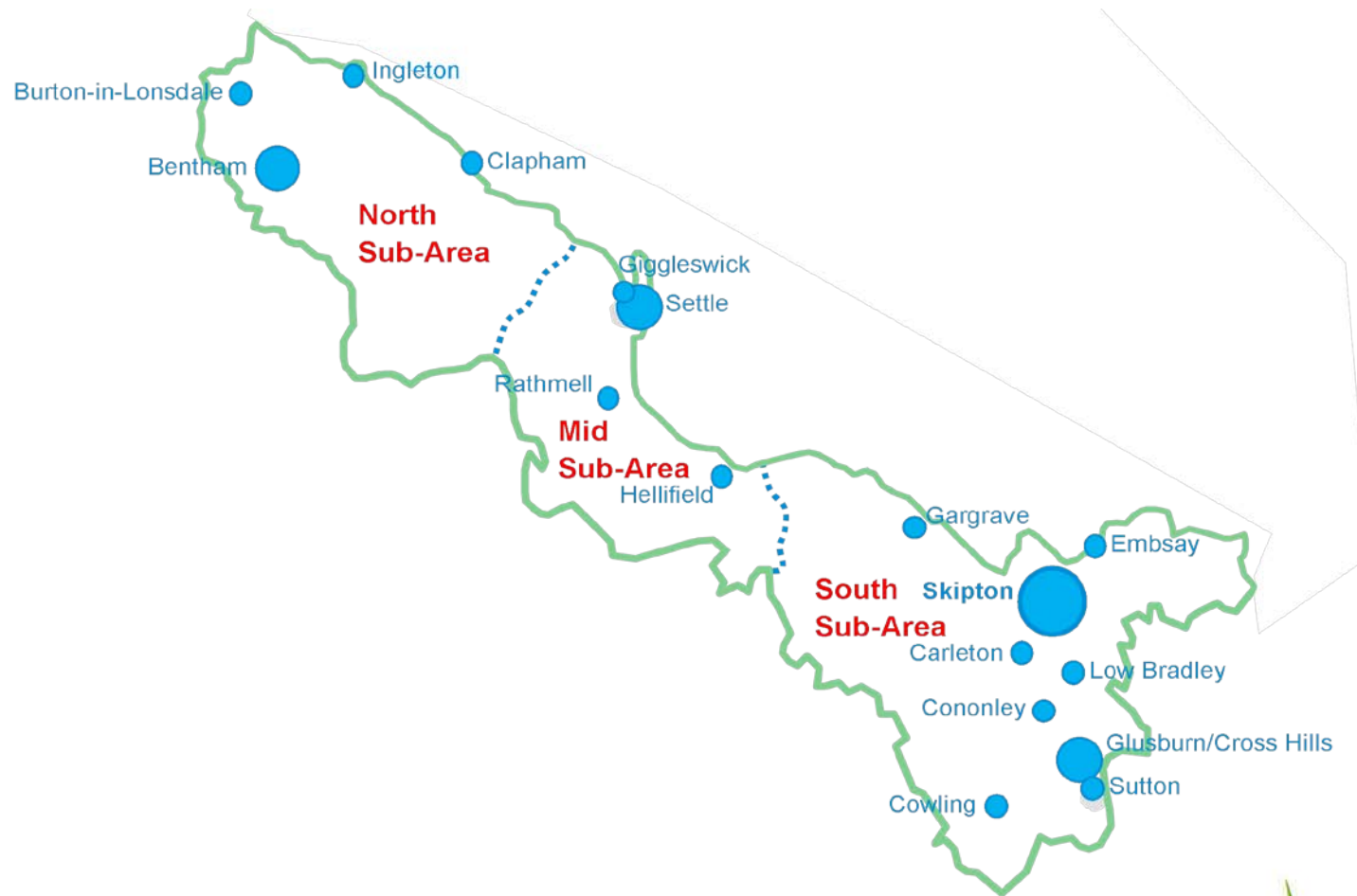
TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Formal Open Space - Allotment Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure area of land commonly within, or on the edge of, a developed area which can be rented by local people for the growing of vegetables, flowers or fruit not-for-profit Provide opportunities for those who wish to do so to grow their own produce, and support health, sustainability and social inclusion Sites should be well drained and accessible with wide paved paths, car access and parking, toilets, recycling facilities and inorganic waste disposal facilities Areas should be well lit and provide safe paths. 	0.3 ha /1000*	Fields in Trust other local standards	0.3 ha/1,000 population	Local and National FIT standard adopted as the same
		1200 m walking (local significance)	Fields in Trust – other local authorities	400 m (local significance)	National FIT other local authority standard adopted

* The standard for Formal Open Space is 0.8 as set out in Table 7.9. The above table splits out the Allotment element of this at 0.3 ha per 1000 leaving a balance of 0.5 ha per 1000 for Civic Space, Cemeteries, Burial Grounds and Churchyards.

