

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

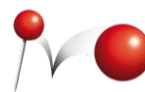
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ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Craven District Council (CDC) recognises that their 2004 built facility, playing pitch and open space strategies, plus the 2007 strategic sport and recreation strategic documents are out of date and the evidence base that underpinned this work needed reviewing.

Given the planning, policy and financial changes of the last five years, including reductions in revenue budgets, there is a need to identify options for future provision which meet local need, but can be delivered more effectively and efficiently. This also provides a fresh opportunity to deploy national best practice to ensure the needs of a diverse resident population are suitably planned for, and addressed.

The time is therefore opportune to develop a robust needs and evidence base for future provision of open space, playing pitches and sports facilities (sports halls, swimming pools, health and fitness, cycling, indoor tennis and bowls) in the District.

The 2015 Assessments of Open Space, Playing Pitches and Sports Facilities are aligned, and cover the Craven District Council Planning Area, which covers Craven District outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park.

Each assessment comprises a separate, but linked report, which sets out in detail the approach and methodology followed for each assessment, its quantitative and qualitative findings, the consultation feedback, key issues, priority needs for investment, and an Action Plan for Strategy Delivery. This Executive Summary covers the key findings, recommendations and Action Plan for each assessment.

The three documents will ensure that the current and future demand for open space, sport and recreation facilities are planned for holistically and that the needs of the population of Craven can be fully met. The three strategies provide clarity on how and where available investments should be targeted and how the Council and other partners can use their own resources and work with others to ensure that the right facilities are delivered in the right places, to deliver the right outcomes.

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PLANNING CONTEXT

The Council has a statutory duty to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement of local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local needs. Paragraphs 73 and 74 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities.

“access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning Policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision are required.”

‘Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:

- **An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
- **The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
- **The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss’.**

Craven District Council is in the process of producing a new Local Plan; in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) the Council’s Local Plan will comprise:

- **An analysis of the value of provision in terms of environment, economy, health, people and community**
- **A determination of appropriately locally-derived quantity, quality and accessibility standards in accordance with the guidance for new development and future populations.**

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- **An identification of surpluses and deficiencies in the quality, quantity and accessibility of sport and open space facilities as well as an identification of the spatial distribution of unmet needs and a forecasting of future needs for the Council's settlement areas. This will include a summary schedule and supportive mapping**
- **A range of creative solutions which will meet identified deficits, including more effective recommendations for the setting of accessibility, quantitative and qualitative use of existing open space and recreational facilities**
- **An updating of the schedule of sports and recreation facilities (including site mapping and digitalisation)**
- **The production of site-specific action plans identifying individual improvements.**

Sport England is a statutory consultee on all planning applications that affect sports pitches and it has a long established policy of playing pitch retention, even prior to the NPPF guidance. It looks to improve the quality, access and management of sports facilities as well as investing in new facilities to meet unsatisfied demand. Sport England requires local authorities to have an up-to date assessment of playing pitch needs and an associated strategy including a recommendation that the evidence base is reviewed every three years.

As a result of population growth in the Craven Planning Area, CDC will be able to secure developer contributions through S106 or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) if adopted by the Council; towards the investments required in open space, sport and recreation provision. The recommendations set out below will require a total level of investment of circa £15m based on the findings of the three assessments.

LOCAL CONTEXT

Craven District is bordered by Lancashire to the west and south, and Bradford Metropolitan District to the southeast; to the north and east are Richmondshire District and Harrogate Borough, respectively. Areas to the north and east fall within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) boundary. Although the total area of Craven is 1179 sq kilometres, 808 sq kilometres (68.5%) is in the YDNP, which is its own planning authority. The part of Craven District that falls outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park covers 370 square kilometres. Craven District is the Local Planning Authority for this area.

The main settlements within the plan area include the largest market town of Skipton, located in the south sub area; Bentham in the north sub area, Settle in the mid sub area and the villages of Glusburn/Cross Hills located south of Skipton within the south sub area. The population of Skipton is around 15,000, and that of Settle 3,000.

The population of Craven outside the Yorkshire Dales National Park at 2012 is 45,620 and is expected to grow to 53,317 by 2032. This period reflects the next Local Plan period and the figures are based on the ONS 2012 mid year estimates and the Jobs-led SENS 2 scenario. Craven District is within the top ten most sparsely populated local authority areas in England. (Source: Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2015).

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A growth of 5,120 new homes between 1st April 2012 and 31st March 2032 equates to 256 net additional dwellings per annum and an increased population of 7,697 (based on the study area population being 45,620 (2012) and increasing to 53,317 by 2032).

The majority of the new homes to be built in the District will be in and around the main market towns of Skipton, Bentham and Settle.

Table 1: Summary of Craven Planning Area Demographics

KEY FACTORS	CRAVEN DISTRICT
POPULATION 2012 (ALL AGES) (ONS 2012 mid year estimates and the Jobs-led SENS 2 scenario)	45,620
POPULATION 2032 (ALL AGES)	53,317
POPULATION INCREASES PLANNED	5,120 new homes 2012-2032; Population growth of 7,697 between 2012-2032.
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	<p>Predominantly white; the population is ageing – the largest growth in the population will be in the 50-74 age group.</p> <p>Downward trend in population growth is projected for the 10-24 and 40-49 age bands.</p> <p>There will continue to be marginally more females than males in the District.</p>
RURAL AREAS	Craven is predominantly rural. 31% of the population live in Skipton, the largest town.
CAR OWNERSHIP	Although levels of car ownership are rising, 16% of the population does not own a car, a lower level than the regional and national averages (27% and 25% respectively) reflecting the rural nature of the local authority area with limited public transport available.
DEPRIVATION	<p>Deprivation is lower than the England average, but where it does occur, it is significant.</p> <p>Life expectancy is 9.0 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Craven than in the least deprived areas.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Source: Craven Health Profile 2014)</p>

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KEY FACTORS	CRAVEN DISTRICT
OBESITY	18.9% i.e. less than a fifth of the adult population are categorised as obese, although 65.7% are classified as overweight (including those categorised as obese); 14.1% of children are obese. Both these levels, whilst of concern, are lower than the England average.
HEALTH COST OF INACTIVITY	£1,555,571 per 100,000 population
HEALTH ISSUES	The health of the Craven community is generally better than the England average. The main health problems are caused by obesity and smoking, cardio vascular diseases and diabetes.

ASSESSMENT FINDINGS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND ACTION PLANS

OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT

KEY FINDINGS IN RELATION TO QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY

- 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

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- **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.**

TACKLING PLANNING ISSUES

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

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.

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- 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.

TACKLING KEY SERVICE ISSUES

The immediate future needs and demands of the CDC open space service 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 utilized

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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.

LOCAL STANDARDS

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. Whilst this does not allow for benchmarking against external standards, 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.**

A set of local standards were defined as part of the 2004 Craven open space provision study. These have been superseded (in some cases) by advice provided by Fields in Trust in their document: “Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play Beyond the Six Acre Standard - England. Using the guidance provided by Fields in Trust a set of standards by open space type is shown at Table 2 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).

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 2: 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/1,000¹	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.

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. Local standards should be applied to calculate the provision of new facilities.

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.

¹ Includes equipped play areas and MUGA/Skatepark provision

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PARKS AND GARDENS

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 3.

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.

Table 3: 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

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.

Comparison with the Fields in Trust standards 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

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 4.

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.

Table 4: 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 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

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.

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PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE

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 5.

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.

Table 5: 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 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

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.

Comparison with the Fields in Trust standards 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

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 6.

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 shows 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” includes 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; this would show a deficit of 73ha if applied and is therefore clearly out of date.

Table 6: 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 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

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.

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. 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.

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Table 7: 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 8: Accessibility Standards for Play Provision Based on Fields in Trust Benchmark Guidelines (Oct 2015)

OPEN SPACE TYPOLOGY	WALKING (Walking Metres Dwellings) GUIDELINE Distance: From	QUALITY GUIDELINE
<p>EQUIPPED / DESIGNATED PLAY AREAS</p> <p>OTHER OUTDOOR PROVISION (MUGAs and Skateboard Parks)</p>	<p>LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPS – 1,000m</p> <p>700m</p>	<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.

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Table 9: 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

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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ACTION PLAN

The Action Plan 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.**

Each action is numbered in accordance with the system used to identify actions in the assessment report, 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 to allow for self-monitoring of progress.**

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Table 10: Open Space 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		

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SHORT TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES REQUIRED	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
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		-
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		

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MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
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		
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		

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MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
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		
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		

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LONG TERM ACTIONS					
NO.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
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)	

PLAYING PITCH ASSESSMENT

OVERVIEW

Craven Planning Area has sufficient provision for the current and future levels of demand for cricket, football and hockey. This has been calculated using projected population growth and the future planned housing development, emphasising the recommendation that the focus should be on improving the quality rather than quantity of provision.

The calculation has shown that rugby currently has inadequate provision to satisfy the demands of local residents, therefore it is strongly recommended that the RFU and Craven District Council work with the two key clubs to follow the pitch improvement programmes that are currently in place.

The quality of pitches is relatively ordinary apart from cricket, which scored well across a number of high quality sites. A major contribution to this is the wet weather that is unavoidable for the region; however it is compounded by the lack of winter training space. The maintenance and quality of the more rural sites has also been identified as a key issue, with over-marking of football pitches onto cricket pitches causing issues with maintenance when the seasons overlap.

There is a shortage of 3G AGP provision in the district, with the action plan recommending that this is addressed through the development at Giggleswick School and the installation of floodlights at South Craven School, to allow further community use of their full size 3G AGP.



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There are also a number of opportunities to benefit from planning gain, with the action plan below defining the recommended way forward for the former Malsis School Site and Embsay Playing Fields among others.

The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Craven, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Craven.

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KEY FINDINGS

FOOTBALL

Table 11: Key Findings for Football

FOOTBALL SUMMARY	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The supply and demand results indicate that on the whole, there is sufficient capacity across Craven for football pitches, with deficiency at seven sites across the study area.• Balance figures - adult football +11.5 pitches, youth football +7 pitches and mini soccer +19.5 pitches• This balance shows that there is a small over-supply of football pitches in Craven, which would be significantly higher if the quality of pitches allowed a higher carrying capacity• Due to geographical location and profile of the district, pitches suffer from high rainfall during the winter months, which contributes the poor quality of many of the smaller sites• A key FA priority for Craven is to develop a collaborative pitch maintenance programme for the district, with club officers and volunteers benefitting from a joint equipment bank and training by qualified FA pitch experts• The FA also support the initial development plans for Sandylands as a multi-sport hub site, as this will improve the quality and quantity of provision at one of the most accessible and largest sites in the district.• There is high reliance on education sites for the supply of grass pitches, which is a risk as provision for curriculum sport will take priority if the pitches are unable to take the demand from community use, especially during periods of poor weather. This is less of a risk for Giggleswick school due to the excellent maintenance programme, however this is a key driver for the proposed move to the Malsis School Site by Sutton FC• Two of the key clubs in Craven (Embsay Juniors and Sutton FC) do not have their own home grounds and use an unsecured mix of sites, some of which are outside the district and their home areas. The clubs suffer from a high proportion of games being cancelled or moved, due to the poor quality of the pitches they are using. With these two clubs providing over a quarter of all football provision in Craven, this position is unsustainable and inadequate. The proposed development at both the Malsis site and Shires Lane in Embsay must ensure that the needs of the clubs are met in line with this assessment and NFFP paragraphs 73 and 74• The highest scoring sites were Bridge End (Settle FC), Cross Hills FC and Giggleswick School, however there is a lower proportion of GOOD sites, compared with benchmarks from other Local Authorities in the UK• A common issue across the sites is the quality of ancillary facilities, which are in some cases unfit for purpose and urgently requiring re-development.	

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CRICKET

Table 12: Key Findings for Cricket

CRICKET SUMMARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There is a general surplus of cricket wickets across the district• Team generation rates for Craven suggest that there will be limited growth in demand for cricket from natural population growth• Balance figures for 2015 (not including non-turf pitches); +81 wickets (individual pitches)• Projected balance figures for 2031; +11 wickets (individual pitches)• Key clubs in the area include Skipton CC, Sutton-in-Craven CC, Settle CC, Ingleton CC, Embsay CC, Bradley CC• The proposed Sandylands Hub project is an opportunity for Skipton CC and Skipton CI CC to collaborate and benefit from improved ancillary facilities• There is a general downward trend for cricket in the area, which the YCB is looking to address by diversifying the supply of competitions to include 2020 and weeknight leagues and cups.

RUGBY

Table 13: Key findings for Rugby

RUGBY SUMMARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are two rugby clubs in Craven; Skipton RUFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC• The three key sites that have community use all show a deficiency of supply, with Grove Park (NRRUFC) calculated as having a significant deficiency• The RFU has prioritised the Pitch Improvement Programmes at Skipton RFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC and is also looking to support the development of the 3G pitch at Giggleswick school for use by North Ribblesdale RUFC and Wharfedale RUFC• There is an increasing interest in women and girl's rugby in Craven and the RFU is keen to encourage a collaborative approach between the three main clubs in the area, in order to exploit and develop this interest• North Ribblesdale RUFC require a combination of new pitch stock and improved maintenance programmes at their Grove Park site, in order to reduce the deficiency of supply at their site

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HOCKEY

Table 14: Key findings for Hockey

HOCKEY SUMMARY
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Settle Hockey Club is the only club in Craven, and does not have any competitive teams. Instead it runs a successful casual and participation based strategy with weekly training suitable for all standards.• There is one full-sized sand based AGP that is suitable for hockey at Giggleswick school, which was rated as STANDARD in the site assessments. There is spare capacity at the site, which is likely to increase if the proposed 3G development at the school is completed• England Hockey is keen to support Settle Hockey club to maintain their successful club structure and ensure that residents have the opportunity to play casual hockey, with the optional development to nearby competitive clubs.

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ACTION PLAN

Table 15 below shows the recommendations from the Craven PPS, broken down by sport and with clear owners and timescales.

It should be noted that Short term; 1 – 3 years, Medium term; 3 – 5 years and Long term; 5 – 10 years

Table 15: Craven Planning Area PPS Action Plan

SITE	ACTION ID	ISSUE / OPPORTUNITY TO BE ADDRESSED	KEY ACTION(S) NUMBERING INDICATES ORDER OF PREFERENCE	PARTNERS (LEAD=BOLD) SUPPORTING PARTNERS	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF RESOURCING	TIMESCALE – SH: 1–3 YRS MED: 3- 5 YRS LNG 5-10 YRS	PRIORITY - DEPENDING ON OVERALL IMPACT
Bentham Sports Field	Foot-1	The pitch was identified as having issues with weeds that need to be addressed. The local community also has aspirations to improve the ancillary facility.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA 2. Work with the FA to undertake a feasibility study to upgrade the existing clubhouse 	Bentham Football Club PFA FA CDC	FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Volunteer time or Consultant to undertake feasibility study	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Short 2. Long 	Low
Bradley Cricket Club	Foot-2	The playing pitches are rated as poor with moderate sloping and drainage issues.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA 	Bradley AFC Parish Council FA CDC	Volunteer time to apply for FF or Sport England Small Grants Funding. FA funding for maintenance training.	Short	Low

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SITE	ACTION ID	ISSUE / OPPORTUNITY TO BE ADDRESSED	KEY ACTION(S) NUMBERING INDICATES ORDER OF PREFERENCE	PARTNERS (LEAD=BOLD) SUPPORTING PARTNERS	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF RESOURCING	TIMESCALE – SH: 1–3 YRS MED: 3- 5 YRS LNG 5-10 YRS	PRIORITY - DEPENDING ON OVERALL IMPACT
	Crick-1	The club has identified a requirement for additional training facilities. They require additional grass wickets to allow teams to practice on the edge of the square	1. Undertake agronomist study to confirm the square has capacity for additional pitches ECB small grants to fund additional strips at the edge of square	Bradley Cricket Club Parish Council YCB ECB	YCB time to confirm space for development. ECB funding for agronomist installation work	Short	Low
Bridge End Ground	Foot-3	This is one of the highest quality football sites in the district however the ancillary facilities are in need of improvement.	1. Undertake a feasibility study for a new ancillary facility, with a view to replacing the current building with a high quality, fit- for purpose facility	Settle United FC FA CDC	Volunteer time or Consultant to manage feasibility study	Medium to Long	Medium
Burton In Lonsdale Sports and Recreation Field	Foot-4	The pitch was rated as standard but suffers from drainage issues and a sloping pitch. An improved maintenance programme is required to improve the overall standard and increase the carrying capacity of the current pitch	1. Undertake a pitch assessment to identify the drainage solution and improvements needed 2. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA	Parish Council AFC Burton FA CDC	Volunteer time and agronomist costs to undertake feasibility study.	Medium	Low

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SITE	ACTION ID	ISSUE / OPPORTUNITY TO BE ADDRESSED	KEY ACTION(S) NUMBERING INDICATES ORDER OF PREFERENCE	PARTNERS (LEAD=BOLD) SUPPORTING PARTNERS	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF RESOURCING	TIMESCALE – SH: 1–3 YRS MED: 3–5 YRS LNG 5–10 YRS	PRIORITY – DEPENDING ON OVERALL IMPACT
Cononley Sports Club	Foot-5	The site suffers from drainage issues and moles. The club is currently looking to extend the pitch in order to reduce the over marking with the cricket pitch	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertake a feasibility study for moving the pitch off the cricket square 2. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA 3. If floodlights are installed at South Craven, secure a long-term community access by way of S106 CUA 	Cononley Sports Club FCCDC FA	Volunteer time and consultancy costs to undertake a feasibility study. FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Officer time to negotiate S106	Short	Medium
	Crick-2	The club would benefit from enhanced draining as it often floods following heavy rain	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use a qualified agronomist to undertake a study and recommend an improvement strategy to reduce flooding 	CDC YCB	Funding for agronomist report	Short	Medium
Cowling Sports Club	Crick-3	The club requires additional training facilities to satisfy demand for training at peak times	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Install non-turf pitch permanent net facility at the sports club 	Cowling Sports Club ECB CDC	Shared funding between club and ECB small grants	Medium	Low

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SITE	ACTION ID	ISSUE / OPPORTUNITY TO BE ADDRESSED	KEY ACTION(S) NUMBERING INDICATES ORDER OF PREFERENCE	PARTNERS (LEAD=BOLD) SUPPORTING PARTNERS	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF RESOURCING	TIMESCALE – SH: 1–3 YRS MED: 3- 5 YRS LNG 5-10 YRS	PRIORITY - DEPENDING ON OVERALL IMPACT
Embsay Sports Field	Foot-6	The site was rated as poor during the assessment and is not fit-for-purpose for a growing and ambitious club. There is currently significant demand for youth football, all of which is supplied by Skipton Academy. It would be beneficial to have as much football as possible undertaken at the home ground.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer the existing adult football pitch and additional land to the ownership of the club and use additional planning gain and grant funds to improve the quality and carrying capacity of the adult pitch, as well as developing a new 9v9 pitch on the site. 2. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop a equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA 	Embsay Football Club CDC FA	Volunteer and Officer time to project manage ownership transfer. Developer to carry out Feasibility report and partnership to implement. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Short	High
Gargrave Sports Field	Foot-7	This site was identified as having drainage issues and a poor ancillary facility, which are not fit for purpose for competitive football.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA 	Gargrave FC FA CDC	Officer time and consultancy costs to undertake feasibility study. Long-term costs for ancillary refurb.	Medium Long Term for Clubhouse	Low

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			2. Refurbish the ancillary accommodation for cricket use				
Giggleswick School	Foot-8	The schools is currently planning to develop a Rugby 3G floodlit AGP, which could benefit local clubs – See below	1. Support the development at Giggleswick School and secure training slots for nearby football clubs at peak time if viable	FA CDC	FA and CDC time during planning phases	Medium	Medium
	Rug-1	The school is currently looking to develop a full size World Rugby 22 3G pitch, which would have a formal community use agreement for peak hours. Wharfedale RUFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC have stated that their facility supply does not meet the current or future demand and this development would address part of that lack of capacity.	1. Support the development of a World Rugby 22 AGP, emphasising the importance of making the pitch as large as possible 2. Seek long-term agreements with North Ribblesdale RUFC, Wharfedale RUFC and Leeds Carnegie, for the use of the facilities for training and matches 3. Work with the FA to balance the demand for rugby with football use where required.	Giggleswick School RFU CDC North Rib RUFC Wharfedale RUFC	Giggleswick and RFU for part funding.CDC officer time to negotiate fair usage schedule	Medium	High

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	Hock-1	The school is currently used by Settle Hockey Club, who play informal hockey on a Sunday morning and enjoy high and consistent participation	1. Continue to support Settle Hockey club, using their model as a case study for increasing participation in other parts of the UK	England Hockey Giggleswick School Settle HC	None	Short	High
Grove Park (North Rib RUFC)	Rug-2	The site requires improved maintenance programmes on both pitches, in order to improve the long-term sustainability of the pitches. 2 nd pitch needs full pitch improvement works of leveling and drainage. The current supply of two pitches does not satisfy the demand for rugby at the club, leading to ad hoc use of nearby sites	1. Complete pitch drainage project currently being undertaken as part of the Sport England Pitch Improvement project. 2. Develop and use a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund. 3. Implement the full recommended works for improving the 2nd pitch with the Sport England and Club funding	North Rib RUFC RFU CDC	Funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Short	High

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			4. Support the Giggleswick school development and negotiate appropriate peak time training slots for those players who are willing to travel to the school				
Hellifield Sports Football Club	Foot-9	The ancillary facility is one of the worst in the area and requires full redevelopment. The pitch also requires an improved maintenance programme in order to increase the rating and allow play during periods of poor weather	<p>1. Use potential planning gain available to invest in a new facility and develop the overall provision at the site.</p> <p>2. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop a equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA</p>	CDC and Parish Council FA Hellifield Sports FC	Officer time to project manage facility development. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Medium	Medium

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Ingleton Football and Cricket Field	Crick-4	A requirement has been identified for additional practice facilities. The club would like permanent non-turf practice nets to replace or complement the current non-turf pitch that they use with a temporary net on the square.	1. Install non-turf pitch permanent net facility at the sports club	Ingleton Football and Cricket Club ECB CDC	Shared funding between club and ECB small grants	Medium	Low

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(Former) Malsis School	Foot-10	The new owner of this site has aspirations to develop housing on 5Ha of the sites 8Ha of playing fields. Approval already exists to build 41units on approx. 2Ha of playing fields with agreed planning gain investment of £500k into improving the remaining sports facilities on site and a community use agreement. Several community sports clubs used the site when open as a school but no longer have access to the site. This assessment identifies a clear deficiency of football provision in the south Craven area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Developer and Agent to submit planning application for disposal of part of the sites playing fields subject to protection and enhancement of the 3Ha southern area playing fields through a S106 agreement for £1m worth of improvements. Developer to produce a fully costed site masterplan and project plan for the protection and enhancement of the residual 3Ha of southern playing fields to include Reconfiguring and improving drainage to provide new football pitches (1 adult, 2 youth and 2 mini-soccer* 	Agent and Developer CDC The FA Sutton FC Crosshills Cosmos FC	Officer time to for planning gain negotiation to fund and deliver all action plan items and developer to project manage site development	Short to Medium	High

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			<p>4. Developer/Owner to agree full community use of the playing fields for use by Crosshills Cosmos FC, and Sutton FC and consider/negotiate a long term fully maintaining and insuring lease to Sutton FC</p> <p>5. Rationalize the existing pavilions/ clubhouses and masterplan to include a new fit for purpose clubhouse and changing rooms to service the southern playing fields and meet clubs needs</p> <p>6. Re-develop the existing sand-based AGP into a small sided 60x40 3G site with floodlighting, to be used for training and mini soccer* matches</p>				

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CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

SITE	ACTION ID	ISSUE / OPPORTUNITY TO BE ADDRESSED	KEY ACTION(S) NUMBERING INDICATES ORDER OF PREFERENCE	PARTNERS (LEAD=BOLD) SUPPORTING PARTNERS	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF RESOURCING	TIMESCALE – SH: 1–3 YRS MED: 3- 5 YRS LNG 5-10 YRS	PRIORITY - DEPENDING ON OVERALL IMPACT
Royd Hill	Crick-5	The club has identified a requirement for a mobile batting cage so this can be used on prepared pitches at the edge of the square. The club would also benefit from a non-turf pitch to reduce the demand on the grass pitches.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Confirm with club their priority development (nets or mobile cage) 2. Invest in agreed priority, to provide greater training capacity for the club 	Sutton Cricket Club ECB CDC	Officer time for priority discussion. Shared funding between club and ECB small grants	Medium	Medium
Sandylands Grass Pitches	Foot-11	The pitches have been rated as POOR, have insufficient maintenance regimes and have unsafe goal posts. The site is perfectly located, with access to the 3G as well as local transport links, to be developed into a football hub for the area and to provide a high quality set of pitches and ancillary facilities to be used be the local area	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the ECB and RFU to undertake a feasibility study for the site, looking at the rationalisation of ancillaries and how funding can be utilised to improve the overall quality of grass pitches, through the creation of a 'hub' site with a modern, fit for purpose, multi-sport clubhouse 	FA CDC North Yorkshire County Council Sport England ECB RFU	Officer time to manage hub project FA time for strategy planning. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Medium	High

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA
CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

SITE	ACTION ID	ISSUE / OPPORTUNITY TO BE ADDRESSED	KEY ACTION(S) NUMBERING INDICATES ORDER OF PREFERENCE	PARTNERS (LEAD=BOLD) SUPPORTING PARTNERS	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL OF SOURCES OF RESOURCING	TIMESCALE – SH: 1–3 YRS MED: 3- 5 YRS LNG 5-10 YRS	PRIORITY - DEPENDING ON OVERALL IMPACT
			<p>2. Work with North Yorkshire County Council to use recent Sport England Pitch Improvement funding to improve the quality of the grass pitches</p> <p>3. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop a equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA</p>				

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

SITE	ACTION ID	ISSUE / OPPORTUNITY TO BE ADDRESSED	KEY ACTION(S) NUMBERING INDICATES ORDER OF PREFERENCE	PARTNERS (LEAD=BOLD) SUPPORTING PARTNERS	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF RESOURCING	TIMESCALE – SH: 1–3 YRS MED: 3- 5 YRS LNG 5-10 YRS	PRIORITY - DEPENDING ON OVERALL IMPACT
	Rug-3	<p>These pitches are currently poor in terms of quality. Further investment in the maintenance regime and upkeep is required if they are to be utilised as formal pitches. There is an opportunity to turn this site into a multi-sport hub with shared ancillary facilities and improved pitches.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the ECB and FA to undertake a feasibility study for the site, looking at the rationalisation of ancillaries and how funding can be utilised to improve the overall quality of grass pitches, through the creation of a 'hub' site. 2. Work with North Yorkshire County Council to use recent Sport England Pitch Improvement funding to improve the quality of the grass pitches 3. Develop and use a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund. 	RFU CDC North Yorkshire County Council Sport England ECB FA	<p>Officer time to manage hub project RFU time for strategy planning. RFU funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.</p>	<p>Medium to Long</p>	<p>Medium</p>

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Skipton CI Cricket Club	Crick-6	The club is currently located in close proximity to Skipton Cricket Club however does not share facilities or benefit from the nearby high profile club. The ancillary facility does not make this an attractive place to play cricket. The club is also keen to move the square closer to the current clubhouse.	1. Work with the FA and RFU to develop plans for a combined sports hub site at Sandylands, using shared pavilions and funding pitch improvements across all sports	YCB ECB RFU FA Skipton CI Cricket Club CDC	Officer time to manage hub project. Funding for pitch improvements.	Medium to Long	High
Skipton Cricket Club	Crick-7	The club does not currently have any non turf pitches and is therefore forced to train on the grass pitches, which increases demand on an already over-capacity square	1. Undertake a feasibility study for a non- turf pitch to be installed on the square and fund if feasible 2. Work with the FA and RFU to develop plans for a combined sports hub site at Sandylands, using shared pavilions and funding pitch improvements across all sports	Skipton Cricket Club CDC YCB ECB RFU FA	Feasibility study costs for new non-turf pitch. Officer time to manage hub project. Funding for pitch improvements.	Medium to Long	High

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA
CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Skipton LMS Pitch	Foot-12	The site requires a new clubhouse and ancillary facility, which could then be utilised by the nearby Sandylands pitches. Both pitches are also in need of improved maintenance programmes and investment in the quality of the provision. A recent acquisition of the site provides opportunity for development and facility improvement.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New site owner to refine plans for their private on-site development on 1/3rd of land with remaining pitch space. This must be retained for a high quality full- sized football pitch and fully implemented by way of planning gain agreement. 2. Work collaboratively with the Sandylands Grass Pitches action to create a fit-for-purpose facility mix across the entire site. 	CDC Skipton LMS Seniors Skipton FC Juniors FA	Officer time to negotiate sports output from planned developments. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Short	High

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

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Skipton RFC	Rug-4	<p>The club is looking to develop the drainage on the third pitch, having recently undertaken an extensive drainage improvement project on the 2nd pitch.</p> <p>The club will need to improve the maintenance programme to balance the projected growth of the club.</p> <p>The pitches across the site (including Sandylands) cannot be managed efficiently in winter due to the lack of floodlights.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and use a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund 2. Install side lighting or invest in temporary floodlighting, to allow flexible training use of all the land at the site 3. Undertake the draining improvement project on the 3rd team pitch 	Skipton Rugby Club RFU CDC	RFU funding and support for maintenance equipment bank. RFU funding for lights and drainage improvement	Medium	Low

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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Skipton Town FC	Foot-13	The pitch was identified as having a loss of grass cover and issues with worms and weeds. An improved maintenance programme is required in order to develop the pitch, which has the potential to be a high quality site.	1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop a equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA	Skipton Town FC FA CDC	Officer time and consultancy costs to undertake feasibility study.	Medium	Low
South Craven School	Foot-14	The school has a full size 3G but it has no floodlights and therefore has very little community use capacity. Adding floodlights would have a significant positive impact on provision in the area and would provide a large amount of additional football capacity for a relatively small investment.	1. Undertake a feasibility study for new floodlights at the site, understanding the current planning issues with local residents. If viable then negotiate increased access for community clubs	FA CDC South Craven School	FA and officer time to negotiate on planning issues. FA funding for floodlights if successful	Short to Medium	High

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

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SITE	ACTION ID	ISSUE / OPPORTUNITY TO BE ADDRESSED	KEY ACTION(S) NUMBERING INDICATES ORDER OF PREFERENCE	PARTNERS (LEAD=BOLD) SUPPORTING PARTNERS	RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS AND POTENTIAL SOURCES OF RESOURCING	TIMESCALE – SH: 1–3 YRS MED: 3- 5 YRS LNG 5-10 YRS	PRIORITY - DEPENDING ON OVERALL IMPACT
Sutton Park	Foot-15	The two junior pitches were marked poorly by the site assessor, who identified issues with weeds and poor drainage. This should be improved if the club is projecting growth, as the under-supply will grow in severity. The pitches are heavily used and the club is looking for a new site, potentially at the former Malsis School	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Work with the FA and CDC to fund and develop an equipment bank for maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA 2. Support development plans for the former Malsis school, with a view to bringing together the most of clubs use onto a single site. 	Sutton FC CDC FA	Officer time for planning negotiations. FA support for maintenance training and equipment if staying at current site.	Medium	High

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

SPORTS FACILITIES

OVERVIEW

Although Craven's market towns have good sports facilities there are some ageing facilities, which will require replacement in the medium to long term. These are the Sandylands Sports Centre hall, Settle Pool and Skipton Academy.