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

ANNEX C: CRAVEN SUB AREAS



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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

ANNEX D: OPEN SPACE QUALITY ASSESSMENT

NAME	GRID REFERENCE	No	PPG17 CATEGORY	TOTAL POINTS/ MAX	%AGE	SCORE
The Cross, Burton in Lonsdale	SD 651 721	1	Parks and Gardens	42/70	60%	Good
All Saints Church Yard, Burton	SD 651 721	2	Cemeteries	22/45	49%	Average
Jubilee Cross, Low Bentham	SD 648 696	3	Parks and Gardens	31/40	78%	Good
Holly Lodge/Bank House, Low Bentham	SD 649 695	4	Amenity Greenspace	22/50	44%	Average
Police Yard, High Bentham	SD 666 692	5	Civic Spaces	21/25	84%	V good
Wesley Close, High Bentham	SD 664 693	6	Children's Play Areas	50/55	91%	V Good
Springfield Crescent, High Bentham	SD 673 694	7	Amenity Greenspace	15/25	60%	Average
St Mary's Church Yard, Ingleton	SD 695 732	8	Cemeteries	40/50	80%	Good
Ingleton Park	SD 695733	9	Parks and Gardens	46/60	77%	Good
Ingleton Park CPA	SD 695 733	10	Children's Play Areas	50/55	91%	V Good
Amenity Area, Ingleton	SD 695 724	11	Amenity Greenspace	16/50	32%	Poor
The Green (W), Newby	SD 727 700	12	Amenity Greenspace	15/30	50%	Average
The Green (Centre), Newby	SD 727 700	13	Amenity Greenspace	15/30	50%	Average
The Green (E), Newby	SD 727 700	14	Amenity Greenspace	23/40	58%	Average
Amenity Area, Thornton in Craven	SD 906 485	15	Amenity Greenspace	27/30	90%	V Good
Low Green, Gargrave	SD 934 541	16	Amenity Greenspace	34/40	85%	V Good
River Bank, Gargrave	SD 932 540	17	Amenity Greenspace	43/60	72%	Good
High Green, Gargrave	SD 929 540	18	Amenity Greenspace	34/45	76%	Good
Middle Green, Gargrave	SD 933 540	19	Amenity Greenspace	34/40	85%	V Good
Memorial Green, Gargrave	SD 930 541	21	Amenity Greenspace	47/60	78%	Good
Gas Governor Site, Gargrave	SD 931 540	22	Amenity Greenspace	18/45	40%	Poor
St Andrew's Church Yard, Gargrave	SD 932 539	23	Cemeteries	51/55	93%	V Good
Playing Field, Gargrave	SD 935 544	25	Children's Play Areas	47/60	78%	Good
St Mary's Church Yard, Carleton	SD 973 498	26	Cemeteries	43/55	79%	Good
Beck Side/Brook View, Carleton	SD 971 497	27	Amenity Greenspace	15/40	38%	Poor