The anticipated population growth in Craven to 2032 needs to be appropriately catered for in terms of demand for sports facilities – both formal facilities and informal, multi-purpose spaces.

The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Craven, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Craven, and help people to live and age better, because they are more active.

In order to realise the above Vision and Aims for sport and leisure facility provision in Craven there are a number of key priorities that need to be addressed, and implemented. These are set out below in the Action Plan, based on the recommendations for future provision.

The identified priority investment needs for the Craven Planning Area, by sub area are:

Table 16: Priority Facility Investment Needs

TOWN	FACILITIES REQUIRING REPLACEMENT (DUE TO AGE/CONDITION)	NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PROVISION - FACILITY TYPE	
		SPORTS HALLS (BADMINTON COURTS)	SWIMMING POOLS
NORTH SUB AREA		Multi-purpose space, indoor courts	
MID SUB AREA	Settle Swimming pool (medium to long term)	Increased capacity for community use at Giggleswick School	Additional pool provision on the Settle Pool site – likely to be a new facility given age and design of existing facility. The equivalent of a new 4 lane x 25m pool is needed by 2032, in addition to the existing water space in the District.
SOUTH SUB AREA	Sandylands Sports Centre (medium – term) Skipton Academy	Multi-purpose space at Sandylands Sports Centre and/or Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre	

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Table 17: Sports Facilities Action Plan

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1) The need to replace ageing facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately and investment is required to achieve this, including the retention and increase of water space in Settle and new or fully refurbished sports hall at Sandylands Sports Centre.	Ensure the need for future swimming provision in Settle and a replacement sports hall in Skipton at Sandylands Sports Centre are reflected in the Local Plan	CDC	SHORT		CDC – planning , leisure officers
	Ensure identified facility needs are reflected in the CIL/S106 funding requirements for the District	CDC	SHORT		CDC – planning, leisure officers New pool in Settle £5m Replacement sports hall at Sandylands Sports Centre £1.2m
	Undertake a feasibility study on Settle Pool to assess the options and best solution for future provision on that site	Settle Swimming Pool	SHORT TO MEDIUM NEW POOL - LONG		CDC officers/External consultants
RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2) CDC identifies the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs and seeks to secure S106 contributions and adoption of CIL to secure investment for the identified needs	Ensure all identified facility needs are reflected in the CIL/S106 funding requirements for the District	CDC	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC – planning, leisure officers Total £7.5m-£8.7m

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3) CDC adopts the suggested sub area approach to provision of participation opportunities through formal and informal facilities and facilitates and enables this local approach in partnership working driven by increased investment in sports facilities.	Adopt the identified sub area approach to future provision and delivery of leisure facilities and participation opportunities	CDC, local stakeholders / partners	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC leisure and planning officers
RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4) It is recommended that the pool and sports hall on the former Malsis school site are closed – surplus to requirements	Confirm that the pool and sports hall on the former Malsis school site are closed, as they are surplus to requirements. (The pool is surplus to requirements given its age and scale as it cannot realistically contribute to the current and future under supply of pool provision in the District).	CDC and Sport England	SHORT		CDC leisure and planning officers; Sport England, Site developer and Agent
RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5) South Craven School is developed as a key community accessible sports facility; improvements to the tennis courts and pitches should progress, and the sports hall capacity be maximised for use by local clubs.	Confirm South Craven as a key multi-sport hub for the District	South Craven School; facility operators	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC leisure and planning officers; South Craven School; facility operators
	Support the School in its plans to develop improved tennis courts and pitches on site	South Craven School; facility operators	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC leisure and planning officers; South Craven School; facility operators

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

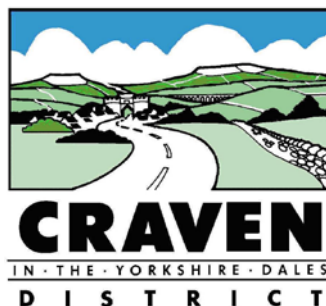
RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
	Work with the School and facility operators to extend capacity for community use of the sports facilities at the School, and develop a secure community use agreement for the site	South Craven School; facility operators; Sport England, NYCC	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC; South Craven School; facility operators; Sport England, NYCC
RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6) CDC and NYCC work with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum commitments for a period of time to protect community access (pay and play usage as a priority).	Develop a partnership approach to discussions with NYCC, existing, and all new secondary schools to develop formal community use agreements for on-site sports facilities.	CDC to initiate	ONGOING		CDC leisure and planning officers, NYCC, Sport England
RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7) Further work is undertaken to assess the business case for the development of improved tennis and multi-sport facilities at Sandylands Sports centre.	Undertake a feasibility study to assess the options and business case (scale, capital cost, and revenue implications) of improved tennis and multi-sport facilities at Sandylands Sports centre to inform the decisions taken on the future of this facility.	Skipton Tennis Centre and Sandylands Sports Centre	MEDIUM TO LONG		Potential Planning Gain / CIL Lawn Tennis Association £1.2m

ASSESSMENT OF OPEN SPACE, PLAYING PITCH, AND SPORTS FACILITIES FOR CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL AREA

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8) Further work is undertaken to develop the business case for investment in, and development of a closed circuit cycling track, and the future development of bowls facilities.	Undertake a feasibility study to assess the options and business case (scale, capital cost, and revenue implications) of a closed circuit cycling track, and the future development of bowls facilities to inform the decisions taken on the future of this facility.	CDC with relevant landowners and Clubs	MEDIUM		Potential Planning Gain / CIL British Cycling £1m





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

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

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.

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

- 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.

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

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

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

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.

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

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**

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

- **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.**

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 sue 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.

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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 ($13.85/45,620 \times 1000$) 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 superseded 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 OTHER OUTDOOR PROVISION (MUGAS AND SKATEBOARD PARKS)	LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPS – 1,000m 700m	<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.

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 tracksGreen play under-provided, and particularly suitable for rural locationsMore adventurous play equipment (e.g. iplay, low ropes, etc.) should be consideredSignificant shortfall in terms of Youth and Teenage provisionLack 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
ALLOTMENTS			✓				<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.
CEMETERIES			✓		✓		<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
OTTERBURN <i>N.B. VILLAGE IS ENTIRELY WITHIN YORKSHIRE DALES NATIONAL PARK</i>	<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.**

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 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.**



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 score 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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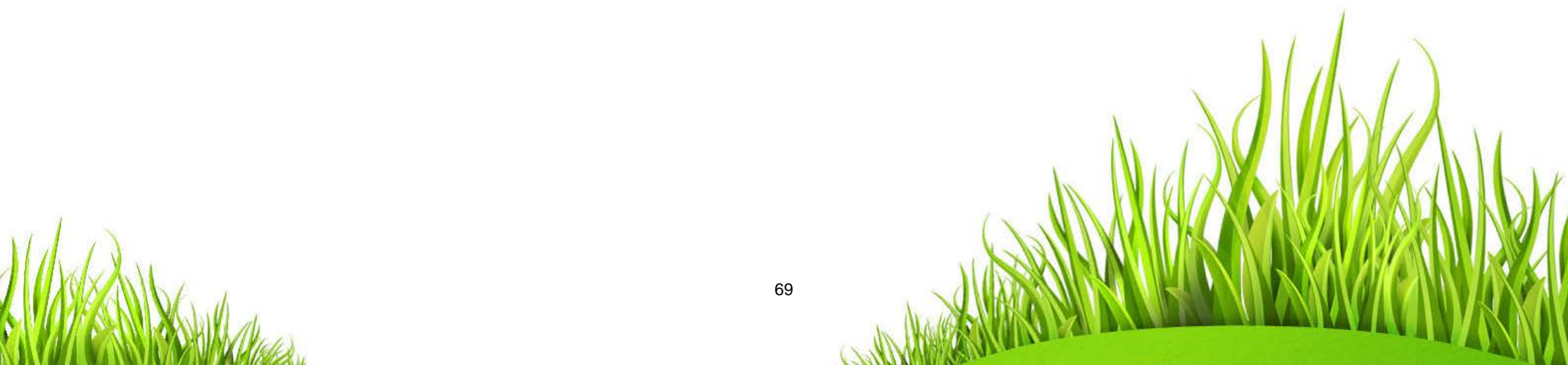
P1: PROTECTION OF THE COUNTRYSIDE

- 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 Cabe 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.

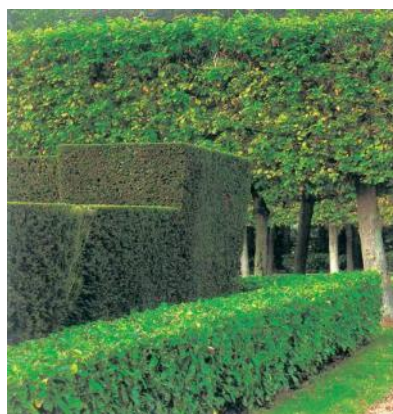
12.14. In considering all applications for future development, it is suggested that a **Biodiversity Toolkit** is drafted with colleagues responsible for green space management in order to guide the enhancement of biodiversity both in relation to building suitable landscapes in to new developments and 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 TCPA 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.

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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).

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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.

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

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.

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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.

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

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.**

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

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		-

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

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		

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

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

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

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 	0.8 ha/1,000 population	Fields in Trust	0.61 ha/ 1,000 population	Local standard adopted
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	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. 	0.6 ha/1,000 population 480 m walking	Fields in Trust Fields in Trust	0.41 ha/1,000 population 480 m walking	National standard adopted National standard adopted
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 	0.55 ha/ population LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m 700m for Youth provision	Fields in Trust Fields in Trust	0.30 ha/ population LAPs – 100m LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1,000m 700m for Youth Provision	National standard Adopted National standard adopted

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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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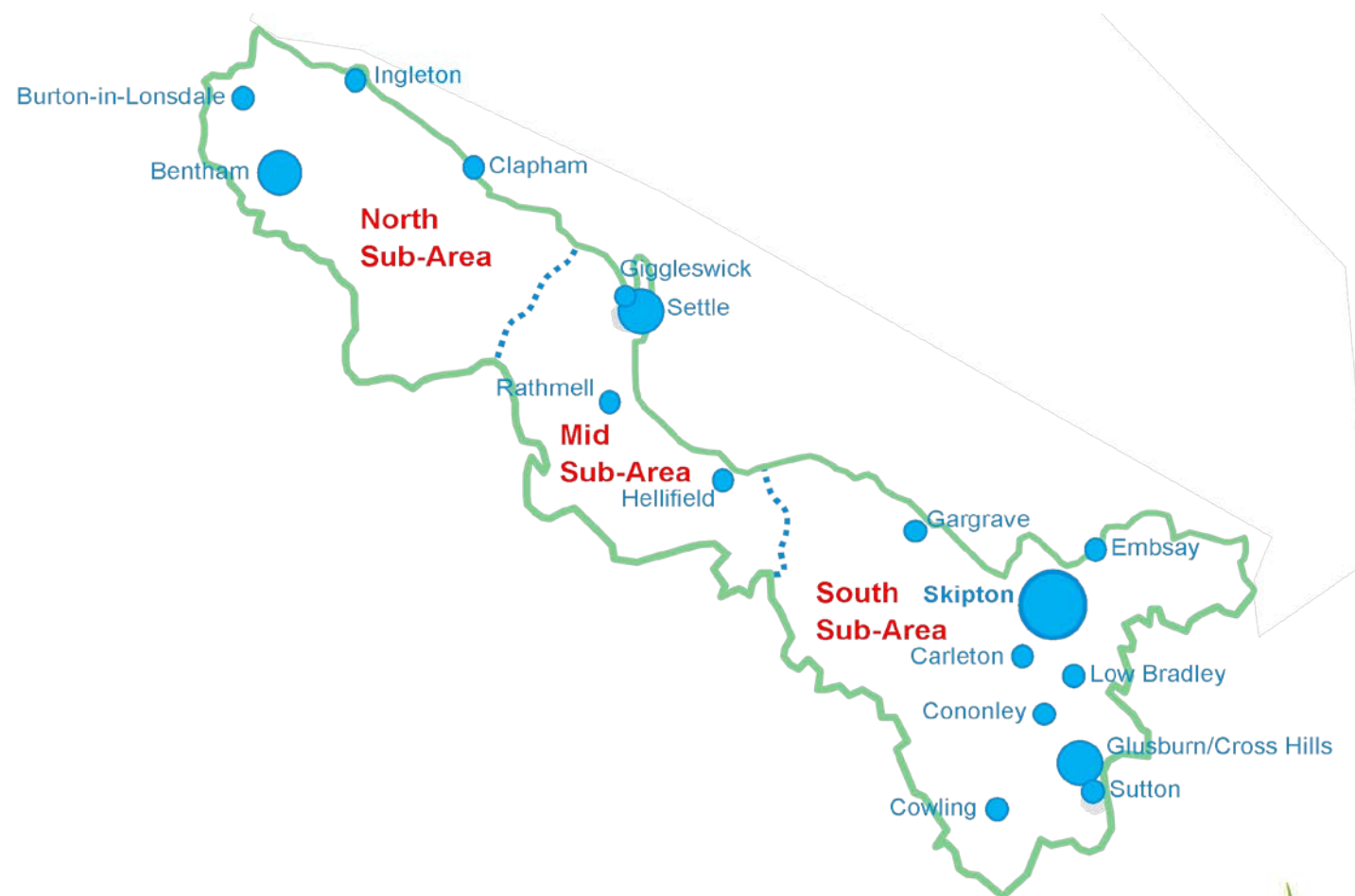
TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Formal Open Space - Allotment Gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secure area of land commonly within, or on the edge of, a developed area which can be rented by local people for the growing of vegetables, flowers or fruit not-for-profit 	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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	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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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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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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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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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

ANNEXES

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

ANNEXES

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%

ANNEXES

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	0.1130	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
Clapham Railway Station Green	141	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.67	50%	Average
The Cross, Low Bentham	147	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.063	43%	Average
Rose Garden, Low Bentham	148	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.0310	47%	Average
Central Gardens, Ingleton	113	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.047	78%	Good
Amenity Area, Ingleton	11	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.5200	32%	Poor
Goodenber Crescent, High Bentham	137	N	Amenity Greenspace	0.067	40%	Poor
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	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
St Margaret's Church, 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

ANNEXES

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

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
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
Police Yard, High Bentham	5	N	Civic Spaces	0.0300	84%	V good
Cleveland Square, High Bentham	110	N	Civic Spaces	0.083	93%	V Good
The Cross, Burton in Lonsdale	1	N	Parks and Gardens	0.0740	60%	Average
Jubilee Cross, Low Bentham	3	N	Parks and Gardens	0.0610	78%	Good
Ingleton Park	9	N	Parks and Gardens	1.2630	77%	Good
Main Street Wood, Ingleton (bottom)	138	N	Semi/Natural Greenspace	0.1720	58%	Average
Main Street Wood, Ingleton (top)	139	N	Semi/Natural Greenspace	0.4010	55%	Average
Allotments, Settle	52	M	Allotments	1.4150	52%	Average
Dog Meadow Allotments, Settle	54	M	Allotments	0.0970	16%	V Poor
Hellifield Allotments, Brook St	146	M	Allotments	0.214	NA	Good
Amenity Space, 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
Greenfoot Car Park, Settle	46	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.6090	69%	Good
The Green, Settle	47	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.1440	57%	Average
Millennium Garden, Settle	49	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.2300	69%	Good

ANNEXES

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

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Marshfield Road, Settle	51	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.0700	53%	Average
Thornview Road, Hellifield	126	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.43	40%	Poor
Wigglesworth Green	143	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.0237	63%	Good
Skipton Road, Hellifield	144	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.075	63%	Good
Hammerton Drive, Hellifield	145	M	Amenity Greenspace	0.104	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
Hellifield Cemetary	150	M	Cemeteries	0.47	NA	Good
Play Area, Settle	48	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.0240	56%	Average
Play Area, Settle	50	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.2450	80%	Good
Recreation Ground, Hellifield	125	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.652	76%	Good
Ingfield Lane, Settle	176	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.052	85%	V Good
Harrison Field Play area, Giggleswick	169	M	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.83	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	1.592	48%	Average
East Castle Street Allotments, Skipton	73	S	Allotments	5.41	22%	Poor

ANNEXES

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

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Granville Street Allotments, Skipton	79	S	Allotments	0.101	26%	Poor
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, Thornton in Craven	15	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.0800	90%	V Good
Low Green, Gargrave	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, 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, Sutton	59	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.081	57%	Average
North Place, Sutton	60	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.032	76%	Good

ANNEXES

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

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Open Space, Glusburn	61	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.086	30%	Poor
Amenity Area, Glusburn	62	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.025	95%	V Good
Amenity Area, Crosshills	63	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.053	68%	Good
Ryeland Street, Crosshills	64	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.287	47%	Average
Rye Ghyll, 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	93	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.483	87%	V Good
Ermysted's School (E), Skipton	103	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.463	65%	Good
Ermysted's School (W), Skipton	104	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.716	97%	V Good
Gargrave Road, Skipton	105	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.032	87%	V Good
PROW Moor Lane, Halton East	107	S	Amenity Greenspace	1.853	40%	Poor
Waller Hill, Skipton	96	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.541	70%	Good
Kildwick Recreation Ground	174	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.313	NA	Average
Otley Road Wilderness, Skipton	102	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.44	68%	Good
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

ANNEXES

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

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Christ Church, Skipton	97	S	Cemeteries	0.5	91%	V Good
Disused burial ground, Skipton	98	S	Cemeteries	0.555	80%	Good
St Stephen's Cemetery, Skipton	99	S	Cemeteries	0.339	54%	Average
St Stephen's Church (W), Skipton	101	S	Cemeteries	0.066	50%	Average
Waltonwrays, Skipton	127	S	Cemeteries	3.99	76%	Good
St Peters Church, Crosshills	152	S	Cemeteries	0.282	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	0.56	NA	Good
Parish Church of St Peter, East Marton	163	S	Cemeteries	0.41	NA	Good
Champions Church, Carleton Rd, Skipton	164	S	Cemeteries	0.065	NA	Good
St Andrews Church, Skipton	165	S	Cemeteries	0.05	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	0.347	78%	Good
Provision for Children's and Young People, Bradley	30	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.032	55%	Average
Recreation Ground, Embsay	32	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.363	73%	Good

ANNEXES

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

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
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
Thornton Street Playground, Skipton	68	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.053	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	0.83	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	0.512	85%	V Good
Ings School MUGA	177	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.037	NA	Good
Aireville Park, Skipton	122	S	Provision for Children's and Young People	0.05	81%	V Good
Glusburn Park, Glusburn	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	0.52	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

ANNEXES

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

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Village Green, Thornton in Craven	118	S	Civic Spaces	0.02	55%	Average
Leeds Liverpool Canal	111	S	Green Corridors	32.94	43%	Average
Sutton Park, Sutton	57	S	Parks and Gardens	2.67	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
Broughton Hall Estate	119	S	Parks and Gardens	0.681	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

There are a couple of cemeteries located just outside the plan area (inside the Yorkshrie 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





SPORTS FACILITIES STRATEGY 2015-2032

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 2016

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SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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APPENDIX 9: SUMMARY NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY (NGB) CONSULTATION

APPENDIX 10: SUMMARY EDUCATION CONSULTATION

APPENDIX 11 COMMITTED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS OVER 10 DWELLINGS

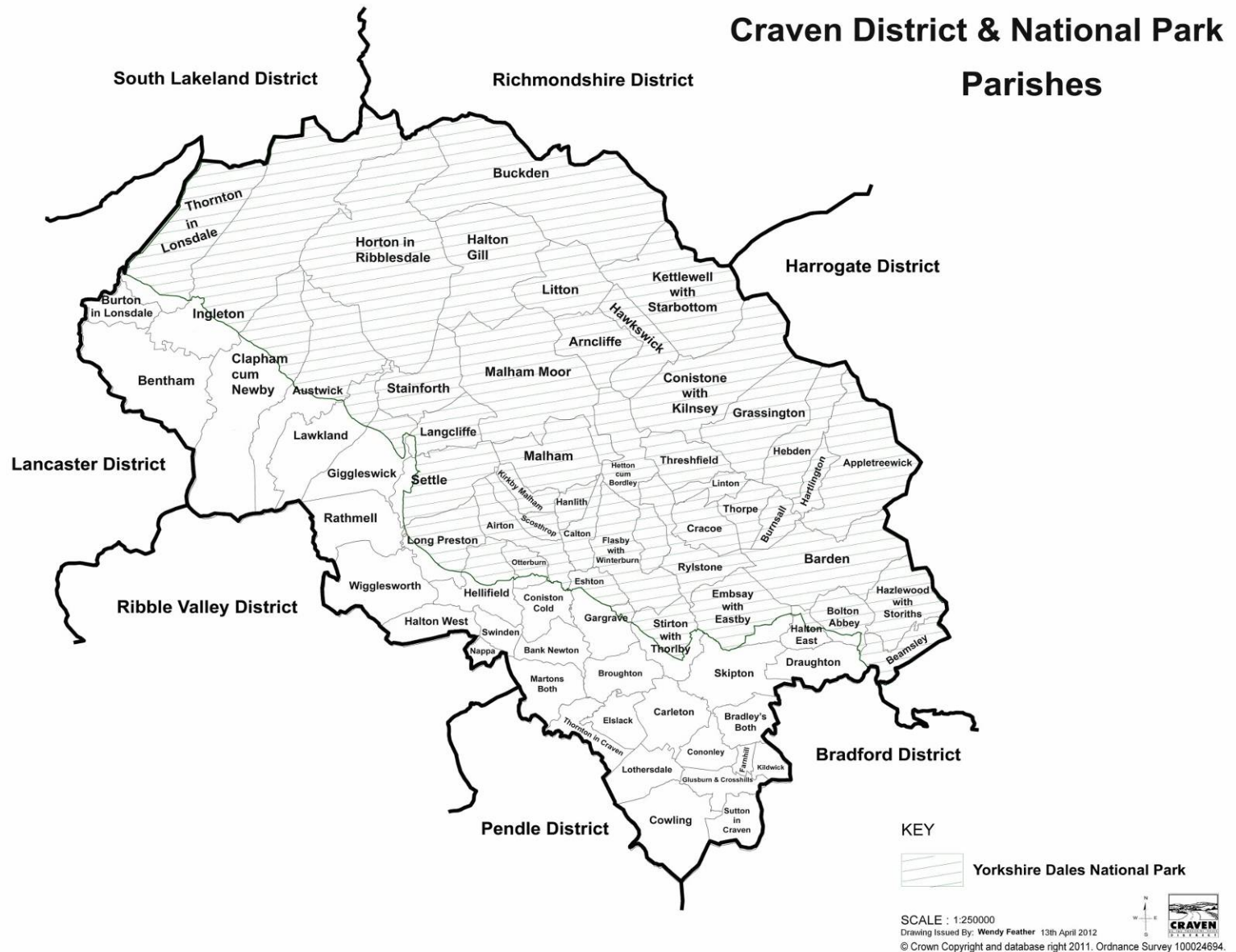
1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The rural district of Craven is located in the county of North Yorkshire and covers 370 square kilometres. The District is bordered by Lancashire to the west and south, and Bradford Metropolitan District to the southeast; to the north and east are Richmondshire District and Harrogate Borough, respectively. Areas to the north and east fall within the Yorkshire Dales National Park (YDNP) boundary. Although the total area of Craven is 1,1179 sq kilometres, 808 sq kilometres (68.5%) is in the YDNP, which has its own planning authority.
- 1.2 The four largest settlements include the market towns of Skipton which is designated as the principle settlement in the Regional Spatial Strategy, Benthams in the north sub area, Settle in the mid sub area and the villages of Glusburn/Cross Hills which serve the south. The population of Skipton is around 15,000, and that of Settle 3,000.
- 1.3 The population of the whole of Craven is 55,574 as at the ONS 2012 midyear estimates and is expected to grow to 58,000 by 2037. The population of the YDNP is 8,500, meaning the population for this Strategy (study area) is 47,074. The District is within the top ten most sparsely populated local authority areas in England. Given the rural nature of Craven many people need a car out of necessity to access services.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Map 1.1: Craven District, showing surrounding districts and the National Park



Version: April 2012

RATIONALE FOR DEVELOPING A SPORTS FACILITIES STRATEGY

- 1.4 Craven District Council (CDC) recognises that their 2007 sport and recreation strategic documents and 2004 built facility strategies are out of date and the evidence base that underpinned this work needs reviewing. Given the policy and financial changes of the last five years, including reductions in revenue budgets, there is a need to identify options for future provision which meet local need, but can be delivered more effectively and efficiently. This also provides a fresh opportunity to deploy national best practice to ensure the needs of a diverse resident population are suitably planned for, and addressed.
- 1.5 The Council has a statutory duty to meet the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework. The NPPF para 73 states “*access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning Policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision are required.*”
- 1.6 The time is therefore opportune to develop a robust needs and evidence base for future provision of sports facilities in the District, supported by an audit and mapping of provision. This Sports Facility Strategy sits alongside the recently reviewed 2015 Playing Pitch Strategy. The two documents will ensure that the current and future demand for sport and recreation facilities are planned for holistically and that the needs of the population of Craven can be fully met. The two strategies provide clarity on how and where available investments should be targeted and how the Council and other partners can use their own resources and work with others to ensure that the right sports facilities (indoor and outdoor) are delivered in the right places, to deliver the right outcomes.
- 1.7 The aims of the Sports Facility Strategy are to:
- **Provide a viable and deliverable model of sports facility stock (type/mix) that meets existing and anticipated future demand**
 - **Provide a clear understanding of the overall surpluses and deficiencies across the District and any specific geographical and/or individual facility needs**
 - **Establish the principles to help inform where future resources should be focused and help inform the policy direction of the emerging LDP (Local Development Plan)**
 - **Produce a strategy which is compliant with Sport England guidance**
- 1.8 Craven District Council is in the process of producing a new Local Plan; in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) the Council’s Local Plan will comprise:

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

- **An analysis of the value of provision in terms of environment, economy, health, people and community**
- **A determination of appropriately locally-derived quantity, quality and accessibility standards in accordance with the guidance for new development and future populations.**
- **An identification of surpluses and deficiencies in the quality, quantity and accessibility of sport and open space facilities as well as an identification of the spatial distribution of unmet needs and a forecasting of future needs for the Council' settlement areas.**
- **A range of creative solutions which will meet identified deficits, including more effective recommendations for the setting of accessibility, quantitative and qualitative use of existing open space and recreational facilities**
- **An updating of the schedule of sports and recreation facilities (including site mapping and digitalisation)**
- **The production of site-specific action plans identifying individual improvements.**

BACKGROUND CONTEXT

STRATEGY SCOPE

1.9 The scope of the work included is summarised as:

- **Building on existing material to comprehensively audit all pre-defined sports facilities / facility networks across Craven District.**
- **Assess the impact of forecast population growth on the future planning for sports facility provision within Craven District.**
- **Assess the impact that sports facility provision in neighbouring Local Authorities has on future provision and planning for sports facility provision within Craven District.**
- **Assess the requirements to demonstrate the impact of investing in existing and new facility stock across Craven District in terms of economic, social and health outcomes.**

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1.10 The project scope includes the following type of facilities:

- **Swimming Pools – indoor and outdoor**
- **Sports Halls**
- **Fitness Facilities (gyms)**

1.11 The key sports covered by the facilities included within the scope include:

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| • Badminton | • Basketball |
| • Volleyball | • Indoor Netball |
| • Health and Fitness (Fitness Suites and dance studios) | • Swimming (all disciplines) |
| • Bowls | • Indoor Tennis |
| | • Table Tennis |

1.12 Whilst the main focus of this assessment and strategy is sports halls and swimming pools, other locally important sports facilities are referenced as appropriate.

1.13 Sports such as Gymnastics, Boxing and Martial Arts, whilst requiring specific high performance facilities, can also be delivered at introductory levels in multipurpose sports halls.

1.14 The Strategy assesses and identifies the provision of all strategic scale indoor recreation facilities i.e. 3 court sports halls, 20m pools or larger. The strategy focusses on key providers such as:

- **Local Authority**
- **Education (School and Further and Higher Education based)**
- **Voluntary and Private Sectors**

TERMS OF REFERENCE

1.15 The brief developed by Craven District Council identifies the key objectives of the strategy as:

- **To help deliver the public health agenda**
- **To underpin CDC's (Craven District Council) core strategic priorities**
- **To inform the investment strategy for Council initiatives/projects**
- **To inform Local Plan Policies and assessment of planning applications**
- **To inform potential developer contributions**
- **To help facilitate and promote community use of open spaces/sport facilities/playing pitches**
- **To inform sports development initiatives**
- **To evaluate trends in participation and needs of different users particularly in respect of social inclusion and DDA**
- **To understand cross boundary border issues and facility provision**
- **To inform efficient management and maintenance of facilities in response to pressures such as budgetary pressures**
- **To establish catchment areas for particular sports**
- **To protect and enhance facilities**
- **To provide evidence to secure internal and external funding**
- **To understand opportunities for dual use of facilities**

STRATEGY STRUCTURE

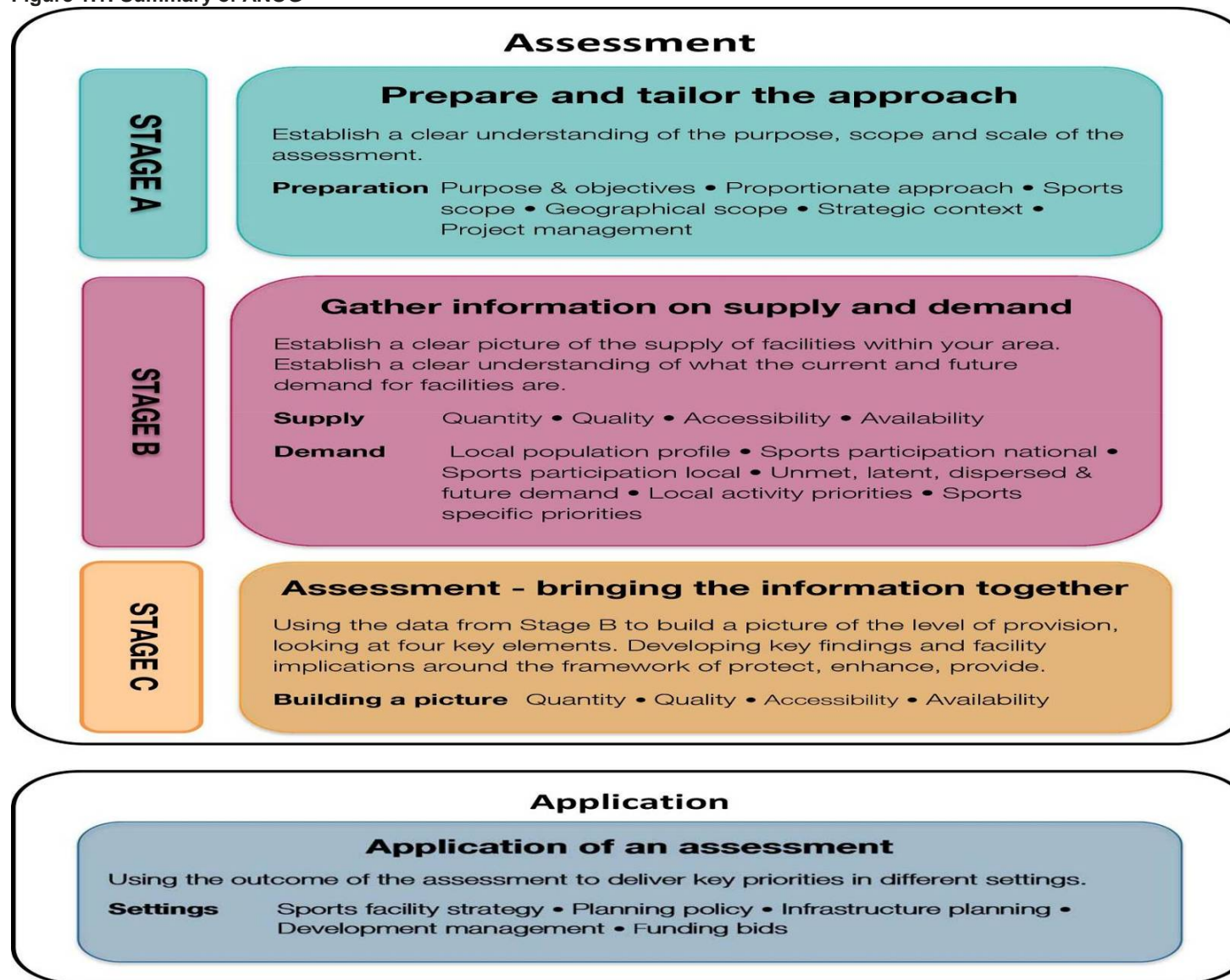
1.16 The Strategy has been developed using the Sport England Assessing Needs and Opportunities guidance (ANOG), published in 2014.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1.17 The Strategy structure has been developed to reflect the ANOG Guidance. The structure is detailed in the Contents section, and reflects the following ANOG stages, as set out in Figure 1 below:

Figure 1.1: Summary of ANOG



2. STRATEGIC POLICY AND CONTEXT

INTRODUCTION

NATIONAL LEVEL

- 2.1 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) sets out the requirement of local authorities to establish and provide adequate and proper leisure facilities to meet local needs. Paragraphs 73 and 74 outline the planning policies for the provision and protection of sport and recreation facilities.
- 2.2 “Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up to date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sports and recreational facilities in the local area. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sports and recreational provision is required”.
- 2.3 ‘Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:
- **An assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or**
 - **The loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or**
 - **The development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the needs for which clearly outweigh the loss.”**
- 2.4 Sport England is a statutory consultee on all planning applications that affect sports pitches and it has a long established policy of playing pitch retention, even prior to the NPPF guidance. It looks to improve the quality, access and management of sports facilities as well as investing in new facilities to meet unsatisfied demand. Sport England requires local authorities to have an up-to date assessment of playing pitch needs and an associated strategy including a recommendation that the evidence base is reviewed every three years.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

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2.5 The key drivers for the production of the strategy as advocated by Sport England are to protect, enhance and provide playing pitches, as follows:

- **Protect: To provide evidence to inform policy and specifically to support Site**
 - Allocations and Development Management Policies which will protect playing fields and their use by the community, irrespective of ownership
- **Enhance: To ensure that sports facilities are effectively managed and maintained and that best uses are made of existing resources - whether facilities, expertise and/or personnel to improve and enhance existing provision – particularly in the light of pressure on local authority budgets**
- **Provide: To provide evidence to help secure external funding for new facilities and enhancements through grant aid and also through CIL and Section 106 agreements Sport England and local authorities can then use the strategies developed and the guidance provided in making key planning decisions regarding sports pitches and facility developments in the area and to support or protect against planning applications brought forward by developers.**

A NEW STRATEGY FOR SPORT – DEPARTMENT FOR CULTURE, MEDIA AND SPORT (CONSULTATION DRAFT DECEMBER 2015)

2.6 The Department for Culture, Media and Sport issued a consultation paper in August 2015 for comment by October 2015. The development of the new strategy reflects a need to re-invigorate the nation's appetite for participation in sport following what appears to be a significant reduction in participation (most high profile being swimming), following the upsurge after the 2012 London Olympics.

2.7 The Consultation Paper has 10 themes, which explore the future role, remit and influence of sport in the UK into the future:

- **Theme One: Participation**
- **Theme Two: Physical Activity**
- **Theme Three: Children and Young People**
- **Theme Four: Financial Sustainability**
- **Theme Five: Coaching, Workforce and Good Governance**
- **Theme Six: Elite and Professional Sport**
- **Theme Seven: Infrastructure**

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

- **Theme Eight: Fairness and Equality**
- **Theme Nine: Safety and Wellbeing**
- **Theme Ten: International Influence and Major Sporting Events**

- 2.8 The key driver for the strategy is to increase participation in sport and physical activity and to make activity an integral part of everyday life in the UK, for everyone.
- 2.9 The Consultation paper examines the role of funding, partnerships and priorities for the future of sport and sports facilities. It is anticipated that the full Strategy will be published in 2016.
- 2.10 The remaining national policy context is summarised in Appendix 1, National Level.

LOCAL LEVEL

- 2.11 A number of current strategic policies, strategies and factors influence current and future supply and demand for sport and recreation facilities in Craven. These include:
- **North Yorkshire Community Plan 2014-2017**
 - **Craven District Council Plan 2015-2018**
 - **New Local Plan 2014 ongoing (Draft)**
 - **North Yorkshire Health and Well Being Strategy 2013 -2018**
 - **Joint Strategic Needs Assessment – Annual Update 2015**
 - **Young and Yorkshire – Children’s Plan 2014-17**
 - **Population Profiles and Projections**
 - **Participation Trends and Rates**

NORTH YORKSHIRE COMMUNITY PLAN 2014-2017

- 2.12 The North Yorkshire Community Plan sets out the key issues and actions that need to be tackled in partnership across North Yorkshire to help make sure that the county is well placed to respond to both challenges and opportunities.

‘Our vision is we want North Yorkshire to be a thriving county which adapts to a changing world and remains a special place for everyone to live, work and visit’

- 2.13 Three priorities for 2014-2017 are:

- **Facilitate the development of key housing and employment sites across North Yorkshire delivering necessary infrastructure investments through partnership.**
- **Supporting and enabling North Yorkshire communities to have a greater capacity to shape and deliver the services they need and to enhance their resilience in a changing world.**
- **Reduce Health inequalities across North Yorkshire**

- 2.14 The plan acknowledges the rapid changes in the public sector and the way in which services are delivered. It identifies that where a service is reduced, there is potential for impact on the delivery of another service by another partner; therefore collaborative working should look to minimise any impact.

- 2.15 The growing older population in North Yorkshire provides opportunities to promote community action and healthy aging, helping tackle issues such as dementia, loneliness and isolation.

- 2.16 North Yorkshire offers a good quality of life for many. However, there are significant differences in terms of health and well being for those in the more affluent communities compared to those who experience higher social and economic deprivation. The plan recognises that public sector budget cuts have already started to impact; in the longer term these will impact on the health and wellbeing of the population. It is therefore important to ensure that negative impacts are minimised.

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL PLAN 2015-2018

2.17 The Plan explains the Council's future priorities for improving the services offered to communities and residents.

'The Council's vision is for the Craven to be a prosperous place with strong, vibrant, and diverse communities'

2.18 The Council has four priorities:

- **Enterprising Craven**
- **Greener Craven**
- **Working with Communities**
- **Financial resilience**

2.19 The Sports Facility Strategy can contribute to a number of the actions identified under each priority; these include;

- **Enterprising Craven**
 - Improve the economic vitality of Cravens market towns and villages by implementing a range of initiatives to make them more attractive places to live, work, visit and do business.
- **Greener Craven**
 - Improve the quality of life and make Craven's public spaces cleaner, safer and greener
- **Working with Communities**
 - Provide support for community-based groups to undertake initiatives aimed at improving their local community.
 - Work with partners to deliver the Tour de France legacy
 - Improve the opportunities available to residents of Greatwood and Horse Close, South Skipton
 - Increase partner and community involvement in service delivery
- **Financial Resilience**
 - Ensure the Council remains financially sustainable and has robust arrangements in place for securing value for money.

CRAVEN LOCAL PLAN TO 2032

- 2.20 The information below has been referenced from the draft new Local Plan which went out to public consultation in September 2014, with feedback collated in February 2015. The feedback is being taken into account as further work on the plan and the development of the SPD's (Supplementary Planning Documents) is undertaken. The timescale for adoption of the plan is 2016/17.
- 2.21 The vision for Craven in 2032 is for a period of steady and sustainable growth and change. There will be;
- **Greater equality in communities in terms of housing choice**
 - **Better paid local job opportunities**
 - **More opportunities to pursue a healthy and active lifestyle**
 - **More access to services on which residents of all ages depend**
- 2.22 Craven will be an attractive place to live, work and visit, offering a full and vibrant community life.
- 2.23 A key issues in the District is projected population growth. The population grew by 3.3% from 2001 to 2011 to 55,409; further growth of 4.7% is projected from 2011 to 2032 to 58,000. The population of older people will continue to increase, placing great demands on health and social care. The population within younger age groups has fallen and will continue to do so.
- 2.24 Household sizes will fall, but the number of households will increase as a result of the population growth. In addition, there is likely to be an increase in people commuting into Craven from areas where housing is more affordable.
- 2.25 The Local Plan draws out the varied characteristics, functions and needs of the three Sub- Area. Each sub-area has different geographies, housing markets and travel to work patterns.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY
 CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Table 2.1: Summary of Craven's Sub Areas

	NORTH SUB-AREA	MID SUB-AREA	SOUTH SUB-AREA
COMMUNITIES	Market Town - Bentham Villages - Ingleton, Clapham, Burton in Lonsdale	Market Town – Settle Villages – Rathmell, Giggleswick, Hellfield	Market Town – Skipton, largest in Craven 14,677 (32% of District) Cross Hills/Glusburn provide serves from South Craven Villages – Sutton in Craven, Gargrave
HOUSING & INCOME	Significant need for affordable housing Gross household income average for District £22K	Significant need for affordable housing Gross household income above average £24K	Significant need for affordable housing Gross household income average for District £22K
HEALTH	Bentham GP Surgery is part of NHS Cumbria CCG	Settle/Hellifield GP Practices part of Bradford Districts CCG	Skipton, Gargrave, Cross Hills GP Practices part of Bradford Districts CCG
EDUCATION-	Primary schools in Bentham. Ingleton, Clapham. No secondary Schools, links with Kirby Lonsdale, Cumbria	Primary schools in market town and villages. Secondary School in Settle in addition a private school in Giggleswick	Strong reputation of the schools attracts commuting and migration from areas outside Craven.
ACCESSIBILITY	10 miles from M6 Rail links from Bentham and Clapham to Skipton, Leeds, Lancaster Infrequent public transport	Rail connections from Settle to Carlisle. Connection between Giggleswick, Settle, Hellifield and Skipton through to Leeds.	Good Accessibility by road and rail to Leeds, Bradford and beyond to South Yorkshire. Rail links to Leeds, Bradford, Lancaster and Carlisle. Daily direct train to London
DEPRIVATION	Parts of Clapham and Ingleton disadvantaged in terms of access to services	Issues of access to services and lack of further education facilities.	Parts of south and west Skipton are the most deprived areas in the District. 2 LSOA are within top 20 % in England.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY
CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

	NORTH SUB-AREA	MID SUB-AREA	SOUTH SUB-AREA
ECONOMY	High levels of self employment and micro businesses	Significant number of small businesses and self employed. Industrial Estate in Settle.	Diverse local economy with links to outside the District. Employment in financial services, manufacturing and health care.
TOURISM	Gateways to Forest of Bowland, YDNP	Gateway to YDNP Settle to Carlisle Railway	Skipton a visitor destination in its own right as well as gateways to YDNP.
LINKS WITH AREAS OUTSIDE CRAVEN	Net out commuting from this area for work and education in Lancaster and Cumbria	Compared with the other sub-areas links to outside Craven are less strong. The area is a greater distance from towns and cities outside of the District.	Strategic links exist with West Yorkshire cities of Leeds and Bradford and East Lancashire via the M56 corridor. Commuting to and from the south sub-area.

(Source Craven District Local Plan to 2032)

2.26 The plan has 9 objectives; most relevant to this strategy are:

- PO1:** Achieve patterns of development which make best use of available resources, nurture high quality environments and community life and promote health, well being and equality.
- PO5:** Enhance the vitality of market towns and larger village centres and improve the provision of local community services and facilities in smaller settlements.
- PO6:** Provide sufficient and suitable employment land to enable businesses to grow and enhance their productivity and identify locations for new and diversified employment related to a high quality local environment, the tourism economy and recreation opportunities.

2.27 The Spatial Strategy within the Local Plan uses the sub-area approach to identify the most appropriate locations and distribution for different types of development in Craven. Most forms of new development and growth are directed to the more sustainable locations with the primary area for growth area being the south sub-area. The north and mid sub areas are identified as secondary growth areas. The three market towns are identified as the primary focus for growth in each sub-area as Skipton, Settle and Bentham provide for their own local communities and act as service hubs for the wider and sparsely populated rural hinterlands. Secondary areas for growth in the sub-areas are identified key villages.

2.28 Although the Plan supports Neighbourhood Planning to date only three parish councils have come forward with ambitions to develop a Neighbourhood Plan.

2.29 The Local Plan promotes a policy of good design and highlights that:

‘Development should promote socialising, recreation, art, health and wellbeing, by maintaining and improving existing public spaces and creating new public spaces, such as parks, squares and other areas of public realm’.

2.30 It is important that any future planning conditions attached to new development of eg schools, community buildings requires community access too sports facilities; this needs to be on the basis of ‘proper’ pay and play access, not simply groups or sports clubs.

2.31 There is a requirement for at least 5,120 new homes over the next 15 years of the Plan period. This represents an average of 256 dwellings per annum (overall 5,120 new homes 2012-2032). The distribution of new housing allocations per annum is:

- **25 North sub area**
- **22 mid sub area**
- **113 South sub area**

2.32 The largest numbers of new homes will be in the market towns of Skipton, Settle and Benthams.

2.33 The main focus for development is in the south sub-area which includes 9.5 hectares for a strategic business zone in Skipton. The plan recognises the importance of the rural economy and acknowledges the potential sustainability benefits of people being able to live and work locally.

2.34 Tourism plays a substantial part in the economy of Craven and the District attracts visitors for a variety of reasons. Continued growth in tourism needs to be sustainable and the Plan states that the growth will be achieved in a number of ways including:

- **‘Enabling established tourism destinations to become even better through the development of new and improved facilities**
- **Acknowledging the range of sporting, recreational, cultural and leisurely activities that people wish to engage in as tourists’**

2.35 The Plan references the use of Section 106 agreements as part of the development process. The Council will also be considering the introduction of Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) whilst being mindful that any planning obligations and CIL charges will perform separate functions and developers will be safeguarded from ‘double charging’

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

2.36 The importance of community buildings and social spaces is highlighted as it is difficult for some disadvantaged communities to access services. The Plan aims to promote the continuation and improvement of village services and facilities including sports facilities and community buildings.

NORTH YORKSHIRE HEALTH AND WELL - BEING STRATEGY 2013-2018

2.37 The Strategy is based on the JSNA (Joint Strategic Needs Assessment), which highlights the needs and health inequalities in North Yorkshire. Key challenges in the County are:

- **Rurality** – just seven towns in the County have populations over 15,000
- **An Ageing population** – predicted increase of over 65's from 125,000 to 160,000 by 2021
- **Deprivation** – pockets of deprivation including Skipton
- **'Killer' Disease** – CVD, stroke, cancer
- **Financial Pressures** – continued challenge to make financial efficiencies

2.38 The Health and Wellbeing Board encourage commissioners and providers to pursue an integrated approach to provide joined up solutions and reduce duplication of effort and investment. The board is expecting commissioners to increase their investment in community- based services.

2.39 Areas of particular focus for the Strategy include;

- **Social isolation and its impact on mental and wider aspects of people's health**
- **Encouraging positive lifestyle behaviour changes. Improving awareness around need to develop healthy lifestyles, in particular smoking reduction, obesity and alcohol consumption**
- **Opportunities should be sought to develop healthy lifestyles by supporting wide-ranging less obvious initiatives such as maximising the use of our local countryside and supporting local sports clubs**

2.40 In response to the challenges identified, the Strategy aims to achieve:

- **Improved access to leisure activities for people in rural areas**
- **A reduction in the number of socially isolated vulnerable people**
- **Improved knowledge and understanding of the assets available within local communities by health and social care agencies and the communities themselves**
- **More services being developed and provided in partnership**
- **Reduction in the instances of 'killer' diseases**
- **Improvements in life expectancy for people with chronic and long term conditions**
- **Increase in the number of people of all ages choosing to adopt a healthier lifestyle**
- **More people having better mental health**
- **People with mental health needs will have improved physical health**

JOINT STRATEGIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT (JSNA) ANNUAL UPDATE 2015

2.41 The North Yorkshire JSNA was originally produced in 2012; annual updates provide a snapshot of the current health and wellbeing indicators and how they have changed. A countywide annual update is produced with summary reports for each of the local Clinical Commissioning Groups (CCG) in the County. Key facts from the Craven 2015 update are;

- **2 Lower super Output Areas (LSOA) in Skipton are amongst the most deprived in England.**
- **Life expectancy is above the national average for both males and females.**
- **Alcohol is an area of concern although not significantly worse than the national average**
- **The level of overweight 10-11 year olds in Craven is 21%, well below the national average of 33%. In 2014 18.9% of adults were classed as obese, lower than the national average. However, excess weight levels for Adults in Craven are above the national average with 65.7% which is over 30,000 people.**

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

- **Smoking in Craven is 11.3% compared with national average of 19.5%**
- **Long term and chronic health conditions are high compared to the national average. Specifically asthma, Cardio-pulmonary disease, hypertension and stroke.**
- **Detection rates indicate that there are a large number of CVD related factors being undiagnosed. Only 40.8% of people invited for a health check in Craven 2013/14 made an appointment. The national average is 49%.**

YOUNG AND YORKSHIRE – NORTH YORKSHIRE CHILDREN & YOUNG PEOPLES PLAN 2014-2017

- 2.42 Development of the Plan included listening to children, young people and their families across the County. Clear themes and messages emerged which included concerns about rural isolation and hopes for more local amenities, health and other public services, and better transport links. There was a desire to be able to readily access organised sports and leisure facilities, and many young people expressed a desire to have more places to 'hang out' with their mates.
- 2.43 The Vision for the Plan is expressed through both the children's version;

'We want North Yorkshire to be a cool place with loads of great things to do'

- 2.44 And the professional's statement:

'We want North Yorkshire to be a special place where every childhood is wonderful and every young person thrives'

- 2.45 Three priorities have been identified

- **Ensuring that education is our greatest liberator**
- **Helping children enjoy a happy family life**
- **Ensuring a healthy start in life with more children and young people leading a healthy lifestyle.**

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

2.46 Measures within the Plan include 63% of Key Stage 2 students participating in 5 hours or more of physical activity per week, and 50% at key stages 3/4. Targets for increasing the physical activity levels are Year 1 65% and 52% and by the end of the plan 66% and 53% respectively.

POPULATION PROFILES AND PROJECTIONS

2.47 Understanding the population and future growth projections are important in planning the future provision of sports facilities. The Local Plan, Spatial Strategy identifies the primary and secondary locations for development and growth. The population of the three market towns is:

- **Bentham 3,027, (north)**
- **Settle 2,564 (mid district)**
- **Skipton 14,623 (south)**
- **The other significant settlement is in the parish of Glusburn/Cross Hills, South Craven at 3,980**

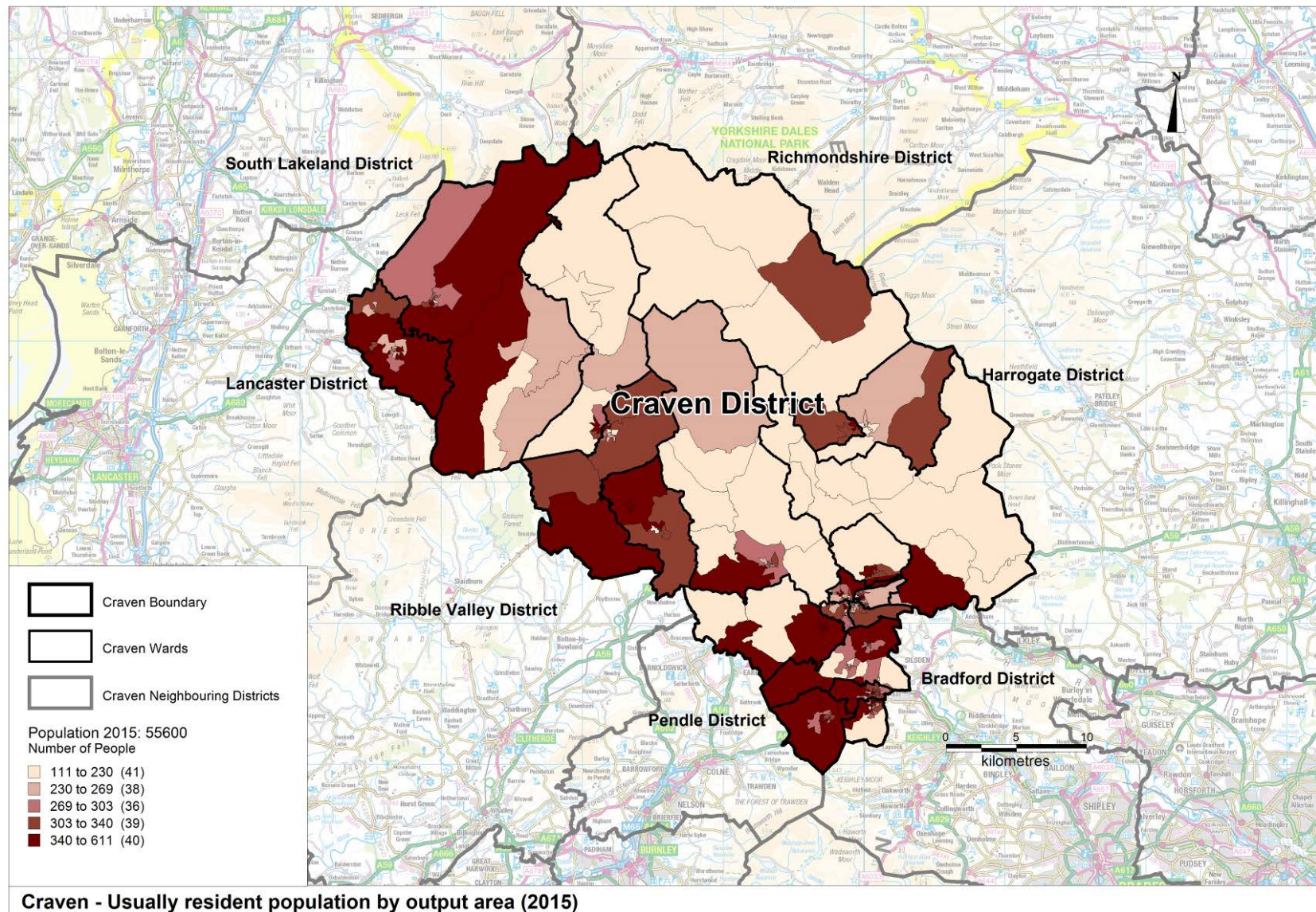
(Source: ONS Data 2011 Census)

2.48 31% of the district's population live in Skipton, which is the largest town in Craven. 69% of the population live in the other market towns and in the small villages and hamlets, which characterise the rest of the district.

2.49 Map 2.1 shows the current population distribution in the District. The darker the shade, the higher the population in that area. The large light area is the National Park.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY Craven District Council

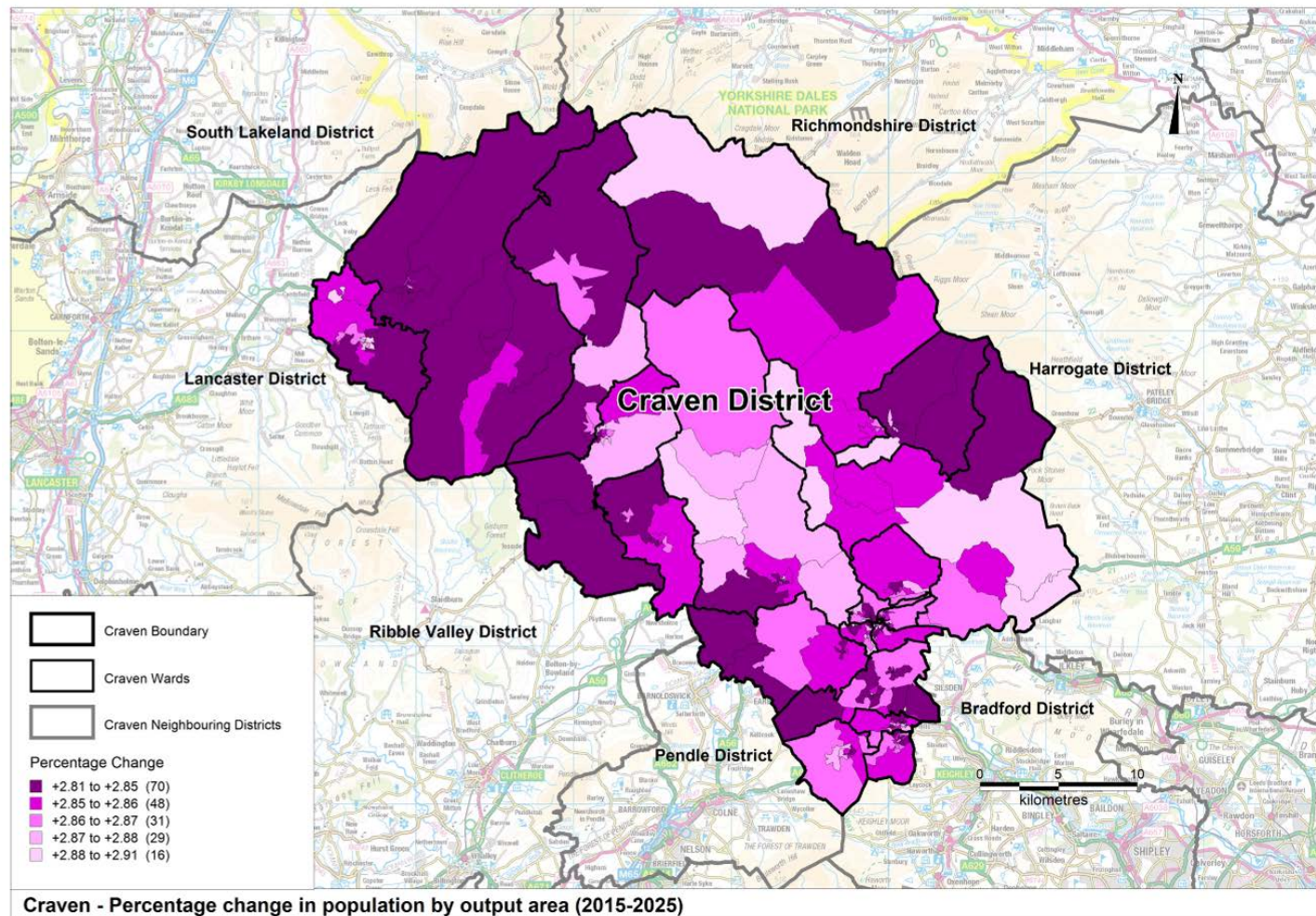
Map 2.1 Craven District – Current Population



SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

2.50 Map 2.2 shows the future population distribution in the District, and how the population density will increase around the urban areas, and particularly in the north and west by 2037. The darker the colour shade, the higher the population growth in that specific area. The areas of densest population growth are in and around the three market towns, as detailed in Table 2.3, with the greatest level of growth around Bentham in the north and across to the east around Settle, and in the south east around Skipton.