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

NAME	GRID REFERENCE	No	PPG17 CATEGORY	TOTAL POINTS/ MAX	%AGE	SCORE
Amenity Area, Carleton	SD 972 497	28	Amenity Greenspace	34/40	85%	V Good
New Street Amenity Area, Carleton	SD 972 496	29	Amenity Greenspace	14/50	29%	Poor
Children's Play Area, Bradley	SE 001 483	30	Children's Play Areas	28/50	55%	Average
Cemetery, Bradley	SE 006 482	31	Cemeteries	26/50	51%	Average
Recreation Ground, Embsay	SE 011 538	32	Children's Play Areas	48/65	73%	Good
Village Green, Draughton	SE 038 523	33	Amenity Greenspace	21/40	53%	Average
Play Area, Draughton	SE 039 523	34	Children's Play Areas	33/50	66%	Good
Reservoir, Lothersdale	SE 039 524	35	Semi/Natural Greenspace	13/45	29%	Poor
Recreation Ground, Lothersdale	SD 958 459	38	Parks and Gardens	36/65	55%	Average
Amenity Area, Eastby	SE 017 543	39	Amenity Greenspace	10/20	50%	Average
St Andrew's Church Yard, Kildwick	SE 011 458	40	Cemeteries	49/60	82%	V Good
St Akelda's Church Yard, Giggleswick	SD 811 641	41	Cemeteries	48/65	74%	Good
Amenity Space, Giggleswick	SD 806 644	42	Amenity Greenspace	27/40	68%	Good
Belle Hill, Giggleswick	SD 813 640	43	Amenity Greenspace	15/25	58%	Average
Holy Ascension, Settle	SD 819 639	44	Cemeteries	49/55	89%	V Good
Delaney Court, Settle	SD 819 635	45	Amenity Greenspace	23/30	77%	Good
Greenfoot Car Park, Settle	SD 820 633	46	Amenity Greenspace	34/50	69%	Good
The Green, Settle	SD 820 633	47	Amenity Greenspace	20/35	57%	Average
Play Area, Settle	SD 820 634	48	Children's Play Areas	34/60	56%	Average
Millennium Garden, Settle	SD 817 636	49	Amenity Greenspace	52/75	69%	Good
Play Area, Settle	SD 816 636	50	Children's Play Areas	48/60	80%	Average
Marshfield Road, Settle	SD 816 638	51	Amenity Greenspace	16/30	53%	Average
Allotments, Settle	SD 815 632	52	Allotments	23/45	52%	Average
Castleberg, Settle	SD 812 636	53	Semi/Natural Greenspace	36/40	89%	V Good
Dog Meadow Allotments, Settle	SD 817 639	54	Allotments	7/45	16%	V Poor
Middleton Playground, Cowling	SD 966 432	55	Children's Play Areas	20/40	50%	Average

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

NAME	GRID REFERENCE	No	PPG17 CATEGORY	TOTAL POINTS/ MAX	%AGE	SCORE
Sutton Park, Sutton	SE 006 442	57	Parks and Gardens	81/95	85%	V Good
Allotments, Sutton	SE 007 444	58	Allotments	26/50	53%	Average
Amenity Area, Sutton	SE 010 443	59	Amenity Greenspace	17/30	57%	Average
North Place, Sutton	SE 004 440	60	Amenity Greenspace	30/40	76%	Good
Open Space, Glusburn	SE 000 448	61	Amenity Greenspace	12/40	30%	Poor
Amenity Area, Glusburn	SD 999 447	62	Amenity Greenspace	19/20	95%	V Good
Amenity Area, Crosshills	SE 005 451	63	Amenity Greenspace	24/35	68%	Good
Ryeland Street, Crosshills	SE 005 450	64	Amenity Greenspace	19/40	47%	Average
Rye Ghyll, Crosshills	SE 005 449	65	Amenity Greenspace	12/25	48%	Average
Raikeswood Road, Skipton	SD 981 524	66	Children's Play Areas	22/45	49%	Average
Broughton Road Allotments, Skipton	SD 974 519	67	Allotments	19/40	48%	Average
Thornton Street Playground, Skipton	SD 978 513	68	Children's Play Areas	41/45	91%	V Good
Burnside Crescent RG, Skipton	SD 986 504	69	Children's Play Areas	16/45	36%	Poor
Carleton Road Allotments, Skipton	SD 987 509	70	Allotments	20/45	44%	Average
Keighley Road RG, Skipton	SD 988 503	71	Children's Play Areas	38/60	64%	Good
Upper Sackville RG, Skipton	SD 991 508	72	Children's Play Areas	42/55	77%	Good
East Castle Street Allotments, Skipton	SD 993 511	73	Allotments	10/45	22%	Poor
North Parade RG, Skipton	SD 994 510	74	Children's Play Areas	27/50	54%	Average
Lytham Gardens Playground, Skipton	SE 001 513	75	Children's Play Areas	40/50	80%	Good
Shortbank Close Playground, Skipton	SD 998 515	76	Children's Play Areas	46/65	71%	Good
Pasture Close RG, Skipton	SD 996 521	77	Children's Play Areas	35/45	78%	Good
Skipton Woods	SD 992 525	78	Semi/Natural Greenspace	33/35	94%	V Good
Granville Street Allotments, Skipton	SD 984 516	79	Allotments	9/35	26%	Poor
Mill Bridge Skipton	SD 989 519	80	Amenity Greenspace	45/50	90%	V Good
Water Street, Skipton	SD 989 518	81	Amenity Greenspace	20/45	44%	Average
Coach St (E), Skipton	SD 988 517	82	Amenity Greenspace	50/55	91%	V Good