Map 2.2 Craven District – Population Change



SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

2.51 Over the period 1991 to 2011, the total population of Craven increased by 11%. Over this period, the proportion aged 0-15 increased by 4%, those aged 16-39 reduced by 16.7%, those aged 40-59 increased by 29.2% and those aged 60 and over has increased by 30%.

(source: Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2015).

2.52 Population estimates (Source: Census 2011 2012 midyear estimates) indicate an overall population growth of 0.7% from 2012-2018 from 55,500 to 56,000 (and further growth to 58,800 by 2037).

2.53 The population across Craven is expected to increase with the building of 256 new homes per annum to 2032 (including the National Park Area) (Source: Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA) 2015). Excluding the 117 new homes per annum required in the National Park Area, this equates to 256 new homes per annum in the District, or a total of 5,120 new homes by 2032. Around 1,300 have been given permission to date (See Appendix 11). A growth of 5,120 new homes equates to an increased population of 6,243 (based on the study area population being 47,074 and increasing to 53,317 by 2032).

2.54 The majority of the new homes to be built in the District will be in and around Skipton, Bentham and Settle.

2.55 The largest growth in population will be in the 50-74 year old age band. A downward trend in population growth is projected for the 10-24 and 40-49 age bands. There will continue to be marginally more females than males in the District.

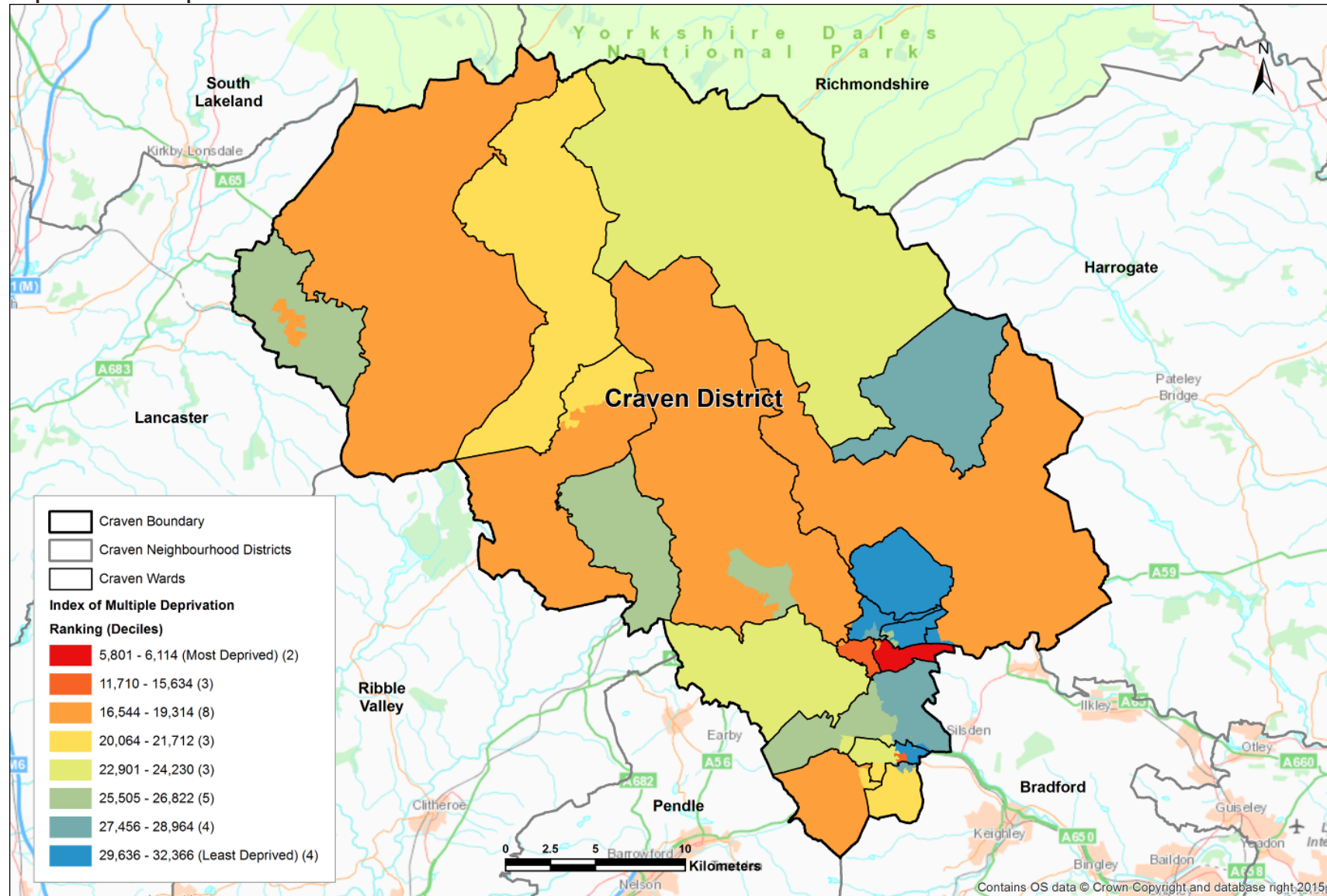
(Source: ONS 2012 based subnational population estimates)

DEPRIVATION

2.56 There is lower than average deprivation in Craven; the highest levels are concentrated in the south of the District, (shown in red). The orange area, which covers a significant amount of the District, also indicates areas of deprivation. 4.1% of the Craven population live in an area which is in the 20% most deprived areas in England.

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Map 2.3 Areas of Deprivation in Craven District



SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY
CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

2.57 Table 2.4 summarises the overall demographics of the Craven Planning Area (excluding the YDNP):

Table 2.4 Summary of Craven Planning Area Demographic Profile

KEY FACTORS	CRAVEN DISTRICT
POPULATION 2015 (ALL AGES) (Office for National Statistics mid year estimates 2013)	47,074 (Population 2012 45,620)
POPULATION 2037 (ALL AGES)	53,317
POPULATION INCREASES PLANNED	5,120 new homes 2015-2032; circa 6,243 additional residents 2015-2032 (based on 2012 population, 7,697 additional residents)
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS	Predominantly white; the population is ageing – the largest growth in the population will be in the 50-74 age group.
RURAL AREAS	Craven is predominantly rural. 31% of the population live in Skipton, the largest town.
CAR OWNERSHIP	Although levels of car ownership are rising, 16% of the population does not own a car, a lower level than the regional and national averages (27% and 25% respectively) reflecting the rural nature of the local authority area with limited public transport available.
DEPRIVATION	Deprivation is lower than the England average, but where it does occur, it is significant. Life expectancy is 9.0 years lower for men and 5.2 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of Craven than in the least deprived areas. (Source: Craven Health Profile 2014)
OBESITY	18.9% i.e. less than a fifth of the adult population are categorised as obese, although 65.7% are classified as overweight (including those categorised as obese); 14.1% of children are obese. Both these levels, whilst of concern, are lower than the England average.
HEALTH COST OF INACTIVITY	£1,555,571 per 100,000 population
HEALTH ISSUES	The health of the Craven community is generally better than the England average. The main health problems are caused by obesity and smoking, cardio vascular diseases and diabetes.

(Sources: Craven Local Plan, Sport England Local Sports Profile 2015)

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF SPORT

- 2.58 Sport has a valuable role to play in benefitting the health and social economy of the nation and at local level. It is estimated (**source: Sport England local profile 2015, and the Economic value of sport, 2013**) that sport makes an £11.3 billion contribution to the health economy of England. In 2010, sport contributed gross value-add of £20.3 billion to the economy in England. In Craven, 26,900 jobs are in sport or sport related sectors

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND PARTICIPATION

THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATION

- 2.59 The value of participation in sport and physical activity is significant, and its contribution to individual and community quality of life should not be under estimated. This is true for both younger and older people; participation in sport and physical activity delivers:
- **Opportunities for physical activity, and therefore more ‘active living’**
 - **Health benefits – cardio vascular, stronger bones, mobility**
 - **Health improvement**
 - **Mental health benefits**
 - **Social benefits – socialisation, communication, inter-action, regular contact, stimulation**
- 2.60 In addition, participation in sport and physical activity can facilitate the learning of new skills, development of individual and team ability / performance, and provide a ‘disciplined’ environment in which participants can ‘grow’ and develop.
- 2.61 The benefits of regular and active participation in sport and physical activity will be important to promote in relation to future sport, leisure and physical activity in Craven. There is an existing audience in the District, which already recognise the advantages of participation, and a latent community who are ready to take part. The sport, physical activity and leisure offer in the District can support the delivery of the desired outcomes across a number of District and County Strategic priorities and objectives.

CURRENT PARTICIPATION RATES

- 2.62 The Active People Survey (ASP) 9 (2014/15 Q2) shows that 32.4% of those aged 16+ years participate in sport at least once per week and 28.6% participate three or more times per week in sport and active recreation (NI8).
- 2.63 The Sport England (SE) Local Sports Profile for the District shows a trend over the last ten years of steady growth in once a week participation from 33.8% in 2005/06 peaking at 43.2% in 2011/12; this growth saw the District achieve participation rates above both regional and national figures. The last three years has seen a downward trend in participation to levels below the 2005/06 figures and the average regional (34.9%) and national rates (35.5%).
- 2.64 The number of those participating (NI8) shows a similar trend peaking at 32.3% in 2012/13 (APS7).
- 2.65 The number of people not participating in sport is 54.8% as at APS 9 (Q2), an increase from 52%, APS 8 2013/14.
- 2.66 Latent demand i.e. those who would like to do more sport, has risen from 39.9% APS 8 to 50% APS 9 (Q2). The number of those who are currently inactive but would like to do more sport has increased from 25.9% to 35.9%. Data for those who are currently active and would like to do more sport is unavailable.
- 2.67 The SE Small Area Estimates maps for the District indicate in geographic terms the areas where there is greatest participation. Once a week participation is greatest in the south and south east of the District where there is greater number of sports facilities and where middle super output areas border the neighbouring districts of Harrogate and Bradford.
- 2.68 The Small Areal Estimates map for 3 x 30 min per week shows a high level of participation across the east of the District, middle to high participation rates in the North West and low to middle rates in the central area.
- 2.69 Participation in organised sport such as club membership (APS 6-19.7%, APS 9- 23.6%) and participation in competitions (APS 6-14.4%, APS 9- 17.8%) has shown growth since 2011/12. Participation in coaching/tuition grew similarly, but has seen a downward trend from APS 8 21% to 16.1% APS 9 (Q2). Data for volunteering is unavailable.
- 2.70 Satisfaction with local sports provision indicates that 67.4% were very/fairly satisfied with local sports provision in 2014/15. Satisfaction levels have increased year on year since 2012/13.
- 2.71 The Craven 2014 Health Profile identifies that 60.3% of the population are physically active, but that 21.4% does not participate in physical activity.

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2.72 Given the demographics of the population, the issues highlighted in the Health and Well Being Strategy and the priorities of the Children and Young People's Plan the downward trends in participation are of real concern. However, the potential to address participation rates and their impact by addressing latent demand is a significant opportunity.

SPORT ENGLAND KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

2.73 Sport England, the Governments agency for sport, measures 5 key areas in relation to sport activity. Tables 2.5 and 2.6 set out the performance of Craven, compared with the Yorkshire and Humber region and England.

Table 2.5: Participation Frequency in Physical Activity - Comparison with Sport England KPIs

KPI1 3x30 – PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PER WEEK	YEAR	CRAVEN			YORKSHIRE & HUMBER			ENGLAND		
		ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE	ALL	MALE	FEMALE
	2005/06	26.05%	28.2%	24.1%	20.4%	23.2%	17.7%	21.3%	24%	18.7%
	2014/15	29.6%	30.9%	28.5%	22.9%	26.3%	19.7%	23.9%	27.2%	20.8%

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY
CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Table 2.6: Participation – Comparison with Sport England KPIs

INDICATOR	CRAVEN				YORKSHIRE & HUMBER				ENGLAND			
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
KPI2 * - Volunteering at least one hour a week	16.7%	22.6%	*	*	15.3%	12.9%	14.1%	14.3%	14.0%	12.0%	12.5%	12.9%
KPI3 - Club Membership in the last 4 weeks	19.7%	25.3%	21.6%	23.6%	21.50%	19.1%	20.6%	20.7%	22.8%	21.0%	21.6%	21.9%
KPI4 - Received tuition / coaching in last 12 months	16.3%	17.6%	21.0%	16.1%	17.0%	15.5%	17.6%	15.3%	16.8%	15.8%	16.4%	15.7%
KPI5 - Took part in organised competition in last 12 months	14.4%	14.9%	14.0%	17.8%	15.2%	11.6%	13.7%	13.9%	14.4%	11.2%	13.3%	13.6%
KPI6 - Satisfaction with local provision	*	61.3%	65.5%	67.4%	*	61.3%	58.4%	58.5%	*	60.3%	61.6%	61.7%

Source: Active People Survey, Year: 2011/12-2014/15, Measure: Key Performance Indicators 3, 4, 5, 6

* Data unavailable, question not asked or insufficient sample size

2.74 Craven is performing above the regional and national KPI averages (highest average KPIs shown in green in Tables 2.5 and 2.6, and lowest shown in red), despite the downward trend in participation levels. However, it is clear that regular participation opportunities continue to be provided.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

SPORTS ACTIVITY

- 2.75 Active People data is limited in terms of the being able to identify the top participation sports as a result of insufficient sample size. The data available for individual sports does show a drop in participation from APS 7 (7.68%) to APS 8 (5.83%) for swimming; the current APS 9 Q2 indicates an increase in participation to 8.71% for swimming.
- 2.76 Levels of participation in indoor sports are around 20-22% this is mirrored by sports hall and swimming pool usage figures. Participation in Keep fit and Gym activities is around 12.5%, and 13% for activities which take place in flexible locations eg running, cycling. Participation levels have remained stable in these activities APS7 – APS 9 Q2. Participation in individual sports shows a decline. Data for 1 vs1 and team sports is not available.

MARKET SEGMENTATION

- 2.77 Sport England's market segmentation model comprises of 19 'sporting' segments. It is designed to assist understanding of attitudes, motivations and perceived barriers to sports participation and to assist agencies involved in the delivery of sport and recreation to develop tailored interventions, communicate more effectively with the target market and to better understand participation in the context of life stages and cycles.
- 2.78 In Craven the dominant segments are Tim, Philip, Roger & Joy, Elaine and, Elsie and Arnold as summarised below;

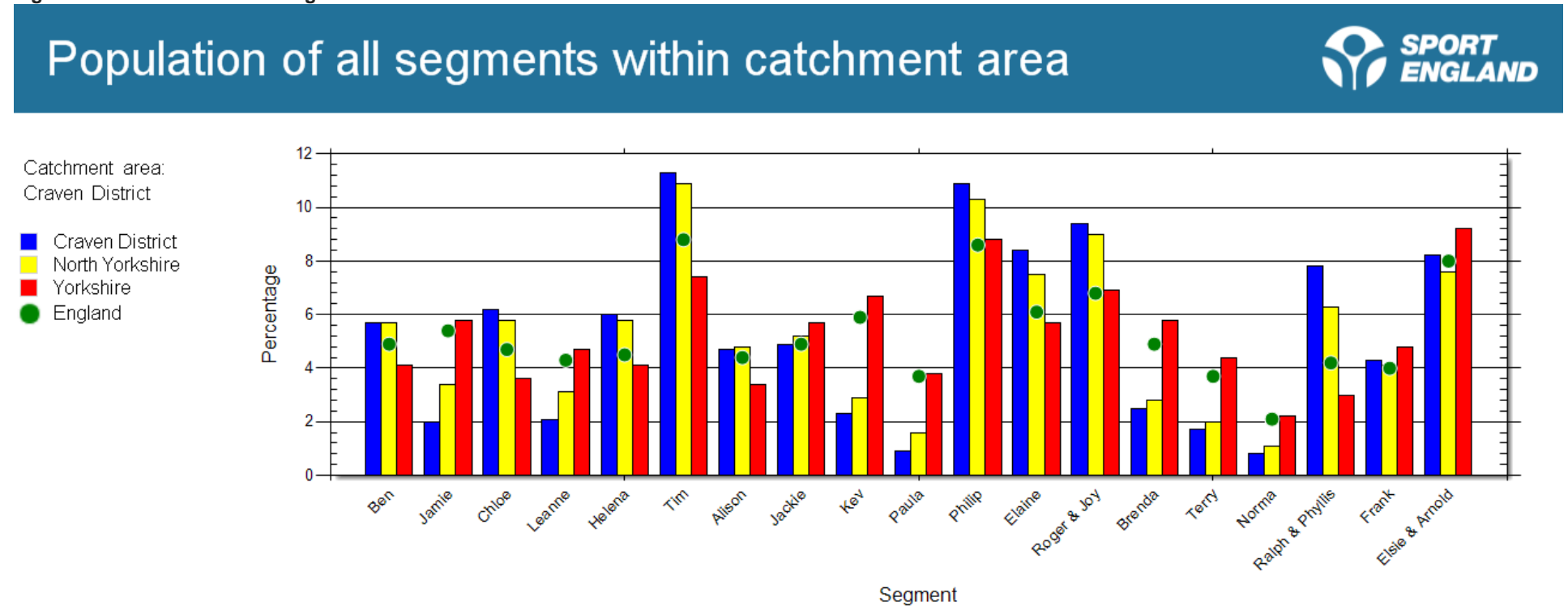
Table 2.3: Summary of Market Segmentation for Craven

MARKET SEGMENT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS	% CRAVEN	ACTIVITIES / SPORTS THAT APPEAL TO SEGMENT
Tim, Settling Down Males	Tim is an active type that takes part in sport on a regular basis. He is aged 26-35, may be married or single, is career professional and may or may not have children. Tim participates in very active, technical sports, team sports, individual activities and is likely to have a gym membership	11.3%	Cycling, Keep fit/gym, swimming. Football, athletics or running, football
Philip, Comfortable Mid-Life Males	Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time to themselves. Philip's sporting activity levels are above the national average. The top sports that Philip participates in are cycling; 16% of this segment does this at least once a month, almost double the national average. Philip also enjoys keep fit/gym, swimming, football, golf and athletics (running). His participation in most of his top sports is above the national average, which is indicative of the priority he places on sport.	10.9%	Cycling Keep fit/gym Swimming Football, Golf, Athletics or running

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MARKET SEGMENT	KEY CHARACTERISTICS	% CRAVEN	ACTIVITIES / SPORTS THAT APPEAL TO SEGMENT
Roger & Joy, Early Retirement Couples	<p>Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers aged 56-65 years</p> <p>Roger & Joy are slightly less active than the average adult population. The top sports that Roger & Joy participate in are keep fit/gym and swimming are the most popular sports with 13% of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (8%), golf (6%) and angling (2%).</p> <p>Their participation levels are below average for all of these sports, with the exception of bowls, golf and angling</p>	9.4%	Swimming, Keep fit/gym Cycling, Golf, Angling
Elaine, Empty Nest Career Ladies	<p>Mid-life professionals, who have more time for themselves since their children left home, aged 46-55 years.</p> <p>Elaine's sporting activity levels are consistent with the national average, and slightly above average for some indicators. The top sports that Elaine participates in are Keep fit/gym and swimming are the most popular sports with around a fifth of the segment doing these, followed by cycling (7%), athletics or running (3%), tennis (2%), badminton (2%) and horse riding (2%). Her participation levels are above average for keep fit/gym and swimming</p>	8.4%	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Elsie & Arnold Retirement Home Singles	<p>Retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation. Aged 66+ years.</p> <p>Elsie & Arnold are much less active than the average adult population. They are likely to be doing less sport than 12 months ago, mainly due to health or injury. The top sports that Elsie & Arnold participate in are 10% of this group take part in 'keep fit/gym', 7% take part in swimming, and 3% in bowls</p>	8.2%	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Bowls

Figure 2.1: Dominant Market Segments in Craven

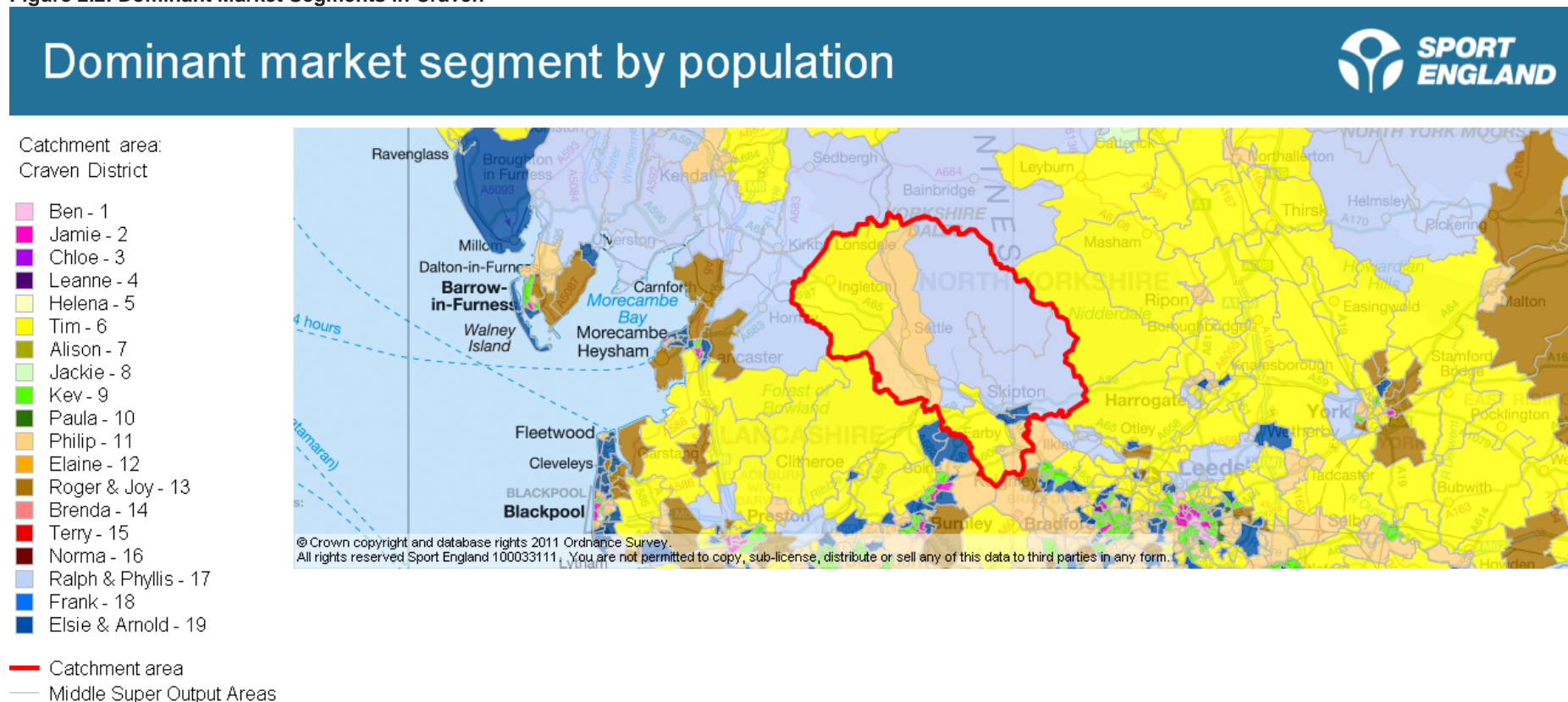


(Source: Sport England October 2015)

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- 2.79 The implications of the above analysis are that there is need to ensure provision of quality facilities for cycling, keep fit/gym, swimming and football with opportunities to participate in bowls, golf and running.
- 2.80 The distribution of the dominant market segments are shown on the map below. Ralph and Phyllis dominate in the east of the District, Philip in the middle and Tim in the North and South of the District.

Figure 2.2: Dominant Market Segments in Craven



(Source: Sport England October 2015)

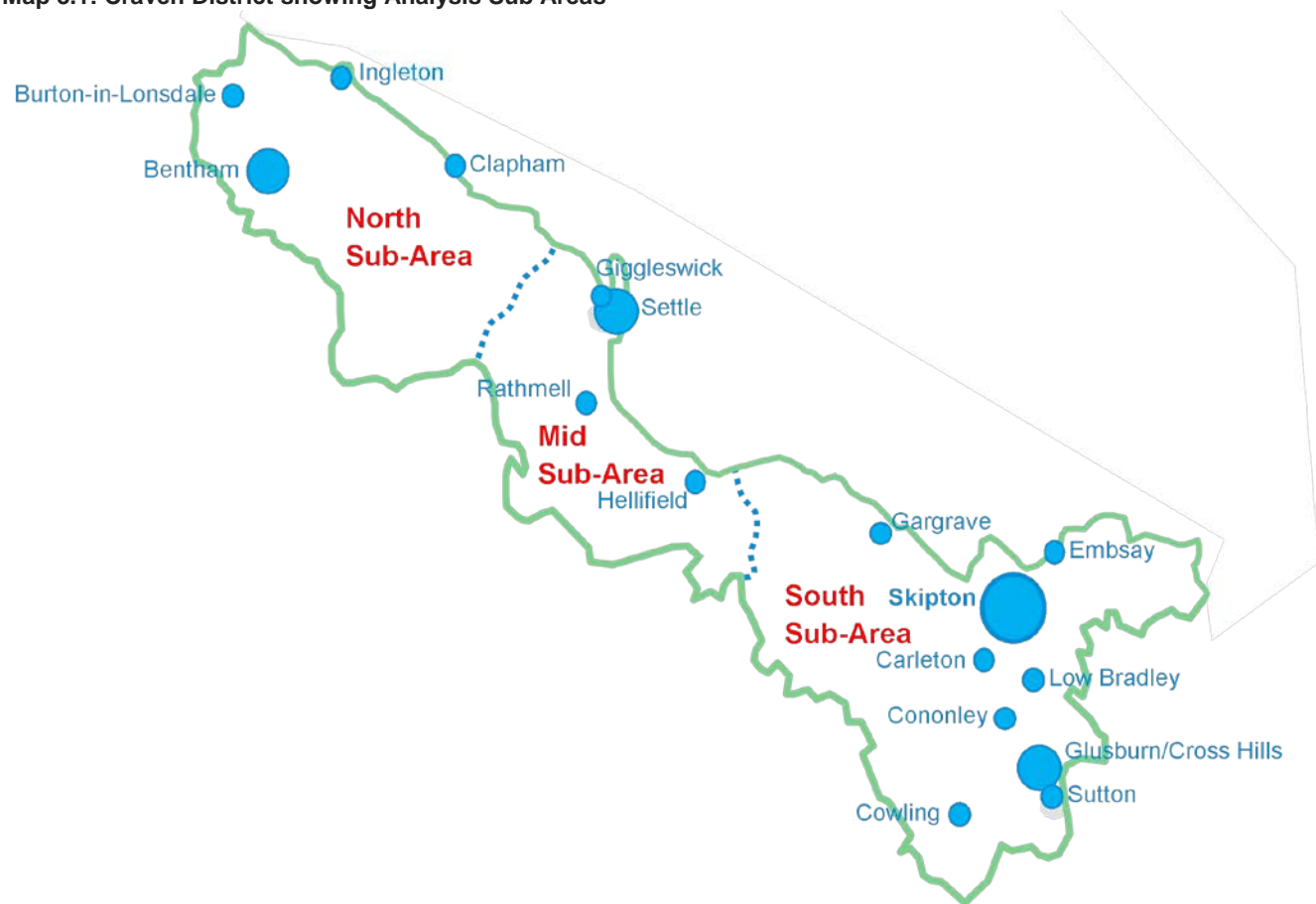
- 2.81 Further analysis of each of the dominant segments by population shows that Philips are evenly spread across the District, Elaine's live more on the eastern side, Roger and Joy to the west and north and Elsie and Arnold the north and south.
- 2.82 Accessible opportunities to participate in sport and physical activity are an important factor in planning for future provision.

3. EXISTING FACILITY PROVISION

INTRODUCTION

- 3.1. The current level and nature of facility provision in Craven, has been assessed overall on the basis of the three sub areas as shown on Map 3.1 below. Map 3.1 also illustrates the main towns and smaller settlements in these sub areas.

Map 3.1: Craven District showing Analysis Sub Areas



SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

3.2. There are three other main facilities in the District:

- **Sandylands Sports Centre – managed by Sandylands Community Trust**
- **Settle Swimming Pool – managed by Settle Community Trust**
- **Craven Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre - managed by Craven District Council**

SUPPLY OF SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES IN CRAVEN

3.3. The following summarises the existing indoor sports facilities across Craven:

Table 3.2: Existing Indoor Sports Facilities – Craven

FACILITIES	CRAVEN
Health & Fitness Suite	17
Sports Hall	15
Squash Courts	8
Swimming Pool	5
TOTAL	45

N.B Outdoor facilities are covered in the 2015 Craven Playing Pitch Strategy

- 3.4. Based on the Active Places database, the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM), the local sports profile data (Sport England), and the audit undertaken to inform this Strategy, the maps used in the following facility assessments show the extent of existing sport and leisure built facility provision in Craven.
- 3.5. Active Places allows sports facilities in an area to be identified. Nationally, it contains information regarding 50,000 facilities, across eleven facility types.
- 3.6. Users of sport and recreation facilities do not recognise administrative boundaries and will use facilities that are convenient and/or provide a quality/value for money experience. Ownership and management are, in this context, a minor consideration for most users.
- 3.7. The availability of facilities in neighbouring areas can and does influence sports facility usage patterns; however, in Craven, usage patterns are more affected by accessibility, given the rurality of the area, levels of car ownership (72.5% of the population have access to private transport), and limited public transport.

CATCHMENT AREAS

- 3.8. Catchment areas for different types of provision provide a means of identifying areas currently not served by existing indoor sports facilities. It is however, recognised that catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day, hour to hour, and are also very different in rural and urban areas. This problem is overcome by accepting the concept of 'effective catchment', defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. The Maps in Section 3 demonstrate catchment areas for facility provision in Craven, based on this approach.

PUBLIC TRANSPORT

- 3.9. Car ownership in Craven is above the national average with 72.5% owning one car compared with nearly 44% in England, despite relatively low incomes. Villages in the district are dispersed, and public transport services inadequate in many locations, thus leading to people needing to travel. Relatively poor public transport (compared with more urban areas) and a limited walking and cycling infrastructure etc., makes the option of owning a private car more attractive.

(Source: Craven Local Plan 2015).

- 3.10. 27.5% of the Craven population do not have access to private transport (Source: Craven Local Plan 2015). It is not always easy (or indeed possible in some cases) to use public transport to get to and from some sport and recreation facilities.
- 3.11. In light of aspirations to reduce private car journeys, improved links with the public transport network could improve access to sport and recreation facilities. Establishing or improving links with existing or proposed public transport networks should therefore be a key consideration in development of new sports facilities in Craven. It is however recognised that in rural areas this can present more of a challenge than in more urban communities.
- 3.12. This approach is clearly supported in Local Plan policy, which positively supports the development of additional opportunities for walking and cycling (within existing communities and those that will be developed), both on an informal basis, for example, new routes connecting to existing networks, and as a means of accessing community facilities, and thereby reducing the number of car journeys and contributing to Craven's health and wellbeing agenda.

ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING SPORTS FACILITY PROVISION IN CRAVEN

- 3.13. Given the range of facilities in Craven, each type is summarised below and assessed separately, to provide a more detailed picture of the current supply and demand, and critically future need.
- 3.14. The facility types assessed are:

- **Sports Halls**
- **Health and Fitness Facilities**
- **Swimming Pools**
- **Squash Courts**

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

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- 3.15. The quality assessment of the CDC facility, managed by CDC is summarised in Table 3.3; this is also be referenced in subsequent sections as it clearly impacts on swimming pools, health and fitness facilities etc. A quality audit was also undertaken on the other two main sports facilities in the District. Site visits were also made to the key school sports facilities.
- 3.16. The quality audits comprise an independent visual assessment of the quality and condition of the facilities; results are recorded on the ANOG assessment sheet, developed by Sport England. Details of the audits undertaken are included in Appendix 8a-8c.
- 3.17. The audit scores are based on a numerical value, detailed on each assessment sheet, as follows:

Table 3.3: Audit Scoring System

KEY	RATING
>80%	Excellent
60% - 80%	Good
40% - 59%	Average
20%-39%	Poor
<20%	Very Poor

- 3.18. A facility scoring highly in terms of visual quality and condition is likely to require less investment than one which in a poorer visual condition. The combination of the scores results in the facility rating, and identification of investment need (significant, moderate etc).

Table 3.4: Summary of CDC Facility and other Main Facilities in Craven District – Quality Audits

FACILITY	QUANTITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	QUALITATIVE AUDIT SCORE	NEED FOR INVESTMENT
CRAVEN SWIMMING POOL AND FITNESS CENTRE	98%	Excellent	Minimal; opportunities exist for extension/expansion if required Need for investment in order to maintain the current high quality service
OTHER MAIN SPORTS FACILITIES			
SETTLE SWIMMING POOL	61%	Good	Moderate
SANDYLANDS SPORTS CENTRE	58%	Average	Significant

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

SPORTS HALLS

EXISTING PROVISION - SUPPLY

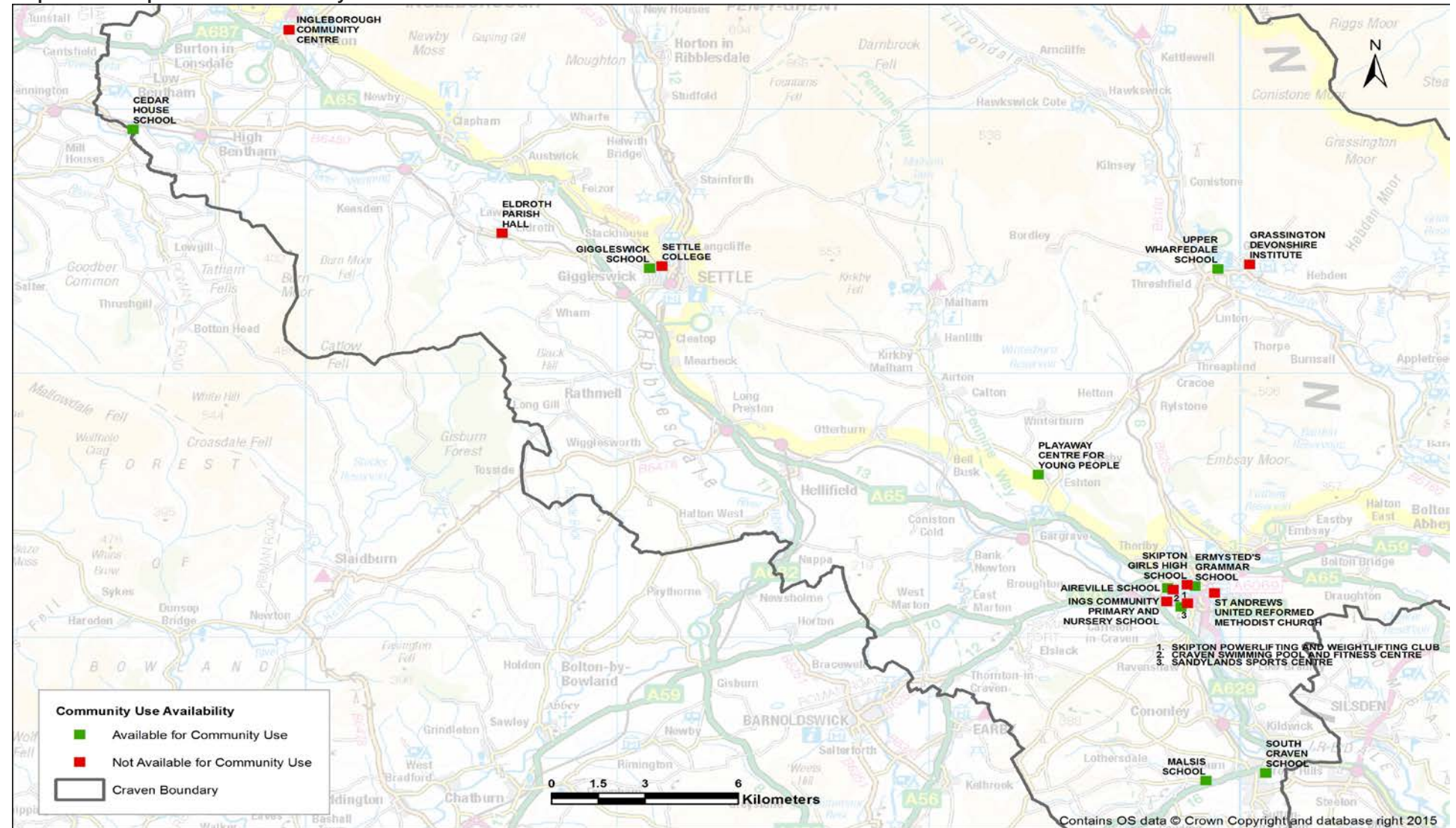
- 3.19. Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They are at least 10m x 18m (e.g., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include specifically designed venues such as leisure centres and school sports halls. The definition also applies to halls where activities can take place, such as school assembly halls, community buildings and community centres (the main ones are included in the table below). Specialist centres, e.g. dance centres, are not included.

SPORTS HALL SUPPLY IN CRAVEN

- 3.20. The supply analysis identifies that Craven has a total of 15 halls (sports halls/activity halls) across 9 sites (Craven Facility Planning Model Report and Active Places, September 2015). However, as highlighted in Table 3.5, there are only 10 sports halls across 9 sites. All of these facilities are community accessible.
- 3.21. Map 3.2 shows all the sports halls and main activity halls in Craven and their location. Sports halls are primarily located on education sites and at Sandylands Sports Centre, Skipton.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Map 3.2: Main Sports Halls and Activity Halls in Craven



Craven Sports and Activity Halls by community use availability

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY
CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

3.22. The analysis of the overall hall supply in the District is as follows:

Table 3.5: Analysis of Hall Supply in Craven

HALLS IN CRAVEN	TOWN	NO OF COURTS	DATE BUILT	ACCESSIBILITY STATUS
SPORTS HALLS				
Skipton Academy (Formerly Aireville School)	Skipton	3	1954	Community Access
Cedar House School	Bentham	4	Unavailable	Community Access
Ermysted's Grammar School	Skipton	4	1992	Community Access
Giggleswick School	Giggleswick	4	2007	Community Access
Malsis School (School and all facilities Closed,	Glusburn (outskirts Of Keighley)	4	1965	Closed
Playaway Centre For Young People	Eshton	3	2000	Community Access
Sandylands Sports Centre	Skipton	4	1972 (Refurbished 2009)	Pay and Play Community Access
South Craven School	Cross Hills	4	1960 (Refurbished 2007)	Community Access
South Craven School	Cross Hills	3	1960 (Refurbished 2007)	Community Access
Upper Wharfedale School	YDNP	4	2006	Community Access
TOTAL BADMINTON COURTS		37		

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY
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HALLS IN CRAVEN	TOWN	NO OF COURTS	DATE BUILT	ACCESSIBILITY STATUS
ACTIVITY HALL				
Aireville School	Skipton	1	1954	Community Access
Aireville School	Skipton	1	1954	Community Access
Bentham Town Hall	Bentham	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Bentham Town Hall	Bentham	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Bolton Abbey Village Hall	Bolton Abbey	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Carleton Village Hall	Carleton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Craven Swimming Pool And Fitness Centre	Skipton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Eldroth Parish Hall	Eldroth	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Embsay With Eastby Village Hall	Embsay With Eastby	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Giggleswick School	Giggleswick	1	2007	Community Access
Grassington Devonshire Institute	Grassington	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Hetton Methodist Church Hall	Hetton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Ingleborough Community Centre	Ingleborough	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Ingleton Middle School (Closed)	Ingleton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Ings Community Primary And Nursery School	Ingleton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Langcliffe Village Institute	Langcliff	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY
CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HALLS IN CRAVEN	TOWN	NO OF COURTS	DATE BUILT	ACCESSIBILITY STATUS
Settle College	Settle	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Settle College	Settle	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Settle Drill Hall	Settle	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Skipton Girls High School	Skipton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Skipton Powerlifting And Weightlifting Club	Skipton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Skipton Town Hall	Skipton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
South Craven School	Cross Hills	2 X 1 Court Halls	1960 (Refurbished 2007)	Community Access
St Andrews United Reformed Methodist Church	Skipton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Sutton Village Hall	Sutton	0	Data Unavailable	Community Access
Upper Wharfedale High School	Ydnp	1	2006	Community Access
TOTAL BADMINTON COURTS (FULL SIZE)		43		
TOTAL SPORTS HALLS		10		
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 3+ COURT SPORTS HALLS		9		
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE BADMINTON COURTS		30.39		
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 4+ COURT HALLS		7		
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 5+ COURT HALLS		0		
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 6 COURT HALLS		0		

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

Craven District Council

HALLS IN CRAVEN	TOWN	NO OF COURTS	DATE BUILT	ACCESSIBILITY STATUS
COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE 8 COURT HALLS		0		
ACTIVITY HALLS 1 OR 2 COURTS		6		
TOTAL ACTIVITY HALLS		27		

N.B The above shows facilities in the whole of Craven; the analysis takes into account that this Strategy only covers the facilities in the area outside the YDNP.

- 3.23. Given that the scope of this Strategy is the Craven district outside the YDNP, the actual number of badminton courts considered is 32 (Upper Wharfedale High School, (5 courts) is in the YDNP). This means the actual number of accessible badminton courts reduces to 25.9, and the number of community accessible sports halls to 9.
- 3.24. Table 3.5 highlights that there are no sports halls larger than 4 badminton court size in the District. All of the sports halls except two (Sandylands Sports Centre and Playaway Centre for Young People) are on education sites; all sports halls provide access for /community associations/sports club use.
- 3.25. There are only two sports halls in the District which are accessible for daytime use (Sandylands Sports Centre and Playaway Centre for Young People); this may result in accessibility challenges particularly for older people who are unable to get out in the evening, or whom are reliant on public transport. The sports halls with daytime access are in the south and middle of the District; there is no daytime access to sports halls in the north of Craven. CDC does not operate any sports halls in the District.
- 3.26. All school sports halls identified in Table 3.5 have community access. The issue is that only four of the seven schools are community schools; excluding Upper Wharfedale School because it is out of the assessment area, reduces this to three community schools:
- **Skipton Academy, Skipton**
 - **Ermysted's grammar School for Boys, Skipton**
 - **South Craven High School, Cross Hills**



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3.27. Three Independent Schools also provide sports halls available for community access:

- **Malsis School, Glusburn but school closed in 2014**
- **Giggleswick School, Settle**
- **Cedar House School, Bentham**

3.28. All schools in Craven were contacted as part of the development of this Strategy. The responses from those with sports facilities are particularly important for future provision.

3.29. Consultation with the schools identified the following information about their programmes and community access.

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Table 3.7: Summary of School Sports Facilities September 2015– Community Use

SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONTACT	WHAT SPORTS FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR SITE?	ARE YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES USED BY THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL DAY AND TERM TIME?		DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW OR MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE FUTURE?
		<p>yes – Which organisations / clubs book the facilities?</p> <p>Do you offer the opportunity for casual pay and play access to facilities?</p>	<p>No - What are challenges or barriers to enabling community access?</p> <p>Have you any ambitions in the future to enable community access?</p>	
SKIPTON ACADEMY	<p>2 x Traditional school gyms</p> <p>Dance Studio - 7 years old</p> <p>12 station fitness with mix of CV & resistance.</p> <p>Outdoor pitches marked out on poor draining undulating land include;</p> <p>2 football, 1 rugby, cricket, rounders, 300m track summer, All weather cricket strip in need of replacement</p> <p>Hard courts 4 tennis, 3 netball</p>	<p>All facilities hired on lettings basis.</p> <p>Occasional bookings by football clubs for fitness training in gyms</p> <p>Craven Gymnastics Club</p> <p>Junior Football team</p> <p>Ballroom Dancing</p>		<p>In past there have been informal internal conversations about potentially levelling land to provide level playing surfaces and improved drainage. Possibly AGP.</p> <p>Sports hall would be good but development may have issues linked to parts of the site have listed building status.</p> <p>Facilities at the moment are adequate for the current roll of 400. However, if academy develops and increases roll back up towards 700 not sure how would accommodate those numbers for sport.</p>

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SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONTACT	WHAT SPORTS FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR SITE?	ARE YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES USED BY THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL DAY AND TERM TIME?		DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW OR MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE FUTURE?
	<p>External facility hire by School</p> <p>Currently do not use any external facilities due to 15 minutes to get there and back Staff look to be as creative as they can to deliver on site.</p> <p>School roll in region of 400</p>			
SOUTH CRAVEN ACADEMY	<p>3G AGP Dance Studio 2 x traditional school gyms 4 courts sports hall 3 court spots hall grass football and rugby MUGA – 3 netball, 4 tennis courts</p> <p>School roll in region of 1700</p>	<p>School Lettings Solutions http://southcraven.schoolbookings.co.uk manage the community use of the facilities.</p> <p>Clubs use facilities, as well as pay and play</p> <p>Expect to attract more Netball when courts resurfaced in addition to existing bookings.</p>		<p>Confidential as tentative plans and therefore not for wider circulation</p> <p>The school has funding to support the resurfacing of netball/tennis courts and the covering of the courts with an air dome for which they have planning permission. However, now that the more detailed work has been done they have a shortfall on funding for both capital and ongoing revenue.</p> <p>The School has a contract with School Lettings Solutions who manage the community use of facilities, their view is that the addition of the Dome would not significantly generate additional income.</p>

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SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONTACT	WHAT SPORTS FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR SITE?	ARE YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES USED BY THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL DAY AND TERM TIME?		DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW OR MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE FUTURE?
				<p>(The Academy has 2 Sports halls = 7 badminton courts, plus 2 traditional school gyms). The Academy are therefore looking to go back with a revised scheme to the planners for floodlighting for the hard courts and existing 3G AGP. No matter the outcome the tennis and netball courts will be resurfaced and upgraded.</p> <p>Keen that if our work suggests otherwise when looking at the bigger picture for the District he is interested to know if the Academy can fit to support wider sports development in District. If our work equally would assist in supporting the Academy's revised plans for floodlighting. He is happy to show someone around the site if we think it would be of value.</p>

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SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONTACT	WHAT SPORTS FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR SITE?	ARE YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES USED BY THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL DAY AND TERM TIME?		DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW OR MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE FUTURE?
CRAVEN COLLEGE	<p>September 15 opened small fitness suit approx 15 stations CV /resistance and sports science lab.</p> <p>Developed to support courses in the main but fitness suite is available for staff and students.</p> <p>External facility hire by College College hires facilities from Craven District Council and Sandylands for Pool, AGP.</p>		Do not have facilities.	<p>The College has no plans. Have a view that a large sports hall facility with shared use the cluster of education facilities – College, Academy, Girls High School and be open to the public would be a good way forward.</p> <p>Robert Bellfield is also on the board of the Craven Educational Trust. The Craven Educational Trust was formed as part of Craven College being the sponsor for Skipton Academy.</p>
SKIPTON GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL	<p>1 traditional school gym Dance/Drama Studio</p> <p>6 tennis courts – unusable as in a dip, surrounded by trees, covered in moss</p> <p>External facility hire by School School accesses Sandylands everyday buses girls down 4 x a day to use Sportshall, AGP, and back fields in summer.</p>	Dance/Drams Studio hired out most evenings.		<p>The size of current tennis court area would accommodate the development of sport hall or AGP.</p> <p>School spends significant budget both on hire of facility and transport to Sandylands which over a period of time an invest to save model would be beneficial. Suggestions put forward over a number of years but other priorities in the school e.g. development of new science block.</p>

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SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONTACT	WHAT SPORTS FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR SITE?	ARE YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES USED BY THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL DAY AND TERM TIME?		DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW OR MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE FUTURE?
	<p>Travel time can reduce lesson time.</p> <p>Competition with Craven College, Ermysteds School to book space.</p> <p>School roll in region of 750</p>			<p>In the last 18 months there was a strategic meeting where education sector came together in Skipton to consider what sports provision they needed and how potentially could join up. Not heard anything since.</p>
SETTLE COLLEGE	<p>1950@ built traditional school gym 20m x 10m</p> <p>School Hall used for Assemblies etc and PE 20m x20m</p> <p>School roll 700 can be tight on indoor space in winter terms. Do you use classrooms for some PE deliver. No capacity to support growth in school roll</p> <p>1 Fullsize grass football 2 mini soccer 1 full size rugby 1 small rugby</p> <p>Asphalt area in poor condition, overgrown.</p>	<p>Settle Juniors use the football pitches.</p> <p>Limited in their development of wider age range due to lack of pitches. Tend to lose players to elsewhere.</p> <p>Ladies badminton club</p>		<p>Have looked to replace Asphalt area with 3G/4G AGP. Had positive support from SE, FA and RFU but RFU pulled out.</p> <p>Would like to look at Sportshall behind the swimming pool to create 'sports complex for both school and community.</p> <p>View is that the school has poor facilities and in turn young people in the Settle area are disadvantaged in being able to access sports provision. Young People travelling to Kirby Lonsdale for some sports and further afield, minimum of 30 minute travel time. Access to Giggleswick School Sports hall and other facilities very limited. Has a view that very little community access or external bookings.</p>

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SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONTACT	WHAT SPORTS FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR SITE?	ARE YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES USED BY THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL DAY AND TERM TIME?		DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW OR MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE FUTURE?
	<p>External facility hire by School Use Settle Swimming pool for years 7 & * , GCSE PE</p> <p>Do not access sports hall at Giggleswick School. GS have full timetable and distance/time issues if there was space to book</p> <p>School roll in region of 650</p>			
UPPER WHARFEDALE	<p>4 court sports hall – used for football, basketball, badminton, trampoline, high jump, cricket by school. Opened 2006</p> <p>Traditional school hall used for dance and fitness</p> <p>Swimming Pool 20m x 8m (hired out) Had investment in 2010.</p> <p>Outdoor Pitches full size rugby, football Junior 9v9 football 200m track 2 x 100m tracks 3 rounders</p>	<p>Sports hall mainly booked in the winter badminton, cricket, junior football, rugby training.</p> <p>There is capacity in the evenings not fully booked. Can take more bookings other than one -offs tend not to book Saturdays as caretaker's only day off.</p> <p>Pool is booked by 2 private swim schools to deliver learn to swim.</p> <p>Wharfedale Swimming Club book 4 sessions a week</p>		<p>School would like to have a long jump/triple jump facilities. Had a lottery bid rejected last year.</p>

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SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONTACT	WHAT SPORTS FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR SITE?	ARE YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES USED BY THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL DAY AND TERM TIME?		DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW OR MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE FUTURE?
	<p>NO Cricket</p> <p>Hard courts marked with 2 tennis, 3 Netball</p> <p>School roll 300</p>	<p>Skipton tennis Centre booked courts in summer for coaching – trying to get a club set up</p> <p>School Holiday Club book facilities</p>		
ERMYSTEDS GRAMMAR BOYS SCHOOL	<p>Indoor Sport Hall</p> <p>Playing Field - size of one small cricket pitch</p> <p>External facility hire by School</p> <p>Book the facilities at Sandylands every week. The playing fields owned by NYCC three times a week, the 3G twice a week, the Squash and tennis courts ad hoc and the Changing facilities at Skipton Rugby Club for two terms.</p> <p>School roll in region of 700</p>	<p>Sports hall is let out in the evenings to local groups and to holiday clubs.</p> <p>Cricket clubs for cricket nets (Jan - April only)</p> <p>Cricket Academy (Oct - Mar)</p> <p>Football academy (all year round- term time)</p> <p>Badminton (all year round)</p> <p>Football Club juniors (Sept – Mar)</p> <p>No casual pay and pay as no staff to supervise</p>		<p>Increase the current lettings arrangements, especially those all year round.</p> <p>We will keep the existing facility updated but we are struggling to build new as we have run out of premises areas to build on.</p> <p>We would like to improve our very limited outdoor facilities but the funding requirements for it will be significant.</p>
GIGGLESWICK	<p>4 court sports hall</p> <p>2 small halls</p> <p>2 Squash courts</p> <p>3 1 Fives court</p>	<p>Yes; pay and play usage and let to clubs and groups</p>		<p>Potential for a new 3G pitch on playing field site.</p>

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SCHOOL/COLLEGE CONTACT	WHAT SPORTS FACILITIES DO YOU HAVE ON YOUR SITE?	ARE YOUR SPORTS FACILITIES USED BY THE COMMUNITY OUTSIDE OF THE SCHOOL DAY AND TERM TIME?		DO YOU HAVE ANY PLANS TO DEVELOP NEW OR MAKE IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE FUTURE?
	<p>Small pool – not available for community use</p> <p>Fitness Suite – approx. 17 stations</p> <p>All weather floodlit pitch</p> <p>Grass pitches – rugby and football</p> <p>9 tennis courts (3 hard and 6 grass)</p> <p>Mountain Bike Trail</p> <p>Also manage Settle Golf Course</p>			
<p>MALSIS SCHOOL INDEPENDENT SCHOOL</p> <p>SCHOOL PERMANENTLY CLOSED AS FROM DEC 2014</p>	<p>Small pool</p> <p>4 court sports hall</p> <p>2 cricket pitches with pavilions</p> <p>$\frac{3}{4}$ size sand dressed all weather pitch</p> <p>2 rugby pitches</p> <p>Sufficient land to provide more mini soccer pitches</p>	No the site is now closed to all public and community use		Various options under discussion.

3.30. Analysis of the above information highlights the following:

- **There is quite limited availability of the sports halls/gymnasiums during the week and weekends for community use.**
- **The use of these facilities is predominantly by block bookings, as opposed to pay and play usage; based on school feedback, only two facilities seem to offer 'true' pay and play access.**
- **Table 4.7 highlights the nature of the use of the existing school sports facilities, and that this comprises a wide range of sports. It also emphasises that the majority of usage at the school facilities is by clubs and organised groups, as opposed to pay and play.**
- **Whilst it appears that there may be some potential to increase hours of community access at the facilities on school sites, in reality this may not be possible, and would be the decision of the schools. Ermsysted's Grammar Boys' School is the only school to highlight that they would like to increase their operational hours.**
- **Some of the schools e.g. Giggleswick have formal community use agreements, as a result of either a negotiated arrangement, or as a result of a planning condition. The schools without formal community use agreements could decide to withdraw access to sports facilities at anytime, which has occurred in the recent past.**
- **It is clear that there is extensive usage of Sandylands Sports centre by Craven College (predominantly the all weather pitch), and also Skipton Girls' School.**

EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

3.31. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on all CDC facilities. These are provided in Appendix 8 (8a-8c), and summarised in Table 3.4 above.

3.32. Two of the sports hall facilities in Craven have been refurbished within the last 11 years (South Craven School 2007, and Sandylands Sports Centre in 2009). However, given that the two facilities were built between fifty-six and forty four years ago (South Craven School 1960, Sandylands Sports Centre 1972), there is a need to plan for their replacement in the medium to long term. The buildings are ageing, and the quality of their environment is deteriorating. If these facilities were re-provided today, their design, layout, circulation space, and appearance would be very different; they would also have the added benefit of modern technology in terms of heating and light, which can significantly reduce utility costs.

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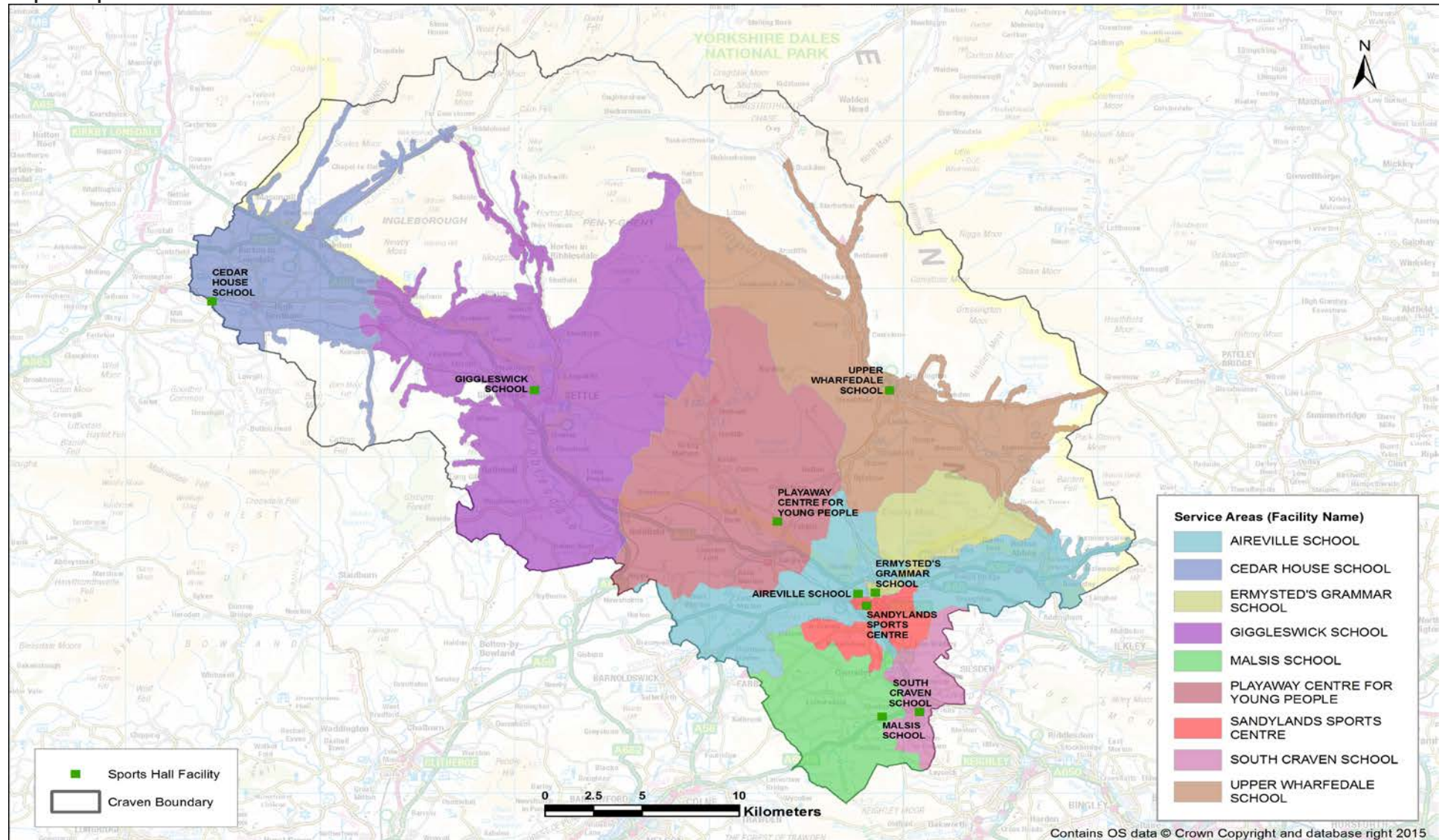
- 3.33. Of the other 9 community accessible sports halls (3 courts+), one was built 62 years ago (1954 Skipton Academy). Only 1 community accessible sports halls have been built in the last 10 years – Giggleswick 2007.
- 3.34. The quality of the existing facilities is therefore variable, despite refurbishments undertaken in the last 11 years. Whilst two of the pay and play facilities have been refurbished to modern standards, most of the community accessible facilities on education sites are older and have not been refurbished to date. Although the sports hall at Giggleswick is relatively new build, investment will be required to upgrade/refurbish other existing sports halls in the next few years, given their age, current condition and quality.

EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

- 3.35. Geographical distribution of sports hall provision is based around the more urban areas of Craven (See Map 3.3). All sub areas have access to an existing 4 badminton court sports hall.
- 3.36. Whilst the facilities in the urban areas are within walking distance of a large number of residents in those towns, walking catchment areas alone are not an appropriate means of determining accessibility for those in more rural areas. The rural roads are not particularly safe for either walking or cycling, so use of private transport tends to be the norm to access leisure facilities.
- 3.37. As illustrated in Map 3.3, the majority of Craven falls within the identified catchment areas for the existing community accessible sports hall facilities. The area outside the 20 minute catchment area is predominantly the YDNP. The YDNP area is served by Upper Wharfedale High School sports facilities.
- 3.38. The areas of Craven outside the identified catchment areas are to the west of the district, where access to facilities in Ribbles Valley and Lancaster is available, assuming residents have transport.
- 3.39. The main issue for accessibility of sports halls in Craven is the fact that 7 out of the 9 available sports halls (minimum 3 badminton court size) are on school sites. Even if the schools have formal community use arrangements in place, this does mean that there is only limited access available during the day; such as weekends only.
- 3.40. Sandylands Sports Centre has a four badminton court sports hall; this is an ageing facility, very heavily used during the day by Skipton Girls' School, and also Craven College, at other times it is very heavily used for football. This is not the case as it has always been heavily used by footy and this has not increased due to the 3G pitch carpet.

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Map 3.3: Sports Halls in Craven – Service Areas



Sports Hall facilities service areas in Craven with community access (up to 20 minutes drive time)

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3.41. The challenge in Craven is that whilst around 31% of the community live in the largest settlement of Skipton, which is where the majority of sports hall provision is located, 69% of the population live in other market towns and small settlements., This is where the provision of local and informal activity halls, or sports halls on education sites becomes even more important, as this type of facility increases the level of local provision available for local people. Given the planned population increases in and around the main market towns, it will be important to ensure there is adequate provision of, and access to, sports hall and other leisure facilities in the urban centres, as well as the rural areas.

3.42. A summary of the three sub areas and their existing sports hall provision is set out below:

- **South Sub Area - South Craven Academy, Cross Hills**, provides good range of indoor and outdoor facilities, and is planning to improve 3G and Facility at south of district close to Keighley in the neighbouring authority of Bradford.
- **Skipton** - 3 schools plus 1 college in the town, where there are suitable facilities all offering community use. All but one school books external facilities at Sandylands as they cannot cater for their curriculum needs on site. There appears to be a shortfall of indoor facilities and quality outdoor pitch space for education use during curriculum time which then impacts on the availability of facilities for daytime community access. Appears to be competition during curriculum time for space at Sandylands; the revenue provided by education daytime use also needs to be considered, as it is important for the operation of Sandylands Sports Centre.
- **Mid Sub Area - Settle** - lack of suitable facilities indoor and outdoor; access not always possible at Giggleswick School for other education use. Minimum of 30min travel time to other facilities at Skipton or Kirby Lonsdale in neighbouring authority
- **North Sub Area** – very limited provision ie Cedar House School
- **YDNP (out of study area)** Upper Wharfedale School - good facilities: sports hall, pool and pitches serving relatively small school and very rural area. Facilities have capacity for more community use. There has been investment in recent years.

3.43. **Village Halls/Community Halls** there are a number of rural villages with small halls; some already cater for short mat bowls, fitness classes, badminton, table tennis, martial arts or have the potential to do so. Such halls can be limited in what they are able to offer due to a lack of space.

3.44. All schools and colleges offer their sports hall facilities for community use although the nature, extent and practical arrangements surrounding this and 'usefulness' of said facility use varies considerably. This matters in terms of both future accessibility and participation. Those education facilities with a formal community use arrangement provide community access and use based on this formal agreement e.g. times and types of use; education facilities which are not subject to a formal community use arrangement may withdraw community access at any time.

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- 3.45. The newest and most recently refurbished sports halls have been developed on education sites as a result of investment in education provision; these sites tend to have at least a form of formal community usage agreed, even if it is use by community sports clubs and associations. However, schools with Academy status tend not to have formal community use arrangements, even if they allow their facilities to be used by the community.
- 3.46. Maintaining developing increased community access to education-based sports facilities is important to ensure locally available access and facilitating increased participation in sport and physical activity for health benefits.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

SPORT ENGLAND'S FACILITIES PLANNING MODEL

- 3.47. Strategic Leisure was provided with Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run (September 2015 report, based on January 2015 data) for sports hall provision in Craven.

CRAVEN

- 3.48. The report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding sports hall supply, based on 2015 population (55,574). The key findings are summarised below. The full report can be accessed at Appendix 2.

SUPPLY

- 3.49. The Sport England Facilities Planning Model analysis for Craven identifies 15 sports halls (including 1 court activity halls on the same site as sports halls) across 9 sites in the District, with a total supply equivalent to 63.6 marked out courts. However, when the availability of sports hall space during the peak period is calculated, the number of courts actually available reduces significantly to 30.39 (This may not specifically relate to the number of courts available but reflects the space available in each hall and what this equates to in equivalent court space). This hall space provides a capacity for approximately 5,647 visits per week during the peak period (vpwpp).
- 3.50. The halls modelled are those identified as being accessible to the community on a club hire basis (see Table 3.5), and take into account court availability.
- 3.51. There are 10 community accessible sports halls in the District (7 halls have 4 badminton courts, and 3 have 3 badminton courts); this is higher than its neighbouring rural local authority areas such as Richmondshire (5 halls on 4 sites), South Lakeland (14 halls on 11 sites), Ribbles Valley (8 halls on 7 sites). Craven's stock of halls is lower than its neighbouring more urban local authority areas: Harrogate (18 halls on 13 sites), and Bradford (53 halls on 34 sites); while it has more than Lancaster, (13 halls on 9 sites) and Pendle (8 halls on 8 sites).

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- 3.52. Craven's total supply of sports halls at peak periods equates to 11 courts per 10,000 population. This is a higher level of supply than both the regional and national averages (5 and 4 respectively), and is, on average, double the supply available in all comparator local authority areas, including Bradford and Harrogate (5 and 4 respectively).
- 3.53. Excluding the YDNP area, there are 9 sports halls in the District, with 25.39 courts available for community access. Excluding Upper Wharfedale School from the assessment reduces the overall capacity of the existing sports halls by approximately 1,202 vpwpp. The analysis excluding Upper Wharfedale School is shown in brackets (where it is possible to calculate).

CURRENT DEMAND

- 3.54. The Sport England Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies that the 2015 population (55,574) generates a demand for 16.06 courts and 3,507 (2305) visits per week during peak periods (this is based on a comfort factor of 80%: above 80% usage a sports hall is too full to be used). Clearly, with current community accessible provision at 30.39 (25) courts, and capacity for 8,298 vpwpp there is an over-supply of sports halls in the District of around 14.33 (9.33) courts. N.B This is calculated by taking the current supply of courts available for community use i.e. 30.39 (25.39) away from the actual number that are required i.e.16.06.
- 3.55. Currently, 92% of all demand for sports hall provision is met in the District; this is a higher figure than both the regional (91%) and England average (89.7%). 43.4% of all available capacity in the existing and available community accessible provision is used during peak periods, compared with the regional average of 69%, and the England average of 72%.
- 3.56. 88.6% (2,858 vpwpp) of all demand is retained in the District. It is likely that the figures are relatively high due to the rurality of the area, and the distances to other facilities outside the District.
- 3.57. Some use of Craven's existing sports halls is a result of people living outside the district using the facilities. This is called 'net import' and equates to 747 vpwpp (20.7% of used capacity).
- 3.58. The percentage of demand satisfied by car users (83.9%) is much higher than the national average (75.3%) and the Yorkshire average (73.2%), reflecting the rural nature of the district. 84% of all visits to sports halls in the District are made by car.
- 3.59. 16.4% of Craven residents do not have access to a car; this figure means that some residents may not be able to access this type of provision, either in the District, or in neighbouring authorities.
- 3.60. 8% of demand is unmet by the current provision of community accessible sports halls. This is a low figure, equating to 280 vpwpp, or 0.3 courts. Given the need to increase activity levels significantly in the District to address health inequalities, the availability of court capacity is a real opportunity.

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3.61. It is thought that this demand is unmet predominantly because people live outside the catchment area of an existing sports hall (8% (280 vpwpp)). Areas of unmet demand are mostly in the YDNP where there is only the one community accessible sports hall at Upper Wharefdale which has only capacity of 1,202 vpwpp.

3.62. Table 3.9 summarises the analysis described in paragraphs 3.54 – 3.62.

Table 3.9: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis

2015 DEMAND FOR COURTS	2015 SUPPLY OF COURTS	SURPLUS (+)/ DEFICIENCY (-) OF COURTS	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISITS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE DISTRICT	DEMAND UNMET IN THE DISTRICT
16.06	30.39 (25.33)	+14.33 (9.33)	3,507	3,227	280	92%	8%

3.63. The existing sports hall stock is sufficient to meet current demand; however, given existing facilities are ageing, and over time quality will further deteriorate, there is potential to review the nature of district-wide sports hall provision in the future, and replace existing sports halls with newer stock.

3.64. The highest level of unmet demand for sports hall provision is in and around the YDNP.

3.65. Based on current demand, there is sufficient sports hall provision in the District. The increase in population (6,243) from 5,120 new homes by 2032 will increase demand for sports halls. Although there is currently capacity in most sports halls in the District, two are operating above the Sport England recommended comfort level; Sandylands Sports centre is operating at 80%, and Cedar House School at 73% (this facility has very limited opening hours for the community). South Craven School is operating at only 56% of capacity, which suggests there is opportunity to increase usage. Malsis School sports hall built in 1965 operated at only 20% of its available capacity when it was open.

FUTURE DEMAND

3.66. The Sport England FPM analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The overall population of Craven will increase to 58,000; the population of the study area will increase from 47,074 to 53,317, an increase of 6,243 people).

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- 3.67. Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase.
- 3.68. Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development, local geography and accessibility, and critically the location of existing facilities.
- 3.69. This is because future demand may have the potential to be address through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build.
- 3.70. Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. Clearly if there is under-supply of a specific facility type now, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2031, given population growth and increased levels of participation.
- 3.71. The SFC for Craven identifies the following future facility demand (Table 3.10), based on a population increase of 2,000 by 2032.

Table 3.10: Future Facility Demand (2032) – Craven

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
SPORTS HALL	1.80 Badminton Courts	0.45 4 Badminton Court Sports Halls	994

- 3.72. Using the SFC, the future demand for sports halls and badminton courts generated by 2000 additional residents in the Districts is 0.45 sports halls, equivalent to 1.80 courts.
- 3.73. Taking the existing over supply of provision into account (+14.33/+9.33)), by 2032, if no other sports halls are built, nor additional hours are accessed in the existing provision, both current and future demand can be met by the existing stock of sports halls. The real issue is the quality of this provision, as the majority of existing facilities are ageing.

CONSULTATION

- 3.74. Consultation with relevant National Governing Bodies (NGBs), and local clubs, highlights local factors in relation to supply and demand for sports halls in the future.

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Table 3.11: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Sports Hall Sports

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
BADMINTON ENGLAND	<p>Young People 13-26 years</p> <p>Casual Market</p> <p>Club engagement</p> <p>Badminton as a whole aims to improve the profile of the sport.</p>	<p>Craven District is not identified in our National Facilities Strategy 2012-16 as a priority area for the development of additional court capacity.</p>
ENGLAND BASKETBALL	<p>Focus Satellite Clubs, school and club competitions – national perspective.</p> <p>AP9 – shows that basketball participation has increased even though Sport England funding was cut from Basketball England in 2014 due to them not hitting their previous Active People targets.</p> <p>The AP9 increase could be legacy of Ball Again and IM basketball programmes that Basketball England previously promoted.</p> <p>Mixed economy model now being used through alternative organisations to deliver basketball that are receiving Sport England funding e.g. British Basketball Foundation, Reach and Teach. Basketball England still received some funding from Sport England for Satellite clubs programme, which is one of the most successful Satellite programmes amongst NGBs, and is currently working on a higher education specific satellite clubs model.</p> <p>Urban conurbations have the greatest potential and therefore are the main focus for Basketball England</p>	<p>Formal basketball activity in the area is limited to 1 basketball club, West Craven Turbines. They are affiliated with us and run junior and senior teams/sessions out of the 2 college sports halls in the area. They have 20+ affiliated members</p>
LAWN TENNIS ASSOCIATION (LTA)		<p>Working through priority cities of: Sheffield. Leeds, Bradford, Hull.</p> <p>Next phase York, Wakefield</p>

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NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
		<p>Craven not a priority.</p> <p>Looking to develop and retain local authority parks facilities.</p> <p>Will support local clubs if they come forward with requests but would signpost them mainly through Yorkshire Sport CSP.</p>
<p>ENGLAND NETBALL</p>	<p>Within the last year netball has seen an increase in participation rates. There are now more than 150,000 netballers across the country who are playing the sport for at least half an hour every week.</p> <p>‘Back to Netball’ for women over 16 provides coached sessions.</p>	<p>Craven is not a priority area</p> <p>The workforce in North Yorkshire consists of the following posts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Netball Development Officer (14 hours per week) • Performance Pathway coach (1 per Sport England region) <p>National picture: Plans are in place to develop a National Facilities Strategy for netball during 2015.</p> <p>Facility Objectives and Outputs 13-17 (as set out in Your Game Your Way)</p> <p>Increase provision of, and access to, community level venues for netball through the development of partnerships with leisure trusts and NGB’s with an aligned ambition</p> <p>Development of a new network of caged netball arenas to support a new form of the game</p>

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NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
		<p>Increase the network of county and regional netball centres providing central venue 'Homes' for the sport</p> <p>Enhance provision at Intensive Netball Training Centres (INTC's) to ensure high quality netball environments for performance athletes</p>
TABLE TENNIS ENGLAND		<p>Currently no strategic facility plans for this area, but continue to support any clubs and leagues looking to develop multi table facilities.</p> <p>Not aware of any plans in the Craven area.</p>
VOLLEYBALL ENGLAND	<p>Go Spike – Adult participation programme (16+)</p> <p>Satellite Clubs – Children and young people (11-25)</p> <p>Further Education – Colleges and Sixth Forms (16-18)</p> <p>Club Development</p> <p>Sitting Volleyball – Disability offer (14+)</p> <p>Since 2013 nationally there has been lots of effort put in to develop new clubs.</p>	<p>No affiliated clubs, not a focus areas</p>

3.75. Consultation was undertaken at local level with local sports clubs, who were asked their views on the current facilities they use, whether they are likely to increase their membership in the future, and what the main issues are for them in terms of facilities in Craven.

3.76. A summary of feedback from sports clubs using sports hall facilities is set out below. Detailed feedback is included at Appendix 5..

SUMMARY OF SPORTS HALL SPORTS CLUB VIEWS'

- 3.77. A questionnaire was sent to identified indoor sports clubs in July 2015. There was an extremely poor response to this survey, therefore follow up telephone calls were made in September 2015. This also elicited a very poor response. All identified clubs were contacted again by email and telephone in October and November 2015.

Table 3.12: Summary of Sports Club Consultation – Sports Hall Sports

CLUB	FACILITY HIRED	RESPONSE
CRAVEN DRAGONS NETBALL CLUB	South Craven Academy 3.5 hours per week Sports hall Some use of outdoor courts in summer	Indoor sports hall facility rated as excellent. Changing rooms. Toilets etc. rated as basic but OK, club does not tend to use as it suits people to come and go in sports kit. Club membership in the region of 75 across juniors, cadets and seniors. Waiting list for cadets. Growth of club limited by capacity of 2 x volunteer coaches having time to deliver more sessions. If the bubble over the outdoor courts was to go ahead would provide 2 adjacent courts and therefore be able to have more attendees within same time period. General comment from coach – Insufficient opportunities to keep girls interested and taking part in sport in Craven. Support needs to be in the form of funding to help set things up, marketing and recruiting and training volunteers
SKIP TON BADMINTON CLUB CRAVEN BADMINTON CLUB	Sandylands Sports Centre Skipton Club – 2 hrs x 4 courts , Adults Craven – 6 hrs x 4, Adults, Juniors and Disability sessions	Skipton Bad Club approx 30 members Craven Bad Club Approx 25 juniors mid week, 15 juniors Sat am, 12 disability group, ?adults Cleaning – on occasions would be helpful to have remedial cleaning prior to use of courts for badminton. Changing rooms and toilets not used – club does not tend to use as it suits people to come and go in sports kit.
SETTLE BADMINTON CLUB	Giggleswick School 3 hrs per week	Club has in the region of 20-25 members. Mainly adults; had juniors a couple of years ago who are now adult club members.

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CLUB	FACILITY HIRED	RESPONSE
		<p>Quality of sports hall excellent as built in the last 5 years and the only 4 court hall in the Settle area.</p> <p>Play socially and in the Craven local badminton league.</p>
LOW BENTHAM BADMINTON CLUB RESPONDENT)	<p>Cedar House School (independent school) 4 hours</p>	<p>10 junior, 15 adult members.</p> <p>Sports hall quality rated as very good, cleaning/maintenance rated as fairly good.</p> <p>Concerned if school was to close, due to lack of alternative facility in the area. Have a view that when new school was built in Low Bentham by NYCC this should have included a community accessible sport shall.</p>
CRAVEN FENCING CLUB	<p>St Andrews Methodist Church Hall (Skipton)</p> <p>Sandylands and some village halls for private lessons</p> <p>5- 8 hours per week</p>	<p>30 under 18's , 10 adults</p> <p>Rate facilities as adequate to fairly good. Changing facilities was poor.</p> <p>Size of the hall too small at busy times. Club numbers have increased and in the longer term likely to need larger facility and would need support to help find a suitable venue.</p>
GRASSINGTON BADMINTON CLUB	<p>Upper Wharfedale School sports hall</p> <p>2 hours per week from Sept to May - Thurs nights</p>	<p>Overall good. Use up to 4 courts, and have access to toilets and changing facilities. The school cleaner and caretaker look after the hall. Take our own nets and shuttles. The sports hall has minor problems such as occasional leaks, and sometimes a slippery floor, or a bit of mud after junior football training but is generally good. Previously used the Town hall, which had a single court so good to have more space!</p> <p>Membership Approx. 12 adult players. Mainly age 50+. Stays about the same, new people join and then players are off with injuries etc. No youth members at present, we did have a 21 yr old for a couple of years but he has moved away.</p> <p>Next 3 years – Membership will stay about the same.</p>

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CLUB	FACILITY HIRED	RESPONSE
		There was a junior club for a couple of years run by volunteers. It was for 12 - 16 yr old on a Friday night. This has now folded. Club members used to introduce their teenage children to the club but we are all too old to have teenagers now!

3.78. In summary, sports hall sports clubs based at Upper Wharfedale School sports facilities are happy with the facilities and you get a sense they are just grateful and appreciate having sports facilities in this part of the district (YDNP). It appears that the clubs are catering for older people in the main, and there probably needs be work to develop access and opportunities for young people.

3.79. South Craven Academy Sports facilities - the netball and badminton clubs highlight areas for improvement in the facility.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS – SPORTS HALLS

3.80. From the Sport England Facility Planning Model (FPM), which is only one element of the needs assessment, the simplistic analysis of supply versus demand in relation to sports halls within Craven has identified a current over supply of sports hall space within the local authority area (+14.33 (+9.33) courts), and future demand for an additional 1.80 courts. This assumes retention of all existing community accessible facilities.

3.81. On the basis of current and future demand to 2032, there is no need for additional badminton courts in the District, as future demand can be accommodated within the existing facility stock.

3.82. Current levels of satisfied demand are higher than national and regional levels at 92%, because there is available sports hall capacity to meet demand.

3.83. The largest sports halls are 4 court; there are no 6 or 8 court halls in the District; this means there is a lack of indoor competition venues for netball, basketball, and volleyball. However, given the rurality of the area, and the population scale, it is unlikely that a hall of this scale would be operationally viable (in the context of the current levels of use).

3.84. No Governing Bodies (NGBs) highlight the need, and demand, for additional indoor sports hall space in Craven. Clubs highlight qualitative issues with existing facilities, as opposed to a lack of provision. It is the education sector that identifies a lack of facilities, particularly in Skipton, because two education institutes have insufficient facilities to deliver their curriculums.

3.85. Given there are a significant number of sports halls on education sites, it may be possible to achieve some increased capacity within the existing sports hall stock, by negotiating improved and extended access to existing facilities on educational sites through formal community use agreements, and opening existing community facilities for longer.



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- 3.86. Schools play a key role in providing facilities for community access; it is key that all new sports halls on school sites provide secured community access to a minimum 4 court sports hall, through a formal agreement, which prioritises pay and play access, not simply sports clubs and groups.
- 3.87. The condition and quality of these facilities, despite various refurbishments, will need to be carefully monitored, to ensure that facility quality does not deteriorate. Despite the fact that there is an over supply of sports halls (badminton courts) in the District, planning should be undertaken for replacement facilities in the medium term (3-5 years), to ensure quality of provision does not deteriorate further.

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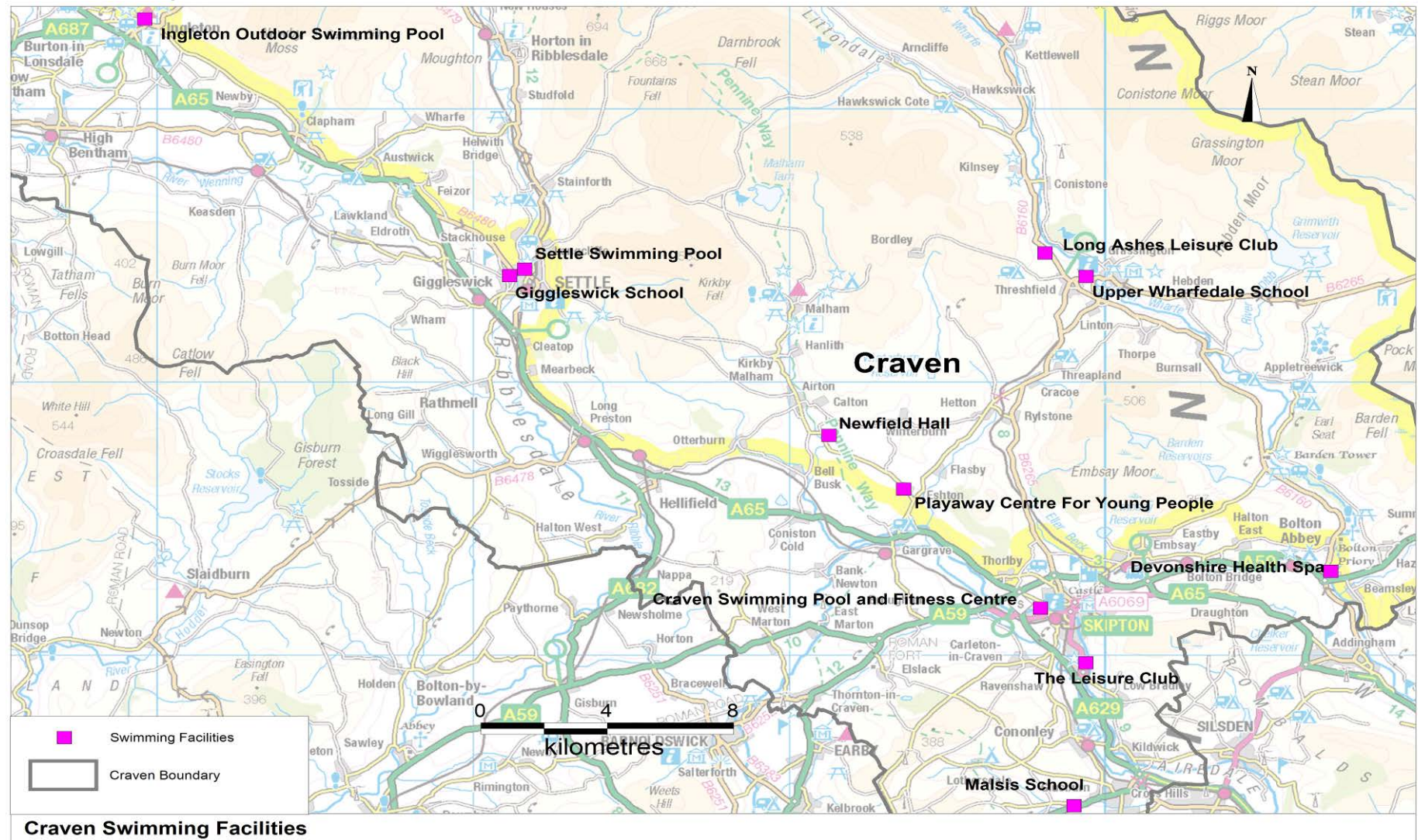
SWIMMING POOLS

SWIMMING POOL SUPPLY IN CRAVEN

- 3.88. Overall there are 7 main pools, 1 learner pool and 4 lidos in Craven; these are shown on Map 3.4.
- 3.89. The supply analysis identifies that Craven has a total of 5 community accessible swimming pools, across 4 sites (FPM September 2015 (Data January 2015), Active Places August 2015). Of these 5 pools, 4 are main pools, and 1 is a learner/teaching/training pool.
- 3.90. 3 sites, offer pay and play community access; Craven Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre managed by CDC has a 6 lane x 25m pool and a small learner pool. Settle Swimming Pool is 20m x 3 lanes and is managed by the Settle Community Trust. Upper Wharfedale School also has a 20m x 3 lane pool, which is managed by the school.
- 3.91. Giggleswick School also has a small pool 18m x 4 lane, but this is not available for community access, except on very rare occasions when it is hired out to a group. The pool has no poolside area and it is not considered safe to allow pay and play use.
- 3.92. There are also pools at the Devonshire Spa and the Long Ashes Leisure Club, but these require membership to use.
- 3.93. Malsis School has a pool, but this is now rarely used.
- 3.94. The lidos are located at The Newfield, the Playaway Centre, Ingleborough Community Centre, and the Leisure Club. These are predominantly seasonal facilities.

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Map 3.4: Swimming Pools in Craven



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3.95. Map 3.4 shows the swimming pools in Craven and their location. The analysis of the overall swimming pool supply in Craven, is as follows:

Table 3.13: Analysis of Swimming Pool Supply in Craven

TOTAL SWIMMING POOLS	8
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE SWIMMING POOLS	4 (2 LOCAL AUTHORITY POOLS)
TOTAL MAIN POOLS	7 (1 LOCAL AUTHORITY POOL)
TOTAL LEARNER POOLS	1 (1 LOCAL AUTHORITY POOL)
NON COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE POOLS	4

3.96. Table 3.13 highlights that half the swimming pools in Craven are available for community use. All CDC pools are available for community use at all times and are programmed accordingly, with a combination of lessons, casual and lane swimming, fun sessions, aqua fitness sessions, and club use. The only learner pool is at the Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre.

3.97. In addition to the CDC pools, Settle Swimming Pool and Upper Wharfedale School is available for community use.

EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

3.98. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on the CDC facility and the two other community accessible pools in the District. These are provided in Appendix 8 (8a-8c), and summarised in Table 3.4 above.

3.99. The Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre was built in 2003. Settle Swimming Pool was built in 1975 and minor refurbishment in 2004. Upper Wharfedale School was built in 1972 and changing rooms refurbished in 2010. Giggleswick School pool was built in 1906 and refurbished in 2002.

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3.100. The quality of the existing swimming pool facilities is therefore variable.

3.101. Although an ageing facility, the Upper Wharfedale School pool is in good condition given its refurbishment six years ago. Settle Pool was refurbished twelve years ago; it is an ageing facility, and is showing this. Thought will need to be given to its further refurbishment/replacement (potentially funded through developer contributions (CIL/S106), given the scale of housing development in the area) in the medium to long term, given that public swimming facilities are typically designed with a life of 30-40 years. The quality of the future swimming offer is important to encourage increased physical activity, given that half of all community swimming is provided through the non-CDC pools. A more modern facility would also be more efficient and economic to operate.

EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

3.102. Swimming pool facilities are based in the more urban areas of Skipton and Settle, and the very rural YDNP.

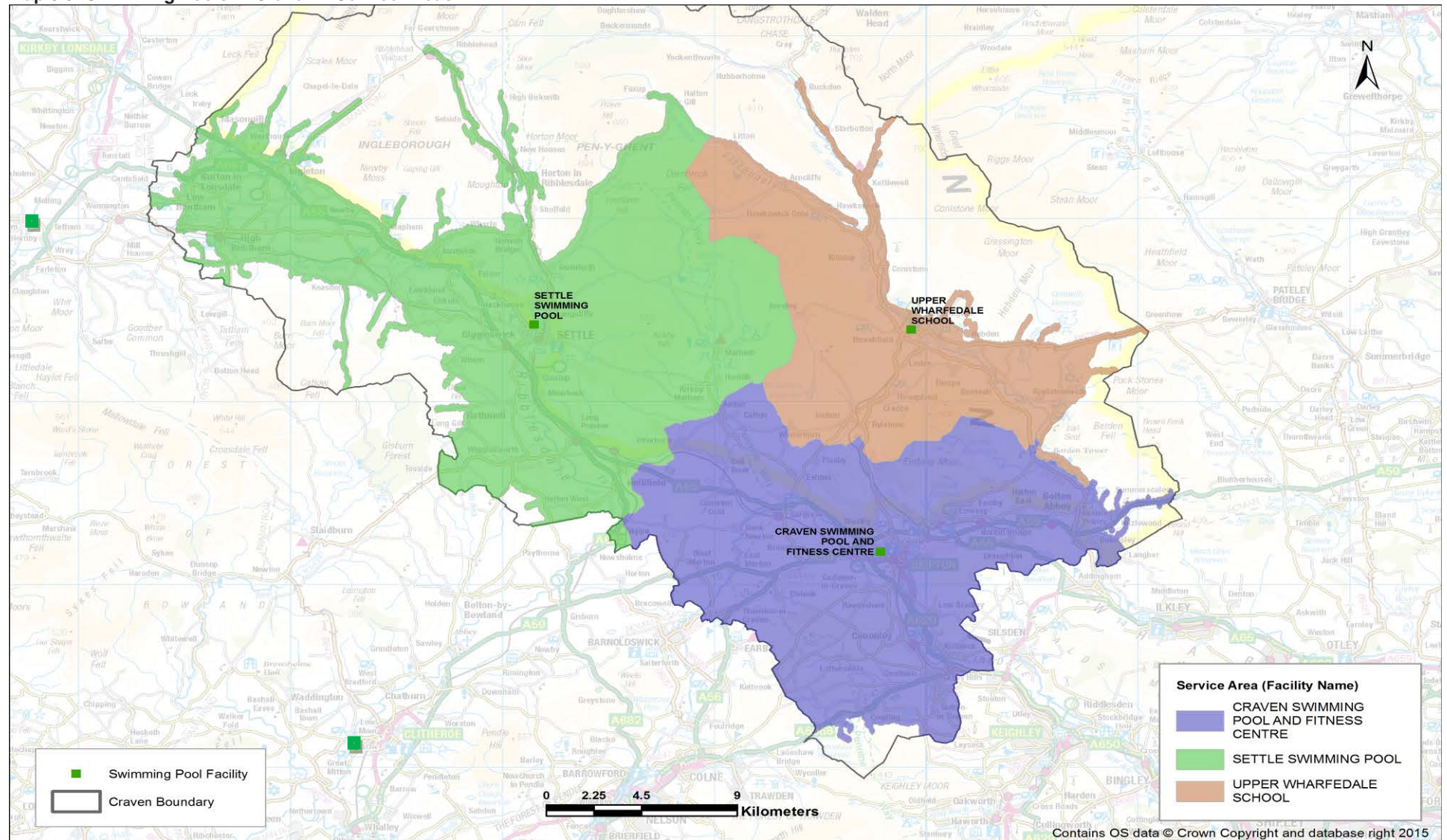
3.103. Map 3.5 below illustrates that the majority of residents are within 20 minutes drive time of a community accessible swimming pool; residents in Skipton have access to a 25m pool, whereas the other two main pools are 20m in length.

3.104. Residents in the north west of the District have very limited access to pool facilities in Ribble Valley or Lancaster. The nearest community accessible pools are between a 10-15 mile drive from Ingleton and 20 mile drive from Settle

3.105. A significant proportion of users travel by car to use the swimming facilities.

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Map 3.5: Swimming Pools in Craven – Service Areas



Swimming Pool facilities service areas in Craven with community access (up to 20 minutes drive time)

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

SPORT ENGLAND'S FACILITIES PLANNING MODEL

- 3.106. Strategic Leisure was provided with the Sport England's Facilities Planning Model National Run (September 2015; data from January 2015 report) for swimming pool provision in Craven. The report sets out an assessment of the current situation regarding swimming pool supply, based on 2015 population (55,574), and provision in the surrounding local authorities of Harrogate, Richmondshire, South Lakeland, Lancaster, Ribble Valley, Pendle, Bradford.. The key findings are summarised below. The full report can be accessed at Appendix 3.

SUPPLY

- 3.107. The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies 5 pools across 4 sites in Craven. This is the same number of pools, though more sites than neighbouring LA areas of Richmondshire (5 pools on 2 sites) and Pendle (5 pools on 3 sites), but fewer than all other neighbouring LA areas apart from Ribble Valley (3 pools on 2 sites).
- 3.108. This supply of swimming pools in Craven provides a total water space of 16 sqm reduces to 9.22 from above note. per 10,000 population, which is higher than national and regional levels (both around 12 sqm.) as well as all other comparator local authority areas, particularly Bradford which has half this level of water space per 10,000 population.
- 3.109. However, in reality there are only 4 community accessible pools as Giggleswick School pool is not available for pay and play community use. This includes the Upper Wharfedale Pool, which really only serves the population of the YDNP.
- 3.110. The population of the YDNP area of Craven is 8,500 so bringing the study area population down to 47,074. The Upper Wharfedale pool at 160m2 should technically service YDNP population (well over 160 sq m per 10,000 population). With this pool and population outside the study area it means that Craven then has just 433.5 sq meters of water space to serve the 47,074 residents. This gives the study area just 9,22 sq m of water space per 10,000.
- 3.111. The boundary of the national park is just a few miles from both Settle and Skipton pools and residents living in the YDNP will use both of these pools, thus putting more demand on accessible pool space.
- 3.112. Where possible to calculate, the impact of removing Giggleswick Pool and Upper Wharfedale Pool from the FPM analysis is shown in brackets in the following paragraphs 3.113- 3.116).
- 3.113. The 5 (3) swimming pools have a capacity of 5,145 (3,847) visits per week in the peak period (vpwpp), based on the current supply of 894 (554) square metres (sqm) of water space, if it is assumed that all pools are full to 100% capacity.

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- 3.114. The existing community accessible pools provide a total of 593.5 (408) sq m of water space, compared with a current demand for 555.3 sq m of water space (based on pools being 70% full, using the Sport England comfort factor. The comfort factor means that the facility is full, but people can still swim; if capacity is over the 70% comfort factor, it is difficult to actually swim in the pool.), an oversupply of 38.21 (or under supply of -134.6) sqm. The oversupply is very small; the under supply is equivalent to just under 2 lanes of a 6 lane x 25m pool.
- 3.115. Whether the situation is a very small over supply, or an under supply, it is important to note that the majority of neighbouring local authorities also have very low levels of pool provision. Therefore, additional demand in Craven is unlikely to be met in neighbouring districts.
- 3.116. Residents in Craven have reasonable access to swimming pools, with the majority of the population being able to access a pool within a 20 minute drive time. This is emphasised by the fact that 82.2% of demand, or 2,313 vpwpp, for swimming is retained in the district.

CURRENT DEMAND

- 3.117. The Facilities Planning Model analysis identifies that the 2015 population (55,574) generates a demand for 3,346 visits per week during peak periods (vpwpp). This equates to 5,553 sq m of water space, based on pools operating at 70% capacity, as paragraph 3.112 above. Clearly there is currently a very small over supply of water space in the District. This also needs to be seen in the context that nationally there is a decline in levels of participation in swimming..
- 3.118. 84.1% (2,812 visits per week in peak periods) of all demand for swimming pool provision is met in the District; this is a low level of satisfied demand compared to regional (90%) and England (91%) averages. 88.94% of all existing use is made by those using a car. 82.2% of all demand for swimming is retained in the District. However, only 52.6% of all available capacity in the existing community accessible provision is used during peak periods. Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre is the only pool operating at near to capacity at 63%; Settle Swimming Pool operates at 42% of its 949 capacity, which is available for 39 hours weekly at peak period. Upper Wharfedale School operates at 37% of its smaller 533 capacity, which is available for only 20 hours weekly at peak period.
- 3.119. 15.9% (533 vpwpp) of demand is unmet by the current provision of community accessible swimming pools; this is higher than the regional (10%), and England average (9%). Areas with the highest unmet demand are in the south between Skipton and Keighley, and around Lower Benthams in the far west of the District. This demand is unmet because some pools are at capacity (4% of the unmet 533 vpwpp), and secondly because some residents are outside the catchment of an existing swimming pool (96.2% of the unmet 913 vpwpp). This latter point reflects the fact that around 16.4% of Craven residents do not own a car (England average is 25%). Despite this 94% of all pool visits are made by car.
- 3.120. Craven imports 392 swimmers (14.5%) per week.
- 3.121. The age of the existing pool stock, particularly Settle Swimming Pool will become an issue into the future, and therefore the quality of the offer will diminish.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

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3.122. A growth in population by 2032 will increase demand for swimming provision, and the level of over-supply will decrease, whilst an under supply will increase. Table 3.14 summarises the analysis described in paragraphs 3.115 – 3.120.

Table 3.14: Summary of 2015 Supply and Demand Analysis

2015 DEMAND FOR POOLS Sq M	2015 SUPPLY OF POOLS Sq M	SURPLUS (+)/ DEFICIENCY (-) OF POOLS	VISTS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) DEMANDED BY CURRENT POPULATION	VISTS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) SATISFIED	VISTS PER WEEK IN THE PEAK PERIOD (VPWPP) UNSATISFIED	DEMAND MET IN THE DISTRICT	DEMAND UNMET IN THE DISTRICT
555.3	593.5 (568)	+38.21 (-134.6) sq m	3,346	2,812	533	84.1%	15.9%

FUTURE DEMAND

3.123. The FPM analysis undertaken does not identify future demand. The population of Craven will increase to 58,000..

3.124. Using the Sport England Facility Calculator (SFC), it is possible to estimate overall future demand for provision of sports halls, swimming pools and indoor bowls rinks, based on this population increase.

3.125. Using the SFC provides a quantitative estimate of future need, but unlike the FPM the analysis does not identify specific locations for future provision. That needs to be informed by the nature and location of future housing development, local geography and accessibility, and critically the location of existing facilities. This is because future demand may have the potential to be addressed through facility extension, or refurbishment, as well as new build.

3.126. Future demand will also need to reflect the current supply and demand analysis. Clearly if there is under-supply of a specific facility type now, the level of undersupply is going to increase by 2032, given population growth and increased levels of participation.

3.127. The SFC for Craven identifies the following future facility demand (Table 3.15), based on a population increase by 2032.

Table 3.15: Future Facility Demand (2032) – CRAVEN

FACILITY TYPE	UNIT	FACILITY	ADDITIONAL VPWPP
SWIMMING POOL	1.17 Lane (62.40sq m)	0.29 of a 4 Lane X 25m Pool	376

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

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- 3.128. Clearly, the small over supply of water space is insufficient to meet future demand or swimming provision, generated by population growth. The identified actual under supply increases; taking the under supply and the future need together, there will be a need for almost 1 4 lane x 25m pool

CONSULTATION

- 3.129. Consultation with relevant National Governing Bodies (NGBs), and local clubs, highlights local factors in relation to supply and demand for swimming pool provision in the future.

Table 3.16: Summary of National Governing Body Consultation – Aquatic Activities

NATIONAL GOVERNING BODY	CURRENT FOCUS/PRIORITIES	FUTURE FOCUS/PRIORITIES
AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION (ASA)	Encouraging and facilitating more people to swim more often. Development of the Talent pathway.	The ASA has not identified the need for additional swimming pool provision in Craven.

CLUB CONSULTATION

- 3.130. Consultation feedback from local swimming clubs identifies the following:

- **Clubs based at Upper Wharfedale School sports facilities are happy with the facilities; they are just grateful and appreciate having sports facilities in the YDNP. However, assistance is needed to help the swimming club address their membership scheme to make access more affordable.**
- **Settle Swimming Pool – the clubs accept the facility for what it is, but there are opportunities for club and pool to work together more.**

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS – SWIMMING POOLS – AMEND AS NECESSARY FROM ABOVE NOTE

- 3.131. From the FPM, which is only one element of the overall assessment of swimming pools in Craven, it is clear that there is a current small over supply of pools in the District.
- 3.132. Based on current and future demand, there is just sufficient swimming pool provision in the District. Current over supply of water space equates to +38.21 sq m, but if the real situation is taken i.e. excluding both Giggleswick and Upper Wharfedale pools from the assessment, there is an under supply of 134.6 sq m); future demand based on population growth equates to 62.40sqm of a 25m pool. In total by 2032, assuming no new pools are opened, and the existing facilities remain open, there will be a need for **an additional 197sqm minimum of a 25m pool; this cannot be met by the existing facility stock. This equates to a 4 lane x 25m pool (200 sq m).**
- 3.133. The current level of satisfied demand is low in Craven, reflecting the fact that 1 of the 3 main pools is virtually operating at recommended capacity.
- 3.134. Current levels of unmet demand are at 15.9% in Craven and equate to 533 vpwpp. This unmet demand is attributed predominantly to existing pools being full (4%), and to people living outside the catchment of an existing pool (96.2%).
- 3.135. 52.6 % of peak available capacity is used; this is considerably lower than the regional and national averages (67% and 65% respectively) as well as being much lower than the more urban Bradford (90%), Pendle (73%) and Lancaster (64%). Swimming pools in Craven are used at around the same level as Harrogate but are busier than those of its more rural neighbouring LA areas of Richmondshire, South Lakeland and Ribbles Valley.
- 3.136. Unmet demand is highest between Skipton and Keighley, and in the Lower Bentham area.
- 3.137. There is a need to consider the age, condition and quality of the existing pools in Craven as the quality of the offer will reduce over time; the need to replace Settle Swimming pool facilities will need to be a medium –long term priority (5-10 years).
- 3.138. The ASA has not highlighted the need to provide better quality facilities in Craven.
- 3.139. Given the major developments of new housing will be in Skipton, Settle and Long Bentham, sufficient provision of good quality and accessible water space for both current and future residents of Craven is necessary. Consideration should also be given to the fact that swimming is the most popular sport in Craven, and that it provides a significant opportunity to increase participation.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH AND FITNESS FACILITIES

SUPPLY OF HEALTH AND FITNESS SUITES IN CRAVEN

3.140. The supply analysis identifies that Craven has a total of 14 fitness suites across 15 sites (Active Places September 2015).

3.141. The analysis of the overall fitness suite supply in Craven is as follows:

Table 3.16: Analysis of Fitness Suite Supply in Craven

TOTAL FITNESS SUITES	17
TOTAL FITNESS STATIONS	393
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS SUITES (ALL WILL REQUIRE SOME FORM OF PAYMENT PRIOR TO USE/MONTHLY DD, MEMBERSHIP ETC)	4
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS STATIONS	109

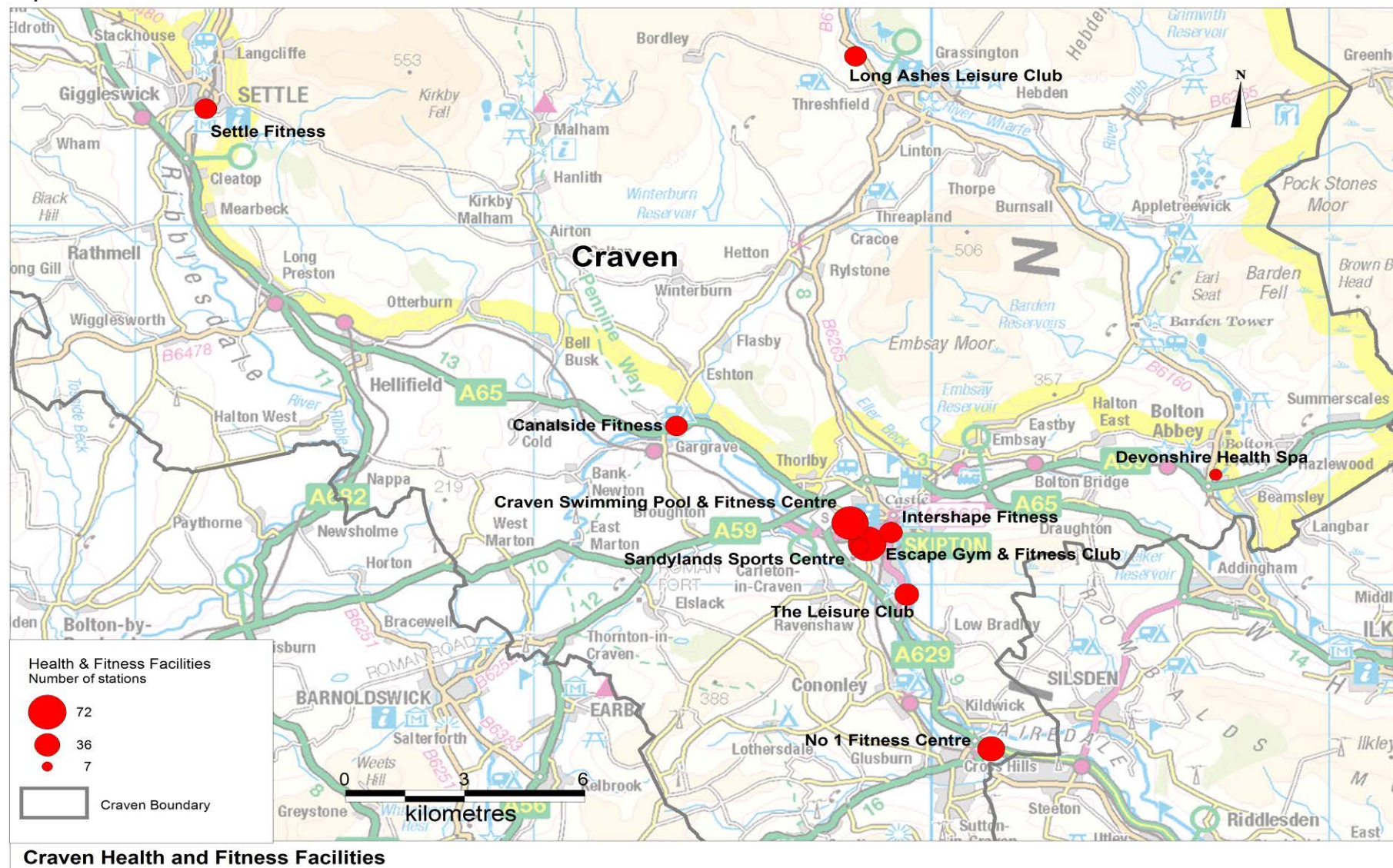
3.142. Table 3.16 highlights the supply of fitness stations in Craven. Only a few facilities operate as pay and play facilities (4 fitness suites, with a total of 109 stations),

3.143. All fitness facilities will require some form of payment/membership before use with the CDC facilities no different to those in the commercial sector. The 4 education facilities are small and provide for school students. Commercial fitness facilities in Craven are not 'top end' provision, but in the bottom to middle of the commercial market; therefore the membership/monthly fees do not present too much of a barrier.

3.144. Map 3.6 shows all the fitness suites in Craven.

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Map 3.6: Health and Fitness Facilities Craven



EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

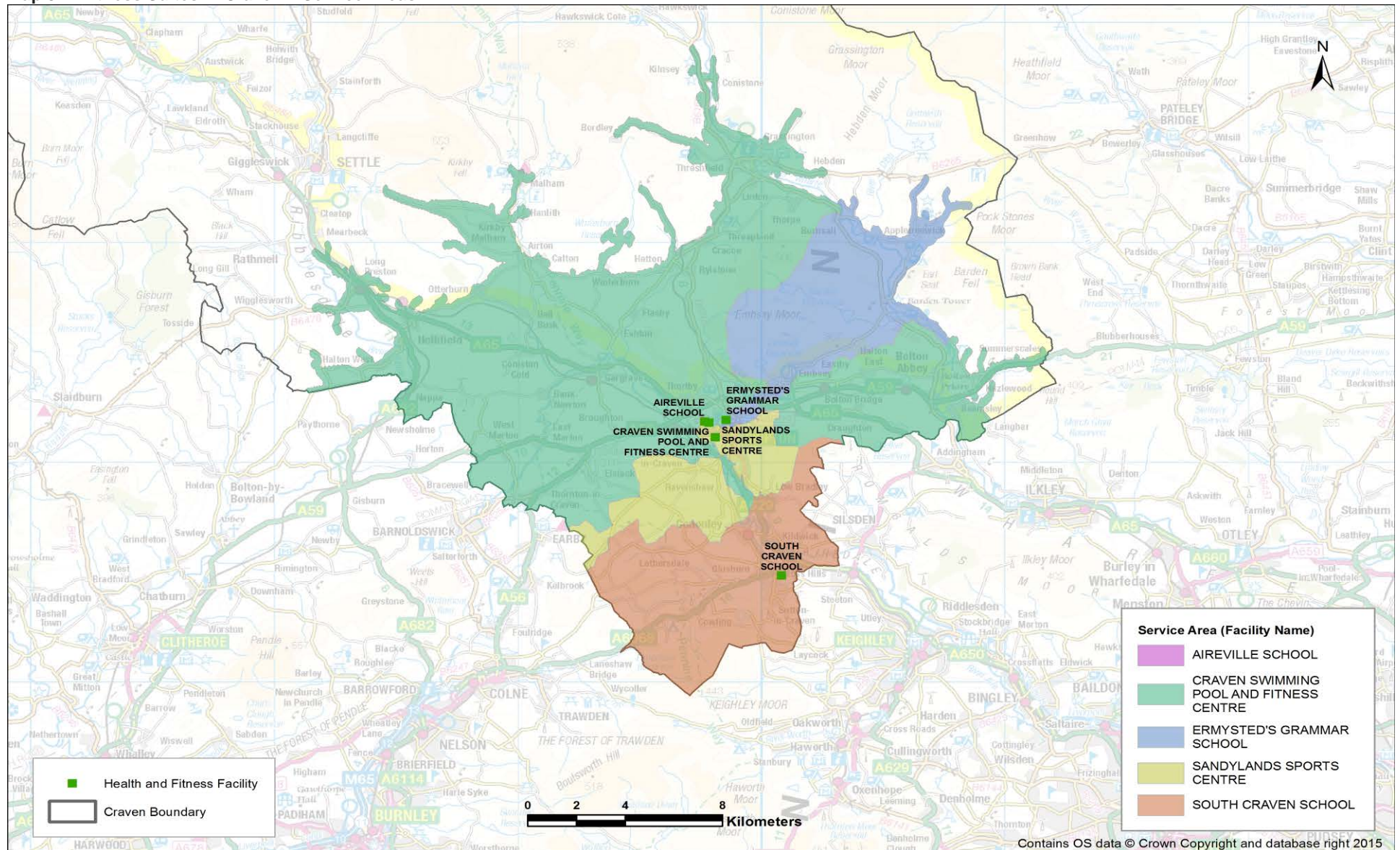
- 3.145. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on the CDC facility and other main sites. These are provided in Appendix 8 (8a-8c), and summarised in Table 3.4.
- 3.146. The majority of the existing fitness suites in Craven were built from 2000 onwards; some have been refurbished in the last 5-10 years.
- 3.147. The quality of the existing facilities is therefore better than that of pools and halls.

EXISTING SUPPLY - ACCESSIBILITY

- 3.148. Geographical distribution of community accessible fitness facilities is focused on the south of the District, in and around Skipton.. Map 4.7 shows the community accessible fitness suites with a 20 minute catchment area, which demonstrates that a significant area of the District is not within the catchment area of these facilities. There is only one facility in Settle, (commercial), and none in the north sub area.
- 3.149. The challenge in Craven is that in a rural area travel distances vary, and although car ownership is high, 16.4% of the community do not have access to private transport.
- 3.150. This is where the local provision of fitness facilities on education sites, becomes even more important, as this type of facility increases the level of local provision available for local people. Maintaining and developing increased community access to education-based sports facilities is key in ensuring locally available access, and facilitating increased participation in sport and physical activity for health benefits. Equally, the provision of a few fitness stations in a village hall/community hall could increase access to provision, particularly in a rural area.
- 3.151. In addition there is potential to locate some fitness provision, for example 6 fitness stations, resistance and cardio-vascular, in some community halls, to improve access in the rural areas. Such an approach would be most sustainable if located in a community/village hall which already has some sports facilities such as a pitch, and/or a bowls green. The fitness facilities would then provide participation opportunities for local people playing in teams, as well as individuals.

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Map 3.7: Fitness Suites in Craven – Service Areas



Health and Fitness facilities service areas in Craven with community access (up to 20 minutes drive time)

SUPPLY AND DEMAND ANALYSIS

- 3.152. Appendices 6 and 7 model the current supply and demand of community accessible fitness stations in more detail; based on current population demand for fitness in Craven (excluding the YDNP) there is an under supply of -14 fitness stations in the District. Based on population projections for 2032, there remains an under supply of provision, but this increases to -32 stations. Craven Swimming Pool and fitness center is considering options of reconfiguring and extending the center to plan for this future demand.
- 3.153. If new facilities are built in the district to replace existing, ageing facilities, there is potential to increase the current number of community accessible fitness stations provided. This would help to address future demand, generated by population growth and increased participation.

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS – FITNESS SUITES

- 3.154. There is a very good supply of fitness facilities across Craven in and around the market towns. There is limited provision in the rural areas, however, as shown in Map 3.7, accessibility is satisfactory.
- 3.155. Current supply of fitness suites is predominantly through the public and commercial sectors (low to middle end of the market); limited facilities are located on education sites.
- 3.156. The quality of fitness provision is better than that of pools and sports halls, because the facilities are newer.
- 3.157. Overall there is sufficient provision of fitness stations to meet current and future demand given that there is more actual provision than demand, assuming that some individuals use facilities where membership is required.

SQUASH

SUPPLY OF SQUASH FACILITIES IN CRAVEN

- 3.158. There are 8 squash courts in Craven, located across 3 sites. Only 2 courts are glass back.
- 3.159. Existing squash courts are managed as follows: Giggleswick School (2 courts), Sandylands Sports centre (4 courts, 2 glass-backs), and the Leisure club (2 courts). Of the 8 courts available, 6 are community accessible, but the Leisure Club site requires membership.
- 3.160. No response to consultation was received by from England Squash and Racketball, or local squash clubs.
- 3.161. No need for additional squash courts has been identified in the area, assuming the existing level of supply is retained. .

OTHER SPORTS FACILITY NEEDS IDENTIFIED THROUGH CONSULTATION

SKIPTON LAWN TENNIS CLUB

- 3.162. In 2007 Skipton Lawn Tennis Club folded with just 3 members. The club courts and clubhouse based at Sandylands were gifted to the Coulthurst Craven Sports Centre (AKA Sandylands Sports Centre). CDC then worked to set up the Skipton Tennis Centre and re-established the club in 2008. The qualified coach secured a long term lease on the club facilities and a LTA loan to resurface 3 of the courts.
- 3.163. The Club has 12 teams, and over 200 players in a coaching programme and works with nearly 30 schools across Craven. The club also supports many healthy lifestyle programmes and many local businesses and organisations.
- 3.164. The Club currently has 3 floodlit courts and a clubhouse.
- 3.165. The Tennis Club and coach now wish to further develop the site as follows, over the next 5 years
- **2 extra courts making us a 5 court club - This will help us grow our current programme and meet the needs of the community, we are currently 120 players over subscribed for court space (2015)**
 - **3 improved LED floodlit courts - This will reduce our running costs and our footprint on the environment**
 - **New Fencing**

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- **Improved changing facilities to provide shower facilities.**
- **Indoor Courts (long term goal) - The longer term goal is to provide 3 indoor courts for the residents of Craven.**

3.166. There is opportunity to work with Skipton Table Tennis Club to have a Table Tennis room added to indoor tennis courts; an alternative option would be to develop one court as multi-purpose space, based on wider sporting need. This would be likely to drive more revenue than a single tennis court.

BOWLS

3.167. There are 15 Bowling Crown Green Bowls clubs/ facilities across the Craven District (2 inside YDNP). Most have their own pavilion / clubhouse. Due to the predicted increase in number of older people, CDC should seek to protect and enhance bowling provision to ensure that this resource is supported to meet the changing demographics.

3.168. Currently, the population of 47,074 in Craven need 4.18 indoor bowls rinks, providing for 651 vpwpp. By 2032, the Craven population will demand 4.73 indoor rinks, which equates to 0.79 of a 6 rink centre. Demand will be for an additional 86 visits vpwpp.

SKIPTON CYCLING CLUB

3.169. Cycling: despite high levels of adult cycle participation (4500 adults) there is very limited cycling facility provision in Craven. There are no thriving junior cycle clubs due to lack of accessible, suitable and safe venue. Skipton Cycle Club has expressed a need/demand for a closed road cycle circuit in Skipton to provide a viable venue for its junior programme as well as Get back in the Saddle adult programme. Craven Energy Tri Club also has a junior section and they share this need/demand. Skipton Athletics Club's junior section is currently homeless and would also use such a venue to host their club training.

3.170. The Club needs a closed circuit cycle track (1km loop). British Cycling would support any development with technical guidance etc but not funding, as it would not fit with their national priorities for the location of closed road circuits. The location proposed at Sandylands is unlikely to take a full 1.5km track but possibly a 1km, if a track was to be pursued. Although it would not meet BC requirements in terms of length they would like to see any development in line with other technical guidance in terms of width, gradient, run offs etc. They would see a track of this sort as good for beginners, go- ride programme training and local races, and as a safe place to introduce people to cycling.

ATHLETICS CLUBS

3.171. The following feedback was received to the consultation:

CLUB	FACILITIES USED	FEEDBACK
SETTLE HARRIERS JUNIORS	Giggleswick School Running, biking tracks and sports pitches 1- 4 hours per week	80 under 18's, 120 adult members; membership increasing, have a waiting list Most members from Settle, Ingleton and Bentham areas Rate the facilities and services as adequate to fairly good. In the future looking for winter indoor training space, need support for volunteer recruitment for coaches etc in order to reduce waiting list.
SKIPTON ATHLETICS CLUB	Craven Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre as a meeting point for runs Tues & Thurs	Meet outside the Craven Swimming Pool & Fitness Centre twice a week (Tuesday and Thursday evenings) and head out in groups to jog/run a choice of routes around the local area up to approximately 7-9 miles. We also run interval sessions on Tuesdays; in summer use the track adjacent to the cricket field and in winter either train in Aireville Park or in local streets. 115 adult members and no junior members, (other than family members). This has remained fairly consistent over the last 3 years. Looking to the next 3 years the membership is expected to increase due to a number of factors: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. In the process of setting up a Junior section and would anticipate this to increase membership numbers2. Being more pro-active in promoting the club3. Increased participation in local events such as Harrogate District Summer Race League and West Yorkshire Winter League4. Supporting events such as Skipton parkrun and the recently held 'Celebration of Aireville Park'

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CLUB	FACILITIES USED	FEEDBACK
		<p>Skipton Athletics Club has been established for over 30 years catering for all abilities, but in recent years, has not had an active junior section. The club is currently investing in getting more qualified athletics coaches and running leaders, with a vision of offering more improved coaching to both senior and junior athletes alike. A facility which allows us to effectively deliver coaching in support of this vision would be welcome; the club has recently been in talks with Sandylands and the Tennis Centre around using their facilities for junior coaching</p> <p>The cycling club needs a tarmac track.</p> <p>This would be a great facility for the running club too especially as the running track facilities elsewhere are too far away and the facilities at Sandylands are better in the summer than the winter.</p>

3.172. Settle and Skipton Athletics Clubs, Triathlon Club and Fencing Club indicate that they need either more access to facilities and/or alternative venues.