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

NAME	GRID REFERENCE	No	PPG17 CATEGORY	TOTAL POINTS/ MAX	%AGE	SCORE
Coach St (W), Skipton	SD 987 516	83	Civic Spaces	44/45	98%	V Good
Castle Court Allotments, Skipton	SD 989 514	84	Allotments	13/45	28%	Poor
Carleton Avenue, Skipton	SD 984 512	85	Amenity Greenspace	26/35	74%	Good
Carleton Rd former allots, Skipton	SD 984 506	86	Allotments	13/20	65%	Good
Skipton Castle	SD 990 519	93	Amenity Greenspace	48/55	87%	V Good
Holy Trinity, Skipton	SD 990 519	94	Cemeteries	67/75	90%	V Good
Waller Hill, Skipton	SD 991 515	96	Semi/Natural Greenspace	35/50	70%	Good
Christ Church, Skipton	SD 998 513	97	Cemeteries	59/65	91%	V Good
Disused burial ground, Skipton	SD 987 520	98	Cemeteries	40/50	80%	Good
St Stephen's Cemetery, Skipton	SD 987 518	99	Cemeteries	27/50	54%	Average
St Stephen's Church (E), Skipton	SD 987 518	100	Cemeteries	24/50	48%	Average
St Stephen's Church (W), Skipton	SD 987 518	101	Cemeteries	25/50	50%	Average
Otley Road Wilderness, Skipton	SD 994 517	102	Semi/Natural Greenspace	34/50	68%	Good
Ermysted's School (E), Skipton	SD 986 518	103	Amenity Greenspace	36/55	65%	Good
Ermysted's School (W), Skipton	SD 985 518	104	Amenity Greenspace	34/35	97%	V Good
Gargrave Road, Skipton	SD 986 518	105	Amenity Greenspace	13/15	87%	V Good
PROW Green Lane, Halton East	SE 042 539	106	Amenity Greenspace	20/45	44%	Average
PROW Moor Lane, Halton East	SE 041 541	107	Amenity Greenspace	18/45	40%	Poor
Skipton Market Place	SD 991 517	108	Civic Spaces	41/50	82%	V Good
Settle Market Place	SD 819 636	109	Civic Spaces	19/35	54%	Average
Cleveland Square, High Bentham	SD 667 692	110	Civic Spaces	42/45	93%	V Good
Leeds Liverpool Canal	SD 897 493	111	Green Corridors	13/30	43%	Average
Central Gardens, Ingleton	SD 694 731	113	Amenity Greenspace	35/45	78%	Good
Main Street Play Area, Farnhill	SE 009 460	114	Amenity Greenspace	44/55	80%	Good
Meadow Lane Allotments, Cononley	SD 990 471	115	Allotments	13/50	26%	Poor
Church Road Allotments, Cononley	SD 992 465	116	Allotments	19/45	42%	Average