4. APPLYING THE ANALYSIS

CONSULTATION WITH NEIGHBOURING LOCAL AUTHORITIES

- 4.1. In determining the nature, level and location of sports facility provision required for the future in Craven, it is also important to be aware of how neighbouring local authorities are planning for the future. Given that communities use sports facilities in areas other than where they live, the development of new or improved provision can impact significantly on both participation levels and capacity cross-boundary.
- 4.2. The issue for Craven residents, however is that neighbouring local authorities actually have relatively low levels of sports hall and swimming pool provision.
- 4.3. Table 4.1 summarises the consultation undertaken with neighbouring local authorities to inform this Strategy.

Table 4.1: Neighbouring Local Authority Swimming Pool Developments

LOCAL AUTHORITY	FACILITY DEVELOPMENTS
RIBBLE VALLEY BC	No new provision likely, although the Ribblesdale Pool requires significant investment. The all weather pitch at Roefield may be refurbished.
BRADFORD MDC	There are plans to invest £41m to build four new swimming and sports facilities, and to close four existing facilities. The closest facility to Craven, which will eventually close, is Bingley Pool. Oakbank School, Keighley will be re-developed; this is one of four schools to be re-developed, but is the closest one to Craven.
PENDLE BC	No response received
RICHMONDSHIRE DC	Local Plan Review identified that the District has sufficient provision. New leisure centre opened in partnership with Catterick Garrison 4 years ago.
HARROGATE BC	No response received
STH LAKELAND DC	No response received
LANCASTER Cc	No response received

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- 4.4. Consultation with the neighbouring local authorities does not identify any development proposals, other than the new pools/school facilities in Bradford, which are likely to have a limited impact on provision in Craven.

KEY ISSUES AND OPTIONS

- 4.5. Based on the local context and the supply and demand analysis, there is potentially a need to consider additional provision of swimming pools in the District, plus a need to address identified demands for community accessible health and fitness provision. There is also a need to replace some existing sports and leisure facilities in Craven in the medium to long term (3-10 years). There are a number of reasons for this:
- **The age, condition and poor quality of some facilities – particularly Settle swimming pools and Sandylands sports halls**
 - **The need to significantly increase participation in physical activity for community health benefits**
 - **The need to invest in active environments, where physical activity is the norm**
 - **The vision of providing good quality community sport and leisure facilities for all Craven communities**
 - **The need to improve accessibility in rural areas**
 - **The focus on the 3 sub areas in terms of community provision and accessibility**
 - **Long term population growth in Craven, which will increase demand for community facilities, including sport and leisure provision, particularly in the market towns where the majority of new homes will be built**
 - **The potential future need for additional swimming pool space.**
- 4.6. Housing development is one of the principal justifications for additional community sports facilities because additional residents increase demand for sports facilities. The population of Craven is set to grow by 2032, and there will be a need to ensure good quality community sport and leisure facilities are available to meet existing and future demand.
- 4.7. A further driver for considering investment/replacement in terms of sports facilities is accessibility; accessibility is related both to geographic location and programming. If particular activities are not provided, or are programmed at times which are unsuitable for participants, they are unlikely to take part.

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4.8. The way in which a sport and recreation facility is managed often determines the level and type of community use allowed/encouraged. For example, local authority managed sport and recreation facilities are more likely to encourage use by disadvantaged groups than those managed by commercially sector operators and are, thus, more accessible.

4.9. Retaining and improving the quality of provision is particularly important in given that 32.4% of Craven residents currently take part in sport and physical activity at least once a week, on a regular basis.

(source: APS 9, 2014/15)

4.10. Priority is placed on reducing health inequalities and increasing participation in physical activity in Craven; the provision of good quality, local community facilities, accessible and affordable to meet identified need, is key to facilitating participation growth.

4.11. Based on the quality audits and assessments, age and condition, the priorities for future investment in facility provision are:

- **Swimming Pools – due to age (by 2032) – Settle Pool medium to long term (5-10years)**
- **Sports Halls – due to age (by 2032) – Sandylands Sports Centre medium term (3-5years)**
- **Facilities on Education sites due to age – Skipton Academy medium to long term (5-10years)**

4.12. Key issues informing future provision include:

Table 4.2: Key issues informing future provision

	KEY ISSUE	EVIDENCE
1	Population growth of 4.75k by 2032. The number of people in older age groups (50-74yrs) will increase with the number in younger age groups continuing to fall.	Local Plan, NY Health & Well Being Strategy
2	Rural district, sparsely populated in areas. Three market towns of Bentham, Settle and Skipton are key service centres. Majority of population lives in these three towns. Yorkshire Dales National Park covers much of the District.	Local Plan
3	Access to services difficult. Many people need a car out of necessity.	Local Plan

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	KEY ISSUE	EVIDENCE
	Net out-commuting from the District particularly in the North and South for work and education. High car ownership at 74.6%.	
4	<p>Community buildings important as it is difficult to access services. Local plan aims to promote continuation and improvement of facilities including sports and community buildings.</p> <p>Existing buildings to be safeguarded and full justification needed for any development, which would result in loss of a community asset.</p> <p>Development of new and improved community buildings encouraged but need to be well located, accessible, meet local needs and consider options for co-location.</p>	Local Plan Report section 2.23, 2.24, 2.25
5	<p>Health and Well Being challenges: ageing population, Asthma, CVD, Stroke, Cancer, social isolation, 2 x LSOA in Skipton amongst the most deprived in England, less than national average make an appointment for health checks.</p> <p>Lower levels of childhood obesity (14%) than national average; adult obesity is at 66%, higher than the national average.</p>	NY Health & Well Being Strategy JSNA
6	<p>Children and young People are concerned about rural isolation, would like more local amenities, better transport links.</p> <p>Like to be able to access organised sport and leisure facilities.</p>	NY Children's and Young People Plan
7	Three year downward trend in participation levels for both once a week (now 32.4%) and 3 x 30 levels. Participation levels are below the regional and national averages.	SE APS 9
8	Latent demand for those who would like to do more sport has risen to 50%.	SE APS 9
9	<p>Participation in organised sport such as club membership and competition has risen.</p> <p>Recent downward trend in numbers participating, and in those taking part in coaching and tuition.</p>	SE APS 9

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	KEY ISSUE	EVIDENCE
10	Satisfaction with local sports provision is rated as very/fairly satisfied.	SE APS 9
11	Sports which appeal to the most dominant market segments are: keep fit/gym, swimming, football, bowls, cycling, running/athletics, angling, golf.	SE market segmentation
12	<p>There is a dominance of facilities in the south sub area of the District, the most heavily populated area of the District. Indoor facilities in Settle and Wharfedale provide access for the population who live in the mid and north sub areas. Overall sports facilities are accessible to the majority of the population.</p> <p>The District Council is directly responsible for the management and operation of only one facility – Craven Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre (Skipton). Other facilities are managed and operated by Community Trusts and the education sector. There are commercial operators in the health and fitness market.</p> <p>Consideration needs to be given to the impact of any loss of a facility, changes to community access at facilities which are not managed by the District Council, and how such factors might reduce opportunities for access to sport and physical activity in the District.</p> <p>How can the District Council influence, support, work in partnership with other providers to ensure access to sports provision across the District?</p>	Local Plan Active Places Consultation
13	<p>Settle Pool operated by Community Trust – in need of investment to meet up to date design, operation guidance.</p> <p>Financial position weak, in part due to reduction of £30K grant by CDC.</p> <p>Full programme of public swimming, lessons, clubs, disability swimming, etc.</p> <p>Should the pool no longer be viable or cease to trade, loss of the pool would have a significant impact on people's ability to participate in swimming. Minimum of 30-40 min drive to next nearest pool.</p>	Consultation Active Places FPM

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	KEY ISSUE	EVIDENCE
14	<p>Sandylands - Quality of indoor changing/ sports hall complex average. Outdated and ageing facility, compared with newer developments on the site 3G pitch, tennis club.</p> <p>Craven Swimming Pool and Fitness Centre – very good quality, well maintained, modern up to date facility; very heavily used; certain facilities at capacity eg studio, fitness suite.</p>	Quality audits
15	<p><i>Is the facility mix and number of facilities appropriate?</i> - Consultation outcomes begs the question 'is there a need for additional sports hall provision? Possibly as a partnership venture between education and local authority in Skipton?</p> <p><i>Does Settle need a Sportshall - dual use facility adjacent to Settle Pool/Settle College? Or are there opportunities to widen access at Giggleswick School? i.e. increase hours of use</i> - There is capacity at Upper Wharfedale School, and at South Craven School.</p>	Consultation Active Places FPM
16	<p>15 halls on 9 sites; 11 courts per 1000 population – higher level of supply than national (5) and regional (4) average.</p> <p>All halls on education sites, except 2. Therefore limited access for daytime use.</p>	<p>Sport England Halls FPM September 15</p> <p>Sports Facility Calculator</p>
17	<p>Only 3 pools are community accessible</p> <p>Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre operates at 63% capacity; overall all the pools operate at 53% of capacity.</p> <p>Settle Pool is operated by a Trust and may not be sustainable. If this pool were to close, there would be a current and future under supply of water space against demand.</p>	<p>Sport England Pools FPM September 15</p> <p>Sports Facility Calculator</p>

4.13. Based on the analysis, consultation and identified key issues, the main facility priorities to address are:

1. **South Sub Area** - What should future provision look like in Skipton and is there a need for a new sports hall?
2. **South Sub Area** - is there a need to retain the existing sports hall and pool at Malsis School?



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3. **South Sub Area** – is there a need for the proposed dome at South Craven School to create additional indoor courts?
4. **Mid Sub Area** – Given the need for a pool in Settle, what are the options for Settle Swimming Pool?
5. **North Sub Area** - Is there a need for additional facility provision in the north/north west of the District, given the population growth planned around Bentham, and the fact that there is limited provision in the area?

SOUTH SUB AREA

- 4.14. The issue of the need for a new sports hall in Skipton was examined in the 2014 NAA report. This report highlights the fact that the need for additional sports hall facilities is predominantly driven by education, because two institutions in particular lack the required facilities to deliver their curriculum. The provision of additional sports hall facilities in Skipton would impact on current educational use of Sandylands Sports centre.
- 4.15. This Strategy has highlighted that existing sports halls are not all used to capacity, although at peak periods Sandylands Sports Centre is operating at 80%, and Cedar House School at 73% (this facility has very limited opening hours for the community).
- 4.16. South Craven School is operating at only 56% of capacity, which suggests there is opportunity to increase usage. When the Malsis School sports hall was open (built in 1965) it operated at only 20% of its available capacity
- 4.17. The 2014 naa report does not recommend the development of a new sports hall in Skipton; whilst a replacement sports hall would improve the quality of provision, the existing community usage levels do not justify a new facility. Future demand for sports hall facilities can be accommodated within the existing over supply of facilities (14 courts).
- 4.18. The opportunity to increase sports hall capacity at Sandylands Sports Centre could be achieved both by moving football outdoors (if the all weather pitch is re-surfaced), and through the development of a multi-purpose space, in partnership with the Skipton Lawn Tennis Club. This approach could realise improved tennis facilities, new space for table tennis and the development of multi-purpose hall space, which could be used by schools and the community. School use during the day could release some sports hall space for community use.
- 4.19. Equally, the development of multi-purpose hall space at Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre, as well as, or instead of, development at Sandylands, would provide functional revenue generating space, which could be used by a wide section of the population.
- 4.20. Based on the approach of developing some new multi-purpose space in Skipton, and the fact that there is already a surplus of sports halls and swimming pools (small surplus, but this is calculated excluding Malsis Pool) in the District, there is no need to retain the sports hall and pool at Malsis School. There is also a new school facility to be developed in Keighley, which could be accessible to Craven residents.
- 4.21. However, this is in the context of supporting investment in South Craven School to improve the tennis courts and outdoor pitches (floodlighting). Investing in a dome is not, however necessary, unless this proves to be the one opportunity to deliver indoor tennis in the District. South Craven School has the largest number of badminton courts on anyone site in the District, but the facilities are not used to capacity. The aim should be to increase community access on this site by extending accessibility, and investing in improving and developing existing facilities. Better use of the capacity at this site for e.g. club use, could also help to release some pay and play access in other sports halls in the south sub area, e.g. Sandylands Sports Centre.

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MID SUB AREA

- 4.22. In the mid sub area the main issue is the future of Settle Pool. The pool is now 40 years old and nearing the end of its original intended lifespan. Should it be retained/replaced, or closed?. Closure would leave the district with a significant deficiency of water space with very limited accessibility to other community water space for both the mid and north Craven Sub areas. The current vision of the pool owners and management is to retain the pool and try and sustain it over the short to medium term. The assessment highlights the need to replace the facility in the medium to long term (5-10+ years). The [Sport England Affordable Community Swimming pools](https://www.sportengland.org/media/42751/Affordable-Community-Swimming-Pools-R003-2012.pdf) model demonstrates it is entirely realistic for a replacement pool to be fully sustainable. <https://www.sportengland.org/media/42751/Affordable-Community-Swimming-Pools-R003-2012.pdf>. Replacement of the existing facility is the most likely option, as a modern pool would be more efficient and effective to operate, at less cost; if the existing facility is replaced, opportunity should be taken to develop a larger pool, to meet both current and future need in the District.
- 4.23. Clearly the existing pool, whilst ageing, provides an important facility for the middle of the District. There is a need for investment to improve the facility quality, and an opportunity to invest in e.g. fitness provision to increase revenue. If this pool were to close there would be a significant current and future under supply of water space in the District, so it is important that the Trust is supported to manage, and develop, the pool. This is critical to ensure its current viability and consider its future sustainability.
- 4.24. A partnership approach (the Trust, NYCC and Public Health, CDC, North Yorkshire Sports Partnership, and the local community) is important moving forward, to develop and better manage the facility, increase usage, and drive up revenue, to sustain its current operation.
- 4.25. Every opportunity should also be taken to increase access to facilities at Giggleswick School, as capacity is not currently used.

NORTH SUB AREA

- 4.26. There will be population growth in and around Bentham to 2032. The only existing facility in this area is Cedar House School; the sports hall here is operating at 73%. Increased capacity could be achieved if additional opening hours could be secured.
- 4.27. The level of population growth will not justify the provision of another sports hall, but there is potential to consider the development of multi-purpose hall space: such as access to the new Bentham Primary School hall. Equally, access to all available community hall space should be maximised, to facilitate participation.

HEALTH AND FITNESS

- 4.28. There is a significant amount of fitness provision in Craven, with the majority of facilities being provided by the public/commercial sector.

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- 4.29. Overall access is generally good to fitness facilities across Craven; however, there is a lack of community accessible provision outside the South sub area. The commercial fitness facilities in Craven are not 'top end' and therefore are more likely to be affordable; this means that commercial facilities are likely to be accessed by the local community. On this basis, although the assessment identifies an apparent under supply of provision both now and into the future, the reality is that there is sufficient fitness provision across all sectors to meet identified demand.
- 4.30. This does not preclude the provision of additional community accessible fitness stations eg at Settle Pool, as this would further improve accessibility, and reduce the need to travel.

OTHER FACILITIES

- 4.31. Other future facility provision, linked particularly to the population growth and housing development, is the development of new and improved walking, jogging and cycling routes, to encourage active travel, and provide an environment in which physical activity can be easily integrated into daily life.
- 4.32. Need has also been identified for:
- **Improved tennis facilities – Sandylands sports centre**
 - **A closed circuit cycling track – Sandylands Sports centre could be a potential location**
 - **Retention of existing, and potentially development of additional bowls facilities as population ages**

5. DELIVERING THE STRATEGY

INTRODUCTION

- 5.1. Overall, Craven has a good range of existing sport and leisure facilities across the area; however, some are now ageing, and will require investment and/or replacement. This is particularly true of education-based sports hall and swimming pool facilities. In Craven there is sufficient swimming pool provision to meet current and future demand. There is also sufficient sports hall provision to meet both current and future demand.
- 5.2. Whilst there are some facilities on education sites, which are not available for community use, these are in the minority. Proposals for new schools should incorporate formal community use arrangements for use of sports facilities.
- 5.3. Craven's population will grow over the next few years, particularly in and around the main urban areas, so there is a need to ensure sufficient provision of accessible, quality and affordable facilities to meet local need.
- 5.4. There is a range of facility providers in Craven, and it is important that CDC continues to work with these in partnership to develop and deliver facility provision, given its enabling and facilitating role.

VISION

- 5.5. The Vision for future provision of sport and leisure facilities in Craven is:

To encourage more people to be more active, more often, by facilitating provision of, and access to, a range of quality, accessible and sustainable facilities

- 5.6. CDC wishes to see accessible community sport and leisure facilities for swimming, fitness and sports hall sports/activities available for all residents. This includes both formal and informal spaces in which to play sport and be physically active.

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AIMS

5.7. The aim of providing sufficient high quality, fit for purpose and accessible provision is to:

- **Increase the regular amount of physical activity undertaken by individuals**
- **Develop additional facility provision where need is evidenced**
- **Create active environments where the choice to become physical active is an integral part of everyday life**
- **Encourage new participants to start taking part in physical activity**
- **Facilitate the further development of healthier lifestyles across Craven's communities**
- **Contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Craven**
- **Support and provide opportunities for local sports clubs and community groups**

5.8. The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Craven, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Craven, and help people to live and age better.

5.9. Sustainability of facility provision is key to maintaining these opportunities; CDC needs to plan now for the investment requirements of its existing facilities, and work in partnership with other providers and stakeholders to address the other priorities identified through this Strategy.

PRINCIPLES FOR FUTURE PROVISION

5.10. Analysis of existing provision also identifies the principles that should underpin all future sport and leisure facility development in Craven. These are to:

- **Ensure residents in all sub areas of Craven have good quality, local, accessible and affordable facilities, with the minimum provision being a 4 court sports hall, a 25m pool, and a fitness suite**
- **Replace ageing facilities where new provision is needed; all new provision should be designed and developed based on Sport England and NGB guidance, and be fully inclusive**

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- Rationalise existing provision where new fit for purpose facilities can replace/improve existing buildings
- Invest in existing provision to maintain and improve quality where economically viable or replace where refurbishment is not viable
- Development of Craven Swimming pool and Fitness Centre dryside provision to reconfigure and extend the centre to make best use of space and growing market
- Invest strategically to ensure economic viability and sustainability of provision
- Where possible, provide facilities (formal and informal) closer to where people live; access to informal provision is critical in the rural areas
- Aim to ensure that more facilities on education sites provide opportunities (on a formal basis) for community access

SUMMARY OF NEEDS, PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES

5.11. The assessment and analysis undertaken to develop this Strategy identifies a need for some additional provision, across a range of facility types, as well as more generic needs in terms of improvement to the quality of existing facilities, and the accessibility and operational management of provision.

5.12. The facility needs have been identified as a result of the qualitative, quantitative and accessibility analysis undertaken.

5.13. These are summarised below, by facility type.

Table 5.1: Summary of Facility Needs in Craven

FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
SPORTS HALLS	Multi-purpose space in Skipton such as extended space at Craven Swimming pool and Fitness Centre Replacement of ageing sports hall at Sandylands and on education sites
SWIMMING POOLS	Improved facilities at Settle Pool Additional water space, given scale of population growth, and current under supply; Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre is operating at 63%. The equivalent of an additional 4 lane x 25m pool will be required by 2032.

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FACILITY TYPE	FACILITY NEEDS/PRIORITIES
OTHER FACILITIES	Improved tennis courts Closed circuit cycling track Retention and potentially development of bowls facilities
INFORMAL FACILITIES	Cycling and walking routes; safe cycling routes

PRIORITY INVESTMENT NEEDS

5.14. The facilities that have been identified as being in need of investment are:

Table 5.2: Priority Facility Investment Needs

TOWN	FACILITIES REQUIRING REPLACEMENT (DUE TO AGE/CONDITION)	NEED FOR ADDITIONAL PROVISION - FACILITY TYPE	
		SPORTS HALLS (BADMINTON COURTS)	SWIMMING POOLS
NORTH SUB AREA		Multi-purpose space, indoor courts	
MID SUB AREA	Settle Swimming pool (medium to long term)	Increased capacity for community use at Giggleswick School	Additional pool provision on the Settle Pool site – likely to be a new facility given age and design of existing facility. The equivalent of a new 4 lane x 25m pool is needed by 2032, in addition to the existing water space in the District.
SOUTH SUB AREA	Sandylands Sports Centre (medium – term) Skipton Academy	Multi-purpose space at Sandylands Sports Centre and/or Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre	

5.15. The exact scale of provision in each town, and the options to consider in determining this are set out in detail in Section 5.

OTHER PRIORITIES AND NEEDS

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

5.16. It is clear from the strategy analysis that there is a need for capital investment in Craven's existing facility network, or replacement of this, to address both current and future needs. Whilst some of this investment relates to additional facility provision, there is also a need for medium – long-term investment in existing ageing stock; increased participation is more likely to be achieved if the environment in which people take part is fit for purpose. The current planning policy SRC2 and developer contributions can assist with this along with potential use of New Homes Bonus funds and the future adoption of the Council of a Community Infrastructure Levy. External funding will be required from Sport England Governing Bodies and NYCC for Education sites.

5.17. It is also clear that delivery of the levels of investment required will only result from a local partnership approach. The development of improved sports facilities, and physical activity environments, will facilitate increased participation, which in turn will benefit individual and community health. The challenge is that the greatest health benefit will be gained by encouraging the inactive, to become active.

5.18. In relation to getting more people active, it is important to highlight the following issues:

- **Much of the existing facility portfolio is ageing and of poor quality**
- **Increasing population will put additional demands on the capacity of existing facilities**
- **Increasing participation will increase demand on existing facilities**
- **Whilst there is no current or future need for additional facilities, there is a need to:**
 - **replace ageing facilities**
 - **develop multi-purpose, sustainable hall space**
 - **optimise the capacity for community use of sports facilities on education sites**

5.19. These issues all highlight the need for investment, and some additional provision. Whilst some of this could be met through extending the operational hours of existing school sports halls (and generating the schools additional income), there remains a need for CDC to consider investment in additional multi-sport hall space. This could be funded through developer contributions, New Homes bonus or Community Infrastructure Levy if pursued by the Council.

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LOCAL PARTNERSHIP WORKING

- 5.20. In order to deliver the identified Strategy needs, and the key outcome of increased participation to address health inequalities, there is a need to further develop and deliver through partnership working.
- 5.21. More joined-up partnerships on the ground, with shared, and agreed local priorities will address the health, participation and investment issues in Craven much more successfully than organisations working on their own.

FACILITY PROVISION BASED ON SUB AREAS

- 5.22. Development of facility provision based on sub areas, which includes both formal and informal sports facilities is an opportunity in Craven. Given the rural nature of the district, it is not economically viable to provide a sports hall or swimming pool in every community. It is inevitable that there will be fewer specialist facilities in an area, than those which are multi-purpose.
- 5.23. It is therefore a priority to invest, not just in the formal sports facilities to provide opportunities for participation, but in the village halls and community centres around the district, to enable them to provide a wider activity offering at a very local level. Investment may be needed in resources, people, and programming, as well as in the facilities themselves.
- 5.24. This model of facility provision is based on a 'hub and spoke' approach. Formal sports facilities, located in the market towns (areas of highest population) form the 'hubs' at the centre of the participation model; these are then linked to, and complemented by school halls, which are open for community access (preferably with secured community use agreements), and community halls where informal activities are offered.

OVERVIEW

- 5.25. Although Craven's market towns have good sports facilities there are some ageing facilities, which will require replacement in the medium to long term. These are the Sandylands Sports Centre hall, Settle Pool and Skipton Academy.
- 5.26. The anticipated population growth in Craven to 2032 needs to be appropriately catered for in terms of demand for sports facilities – both formal facilities and informal, multi-purpose spaces.
- 5.27. The provision of a network of high quality and accessible facilities will contribute to the overall priority for healthier lifestyles in Craven, across all age groups. Facilitating opportunities to be more physically active, more often is also important, to contribute to a reduction in health inequalities across Craven, and help people to live and age better, because they are more active.
- 5.28. In order to realise the above Vision and Aims for sport and leisure facility provision in Craven there are a number of key priorities that need to be addressed, and implemented. These are set out below in the Action Plan, based on the recommendations for future provision.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1)

The need to replace ageing facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately and investment is required to achieve this, including the retention and increase of water space in Settle £5m and new or fully refurbished sports hall at Sandylands Sports Centre (£1.2m).

RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2)

CDC identifies the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs circa £7.5 – £8.7million, and seeks to secure S106 contributions and adoption of CIL to secure investment for the identified needs

RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3)

CDC adopts the suggested sub area approach to provision of participation opportunities through formal and informal facilities and facilitates and enables this local approach in partnership working driven by increased investment in sports facilities.

RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4)

It is recommended that the pool and sports hall on the former Malsis school site are closed – surplus to requirements.

RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5)

South Craven School is developed as a key community accessible sports facility; improvements to the tennis courts and pitches should progress, and the sports hall capacity be maximised for use by local clubs.

RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6)

CDC and NYCC work with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum commitments for a period of time to protect community access (pay and play usage as a priority).

RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7)

Further work is undertaken to assess the business case for the development of improved tennis and multi-sport facilities at Sandylands Sports centre. £1m

RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8)

Further work is undertaken to develop the business case for investment in, and development of a closed circuit cycling track, and the future development of bowls facilities. £1m

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ACTION PLAN

5.29. The Action Plan underpinning the Strategy is summarised in the table below:

Table 5.3: Strategy Action Plan

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION 1 (R1) The need to replace ageing facilities is recognised and planned for appropriately and investment is required to achieve this, including the retention and increase of water space in Settle and new or fully refurbished sports hall at Sandylands Sports Centre.	Ensure the need for future swimming provision in Settle and a replacement sports hall in Skipton at Sandylands Sports Centre are reflected in the Local Plan	CDC	SHORT		CDC – planning , leisure officers
	Ensure identified facility needs are reflected in the CIL/S106 funding requirements for the District	CDC	SHORT		CDC – planning, leisure officers New pool in Settle £5m Replacement sports hall at Sandylands Sports Centre £1.2m
	Undertake a feasibility study on Settle Pool to assess the options and best solution for future provision on that site	Settle Swimming Pool	SHORT TO MEDIUM NEW POOL - LONG		CDC officers/External consultants

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RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION 2 (R2) CDC identifies the level of capital funding required to address the identified investment needs and seeks to secure S106 contributions and adoption of CIL to secure investment for the identified needs	Ensure all identified facility needs are reflected in the CIL/S106 funding requirements for the District	CDC	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC – planning, leisure officers Total £7.5m-£8.7m
RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3) CDC adopts the suggested sub area approach to provision of participation opportunities through formal and informal facilities and facilitates and enables this local approach in partnership working driven by increased investment in sports facilities.	Adopt the identified sub area approach to future provision and delivery of leisure facilities and participation opportunities	CDC, local stakeholders / partners	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC leisure and planning officers

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RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION 4 (R4) It is recommended that the pool and sports hall on the former Malsis school site are closed – surplus to requirements	Confirm that the pool and sports hall on the former Malsis school site are closed, as they are surplus to requirements. (The pool is surplus to requirements given its age and scale as it cannot realistically contribute to the current and future under supply of pool provision in the District).	CDC and Sport England	SHORT		CDC leisure and planning officers; Sport England, Site developer and Agent
RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5) South Craven School is developed as a key community accessible sports facility; improvements to the tennis courts and pitches should progress, and the sports hall capacity be maximised for use by local clubs.	Confirm South Craven as a key multi-sport hub for the District	South Craven School; facility operators	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC leisure and planning officers; South Craven School; facility operators
	Support the School in its plans to develop improved tennis courts and pitches on site	South Craven School; facility operators	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC leisure and planning officers; South Craven School; facility operators
	Work with the School and facility operators to extend capacity for community use of the sports facilities at the School, and develop a secure community use agreement for the site	South Craven School; facility operators; Sport England, NYCC	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC; South Craven School; facility operators; Sport England, NYCC

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RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION 6 (R6) CDC and NYCC work with local schools to develop formal community use agreements, or at minimum commitments for a period of time to protect community access (pay and play usage as a priority).	Develop a partnership approach to discussions with NYCC, existing, and all new secondary schools to develop formal community use agreements for on-site sports facilities.	CDC to initiate	ONGOING		CDC leisure and planning officers, NYCC, Sport England
RECOMMENDATION 7 (R7) Further work is undertaken to assess the business case for the development of improved tennis and multi-sport facilities at Sandylands Sports centre.	Undertake a feasibility study to assess the options and business case (scale, capital cost, and revenue implications) of improved tennis and multi-sport facilities at Sandylands Sports centre to inform the decisions taken on the future of this facility.	Skipton Tennis Centre and Sandylands Sports Centre	MEDIUM TO LONG		Potential Planning Gain / CIL Lawn Tennis Association £1.2m

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RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS	
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS	
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS	
RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8) Further work is undertaken to develop the business case for investment in, and development of a closed circuit cycling track, and the future development of bowls facilities.	Undertake a feasibility study to assess the options and business case (scale, capital cost, and revenue implications) of a closed circuit cycling track, and the future development of bowls facilities to inform the decisions taken on the future of this facility.	CDC with relevant landowners and Clubs	MEDIUM		Potential Planning Gain / CIL British Cycling £1m



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