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

NAME	GRID REFERENCE	No	PPG17 CATEGORY	TOTAL POINTS/ MAX	%AGE	SCORE
Millennium Corner, Thornton	SD 905 484	117	Civic Spaces	20/25	80%	Good
Village Green, Thornton in Craven	SD 908 485	118	Civic Spaces	22/40	55%	Average
Broughton Hall Estate	SD 942 507	119	Amenity Greenspace	14/15	97%	V Good
Shires Lane Allotments, Embsay	SE 011 535	120	Allotments	17/50	34%	Poor
Allotment Gardens, Glusburn	SE 003 447	121	Allotments	28/50	56%	Average
Aireville Park, Skipton	SD 980 516	122	Parks and Gardens	77/95	81%	V Good
Holy Trinity, Rathmell	SD 804 599	123	Cemeteries	36/50	72%	Good
Green Burial Ground, Rathmell	SD 796 596	124	Cemeteries	44/60	74%	Good
Recreation Ground, Hellifield	SD 852 569	125	Children's Play Areas	53/70	76%	Good
Thornview Road, Hellifield	SD 858 566	126	Amenity Greenspace	14/35	40%	Poor
Waltonwrays, Skipton	SD 983 445	127	Cemeteries	46/60	76%	Good
Old Road, Ingleton	SD 702 727	128	Cemeteries	26/50	52%	Average
Wenning Ave Play Area, Bentham	SD 667 688	129	Children's Play Areas	21/45	47%	Average
Play Area, Burton in Lonsdale	SD 655 719	130	Children's Play Areas	31/50	62%	Good
Sharpaw Play Area, Skipton	SD 990 505	131	Children's Play Areas	26/45	58%	Average
St John the Baptist, Low Bentham	SD 644 692	132	Cemeteries	52/60	87%	V Good
Skate Park, Bentham	SD 667 688	133	Children's Play Areas	25/40	63%	Good
Thickrash Brow Cemetery, Bentham	SD 666 685	134	Cemeteries	30/60	50%	Average
St Margaret's Church, High Bentham	SD 668 688	135	Cemeteries	34/55	62%	V Good
Millennium Square, Bentham	SD 668 692	136	Civic Spaces	36/45	80%	Good
Goodenber Crescent, High Bentham	SD 666 696	137	Amenity Greenspace	8/20	40%	Poor
Main Street Wood, Ingleton (bottom)	SD 693 730	138	Semi/Natural Greenspace	26/45	58%	Average
Main Street Wood, Ingleton (top)	SD 694 731	139	Semi/Natural Greenspace	11/20	55%	Average
St Matthew's Church	SD 723 666	140	Cemeteries	26/45	58%	Average
Clapham Railway Station Green	SD 733 677	141	Amenity Greenspace	10/20	50%	Average
Clapham Cemetery	SD 741 684	142	Cemeteries	23/35	66%	Good

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

NAME	GRID REFERENCE	No	PPG17 CATEGORY	TOTAL POINTS/ MAX	%AGE	SCORE
Wigglesworth Green	SD 810 569	143	Amenity Greenspace	22/35	63%	Good
Skipton Road, Hellifield	SD 856 565	144	Amenity Greenspace	19/30	63%	Good
Hammerton Drive, Hellifield	SD 855 566	145	Amenity Greenspace	11/25	44%	Average
High Bentham Cemetery	SD 671 695	146	Cemeteries	31/40	78%	Good
The Cross, Low Bentham	SD 648 696	147	Amenity Greenspace	15/35	43%	Average
Rose Garden, Low Bentham	SD 649 695	148	Amenity Greenspace	26/55	47%	Average

N.B.

Scoring System Points

Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

ANNEX E: OPEN SPACES BY CRAVEN SUB AREA IN TYPOLOGY ORDER

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Springfield Crescent, High Bentham	7	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.12	60%	Average
The Green (W), Newby	12	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.0740	50%	Average
The Green (Centre), Newby	13	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.1980	50%	Average
The Green (E), Newby	14	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.2330	58%	Average
Wenning Bank Green, Clapham Railway Station	141	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.63	50%	Average
Jubilee Cross, Greenfoot Lane, Low Bentham	147	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.060	43%	Average
Rose Garden, (btwn Holly Cottage & Bank House), Low Bentham	148	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.0310	47%	Average
Central Gardens, Ingleton	113	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.047	78%	Good
New Village Amenity Area, Ingleton	11	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.5200	32%	Poor
Goodenber Crescent, High Bentham	137	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.067	40%	Poor
Jubilee Cross, Low Bentham	3	N	Amenity Greenspace (same as above? Which score is correct?)	0.0610	78%	Good
All Saints Church Yard, Burton	2	N	Cemeteries	0.0970	49%	Average
Old Road, Ingleton	128	N	Cemeteries	0.6050	52%	Average
Thickrash Brow Cemetery, Bentham	134	N	Cemeteries	0.149	50%	Average
St Matthew's Church, Reeby lane, Keasden	140	N	Cemeteries	0.14	58%	Average
St Mary's Church Yard, Ingleton	8	N	Cemeteries	0.4220	80%	Good
Clapham Cemetery	142	N	Cemeteries	0.223	66%	Good
High Bentham Cemetery	146	N	Cemeteries	0.176	78%	Good
St Oswald Church, Burton in Lonsdale	155	N	Cemeteries	0.353	NA	Good
St John the Baptist, Low Bentham	132	N	Cemeteries	0.442	87%	V Good

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
St Margaret's Church, Station Road, High Bentham	135	N	Cemeteries	0.279	62%	V Good
Wenning Ave Play Area, Bentham	129	N	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.005	47%	Average
Play Area, Burton in Lonsdale	130	N	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.195	62%	Good
Skate Park and Toddler area, Bentham	133	N	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.09	63%	Good
Wesley Close, High Bentham	6	N	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.3620	91%	V Good
Ingleton Park CPA	10	N	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.143	91%	V Good
Low Bentham Play Area	167	N	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.195	40%	Poor
Millennium Square, Bentham	136	N	Civic Spaces	0.022	80%	Good
Cleveland Square, High Bentham	110	N	Civic Spaces	0.083	93%	V Good
Ingleton Park	9	N	Parks and Gardens	1.2630	77%	Good
Main Street Wood, Ingleton (top)	138	N	Semi/Natural Greenspace	0.1690	58%	Average
Main Street Wood, Ingleton (bottom)	139	N	Semi/Natural Greenspace	0.3860	55%	Average
Allotments, Station Road, Settle	52	M	Allotments	1.4150	52%	Average
Dog Meadow Allotments, Brockhole Lane, Settle	54	M	Allotments	1.369	16%	V Poor
Hellifield Allotments, Brook St	146	M	Allotments	0.214	NA	Good
Amenity Space, Mill Hill Lane, Giggleswick	42	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.3530	68%	Good
Belle Hill, Giggleswick	43	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.0110	58%	Average
Delaney Court, Settle	45	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.0340	77%	Good
East of Greenfoot Car Park, Settle	46	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.553	69%	Good
The Green, Commercial Street, Settle	47	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.1440	57%	Average
Millennium Garden, Settle	49	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.2300	69%	Good
Marshfield Road, Settle	51	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.0700	53%	Average

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Thornview Road, Hellifield	126	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.43	40%	Poor
Wigglesworth Green	143	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.0237	63%	Good
Hammerton Drive, Hellifield	145	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.105	44%	Average
Back Lane Rec Space, Hellifield	151	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.039	NA	Good
St Akelda's Church Yard, Giggleswick	41	M	Cemeteries	0.5490	74%	Good
Holy Ascension, Settle	44	M	Cemeteries	0.8090	89%	V Good
Holy Trinity, Rathmell	123	M	Cemeteries	0.232	72%	Good
Green Burial Ground, Rathmell	124	M	Cemeteries	0.751	74%	Good
Cemetary, St Aidan's Church, Hellifield	150 144	M	Cemeteries	0.56	NA	Good
Play Area, Commercial Street, Settle	48	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.027	56%	Average
Play Area, Bond Lane, Settle	50	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.2450	80%	Good
Recreation Ground, Hellifield (2 sites – Station Road & Thorndale Street)	125	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.57 0.033	76%	Good
Ingfield Lane, Settle	176	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.063	85%	V Good
Harrison Field Play area, Giggleswick	169	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.815	NA	Good
Settle Market Place	109	M	Civic Spaces	0.4180	54%	Average
Hellifield War Memorial	149	M	Civic Spaces	0.001	NA	Good
Castleberg, Settle	53	M	Semi/Natural Greenspace	0.885	89%	V Good
Allotments, Sutton	58	S	Allotments	0.4450	53%	Average
Broughton Road Allotments, Skipton	67	S	Allotments	1.83	48%	Average
East Castle Street Allotments, Skipton	73	S	Allotments	5.41	22%	Poor
Granville Street Allotments, Skipton	79	S	Allotments	0.101	26%	Poor

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Castle Court Allotments, Skipton	84	S	Allotments	0.102	28%	Poor
Carleton Rd (Behind Church) Skipton	86	S	Allotments	0.134	65%	Good
Meadow Lane Allotments, Cononley	115	S	Allotments	1.83	26%	Poor
Shires Lane Allotments, Embsay	120	S	Allotments	0.212	34%	Poor
Allotment Gardens, Glusburn	121	S	Allotments	1.42	56%	Average
Allotment Gardens, Gargrave	147	S	Allotments	0.094	NA	Average
Aireville Park Allotment, Skipton	173	S	Allotments	0.22	NA	Average
Allotment Gardens, Cowling	148	S	Allotments	0.557	NA	Average
Amenity Area, Skipton Road, Thornton in Craven	15	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.0800	90%	V Good
Low Green, Gargrave (3 sites – west, south, east)	16	S	Amenity Greenspace	1.426	85%	V Good
River Bank, Gargrave	17	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.204	72%	Good
High Green, Gargrave	18	S	Amenity Greenspace	1.008	76%	Good
Middle Green, Gargrave	19	S	Amenity Greenspace	2.003	85%	V Good
Memorial Green, Gargrave	21	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.168	78%	Good
Gas Governor Site, Gargrave	22	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.021	40%	Poor
Beck Side/Brook View, Carleton	27	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.311	38%	Poor
Amenity Area, Swan Street, Carleton	28	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.015	85%	V Good
New Street Amenity Area, Carleton	29	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.024	29%	Poor
Village Green, Draughton	33	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.255	53%	Average
Amenity Area, Eastby	39	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.133	50%	Average
Amenity Area, Main Street/Wilson Street, Sutton	59	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.081	57%	Average
North Place, Sutton	60	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.032	76%	Good
Open Space, Colne Road, Glusburn	61	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.086	30%	Poor

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UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Amenity Area, Lodge Street, Glusburn	62	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.025	95%	V Good
Amenity Area, Park Road/Ryeland Street, Crosshills	63	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.053	68%	Good
Rye Ghyll, Park Street, Crosshills	65	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.019	48%	Average
Upper Sackville RG, Skipton	72	S	Amenity Greenspace	3.12	77%	Good
Mill Bridge Skipton	80	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.047	90%	V Good
Water Street, Skipton	81	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.056	44%	Average
Coach St (E), Skipton	82	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.042	91%	V Good
Carleton Avenue, Skipton	85	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.107	74%	Good
Skipton Castle (7 sites)	93	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.472	87%	V Good
Ermysted's School (E), Skipton	103	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.463	65%	Good
Land south of Gainsborough Court, Skipton	104	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.261	97%	V Good
Land on corner of Gargrave Road and Gainsborough Court, Skipton	105	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.032	87%	V Good
PROW Moor Lane, Halton East	107	S	Amenity Greenspace	1.853	40%	Poor
Kildwick Recreation Ground	174	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.304	NA	Average
St Andrew's Church Yard, Gargrave	23	S	Cemeteries	0.763	93%	V Good
St Mary's Church Yard, Carleton	26	S	Cemeteries	0.512	79%	Good
Cemetery, Bradley	31	S	Cemeteries	0.199	51%	Average
St Andrew's Church Yard, Kildwick	40	S	Cemeteries	0.785	82%	V Good
Holy Trinity, Skipton	94	S	Cemeteries	0.312	90%	V Good
Christ Church, Skipton	97	S	Cemeteries	0.5	91%	V Good
Raikes Road burial ground, Skipton	98	S	Cemeteries	0.555	80%	Good
St Stephen's Cemetery, Skipton	99	S	Cemeteries	0.339	54%	Average

ANNEXES

UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
St Stephen's Church (E), Skipton	101	S	Cemeteries	0.066	50%	Average
Waltonwrays, Skipton	127	S	Cemeteries	3.99	76%	Good
St Peters Church, Crosshills	152 64	S	Cemeteries	0.430	NA	Good
Tarn Moor Memorial Woodland, Brackenley Lane, Skipton	153	S	Cemeteries	2.02	NA	Good
St Johns Church, Cononley	154	S	Cemeteries	0.555		Good
Parish Church of All Saints Broughton With Elslack	156	S	Cemeteries	0.35	NA	Good
Holy Trinity, Cowling	157	S	Cemeteries	0.52	NA	Good
Parish Church of St Thomas, Crosshills	158	S	Cemeteries	0.47	NA	Good
South Craven Baptist church	159	S	Cemeteries	1	NA	Good
Farnhill Methodist Church	160	S	Cemeteries	0.026	NA	Good
Christ's Church, Lothersdale	161	S	Cemeteries	0.29	NA	Good
Lothersdale Methodist Church	162	S	Cemeteries	0.484	NA	Good
Parish Church of St Peter, East Marton	163	S	Cemeteries	0.43	NA	Good
Champions Church, Carleton Rd, Skipton	164	S	Cemeteries	0.065	NA	Good
St Andrews Church, Skipton	165	S	Cemeteries	0.056	NA	Good
St Mary's Church, Thornton in Craven	166	S	Cemeteries	0.76	NA	Good
Playing Field, Gargrave	25	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.308	78%	Good
Provision for Children's and Young People, Bradley	30	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.031	55%	Average
Recreation Ground, Emsay	32	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.363	73%	Good
Play Area, Draughton	34	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.02	66%	Good
Middleton Playground, Cowling	55	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.3	50%	Average
Raikeswood Road RG, Skipton	66	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	1.24	49%	Average

ANNEXES

UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Thornton Street Playground, Skipton	68	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.051	91%	V Good
Burnside Crescent RG, Skipton	69	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.8	61%	Good
Keighley Road RG, Skipton	71	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	1.125	64%	Good
North Parade RG, Skipton	74	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.562	54%	Average
Lytham Gardens Playground, Skipton	75	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.05	80%	Good
Shortbank Close Playground, Skipton	76	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.853	71%	Good
Pasture Close RG, Skipton	77	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.523	78%	Good
Main Street Play Area, Farnhill	114	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.02	80%	Good
Sharpaw Play Area, Skipton	131	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.015	36%	Poor
Recreation Ground, Lothersdale	38	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.838	55%	Average
Sutton Park, Sutton	57	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.569	85%	V Good
Ings School MUGA	177	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.037	NA	Good
Aireville Park, Skipton (5 sites – CPA, CPA nr swimming pool, MUGA, Pump Track, Skatepark)	122	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.337	81%	V Good
Glusburn Park, Glusburn (2 sites – CPA, Skatepark)	168	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.13	NA	Average
Cononley Play Area and Park	170	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.537	NA	V Good
Cowling RG	171	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	1.63	NA	Poor
Carleton RG Play Area, Carleton	172	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.39	NA	Average
Coach St (W), Skipton	83	S	Civic Spaces	0.01	98%	V Good
Skipton Market Place	108	S	Civic Spaces	0.99	82%	V Good
Millennium Corner, Thornton	117	S	Civic Spaces	0.07	80%	Good
Village Green, Thornton in Craven	118	S	Civic Spaces	0.02	55%	Average
War Memorial, West Marton	?	S	Civic Spaces	0.02	?	?

ANNEXES

UPDATE ASSESSMENT FOR OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION FACILITIES WITHIN CRAVEN DISTRICT

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Leeds Liverpool Canal	111	S	Green Corridors	32.94	43%	Average
Sutton Park, Sutton	57	S	Parks and Gardens	2.69	85%	V Good
Aireville Park, Skipton	122	S	Parks and Gardens	21.2	81%	V Good
Tradesman Place and Jubilee Garden, Skipton	175	S	Parks and Gardens	0.17	NA	Good
Glusburn Park, Glusburn	168	S	Parks and Gardens	1.88	NA	Good
Utopia, Broughton Hall Estate	119	S	Parks and Gardens	0.782	97%	V Good
Reservoir, Lothersdale	35	S	Semi/Natural Greenspace	0.41	29%	Poor
Skipton Woods	78	S	Semi/Natural Greenspace	14.97	94%	V Good
Waller Hill, south of Newmarket Street, Skipton	96	S	Semi Natural Greenspace	0.676	70%	Good
Otley Road Wilderness, Skipton	102	S	Semi Natural Greenspace	0.439	68%	Good

There are a couple of cemeteries located just outside the plan area (inside the Yorkshire Dales National park) that would serve residents from the plan area i.e. St Mary's Church, Embsay. A Number of sites have a secondary typology set within them such as war memorials that sit in Parks & Gardens and Church sites.

1. Scoring System Points

Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%

2. Area Code

N = North

M = Mid

S = South

