



Craven Local Plan

OPEN SPACE & SPORTS

Evidence Base

Compiled November 2019

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Introduction

This document is a compilation of all open space, playing pitch and sport and recreation facilities evidence underpinning the Craven Local Plan. The following table describes the document's constituent parts.

Title	Date	Comments
Executive Summary Assessment of Open Space, Playing Pitch, and Sports Facilities (Part I)	February 2016	This executive summary provides the key findings, recommendations and action plans for each of the three study areas (open space, playing pitches and sports facilities) covered in the assessment.
Update Assessment for Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities (Part II)	February 2016	This is a refreshed and upgraded study to replace a previous version from 2004, which is out of date, and provides a qualitative and quantitative assessment of the community's existing and future needs.
Playing Pitch Strategy (Part III)	February 2016	This strategic assessment provides an up to date analysis of the supply of and demand for grass and artificial playing pitches for football, rugby union, cricket and hockey.
Sports Facilities Strategy (Part IV)	February 2016	This strategy and the accompanying Playing Pitch Strategy, above, ensure that current and future demand for sport and recreation facilities can be fully met. They provide clarity on how and where investments should be made and how the right indoor and outdoor sports facilities can be delivered.
Open Space, Playing Pitch and Sports Facility Annual Progress Report on Delivery (Part V)	Summer 2017	This provides an initial report on progress against action plans set out for built facilities, open space and playing pitches.
Open Space, Playing Pitch and Sports Facility Annual Progress Report on Delivery (Part VI)	Summer 2019	This provides a further report on progress against action plans set out for built facilities, open space and playing pitches.

Part I: Executive Summary Assessment of Open Space, Playing Pitch,
and Sports Facilities February 2016



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 2016

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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.

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.**

- **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).

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>

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

- 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.

- 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

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.

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

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.

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 2032 LOCAL STANDARD (0.41)	BY AGAINST STANDARD	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.

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.

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.

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

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.**

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		

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		

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		

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		

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.

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.

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.

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

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.	

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

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

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

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

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
			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

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
	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

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
			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

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
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

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
(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

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
			<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>				

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

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
			<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>				

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. 	<p>RFU CDC North Yorkshire County Council Sport England ECB FA</p>	<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>

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
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

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
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

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
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

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
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

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

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	SUB AREA	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	

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

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

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

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



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1. BACKGROUND

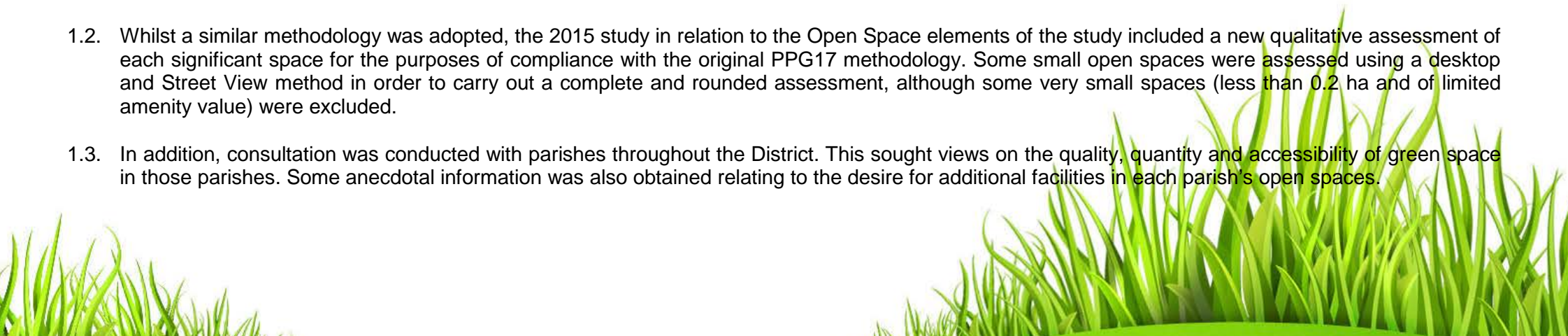
1.1. The original assessment of existing and future needs in relation to Open Space and Playing Pitches was completed in 2004, and is therefore now out of date. The 2015 assessment was designed to refresh and upgrade the earlier study. This assessment has undertaken a qualitative and quantitative assessment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

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

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

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

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



- 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.



2. VISION AND OBJECTIVES

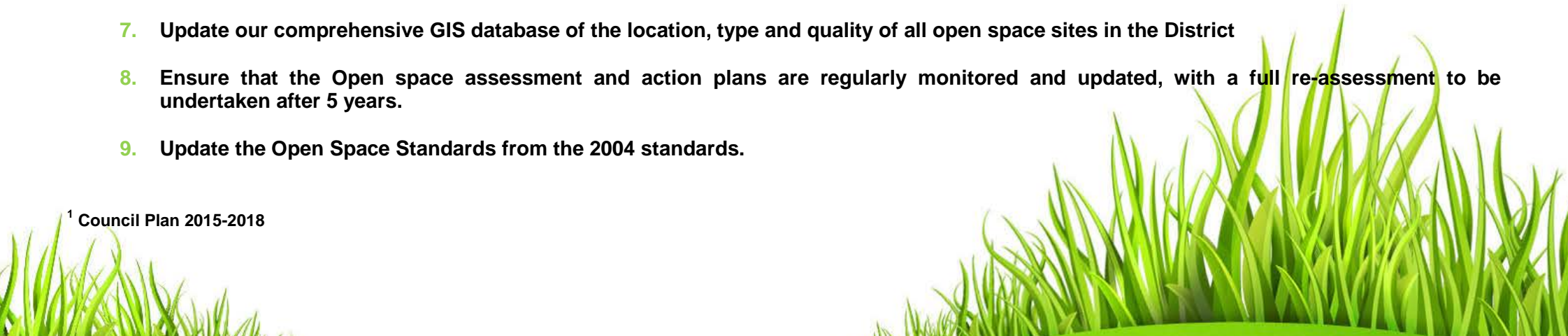
2.1. The study was completed in accordance with the District Council's Open Space Vision, i.e.:

“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.**

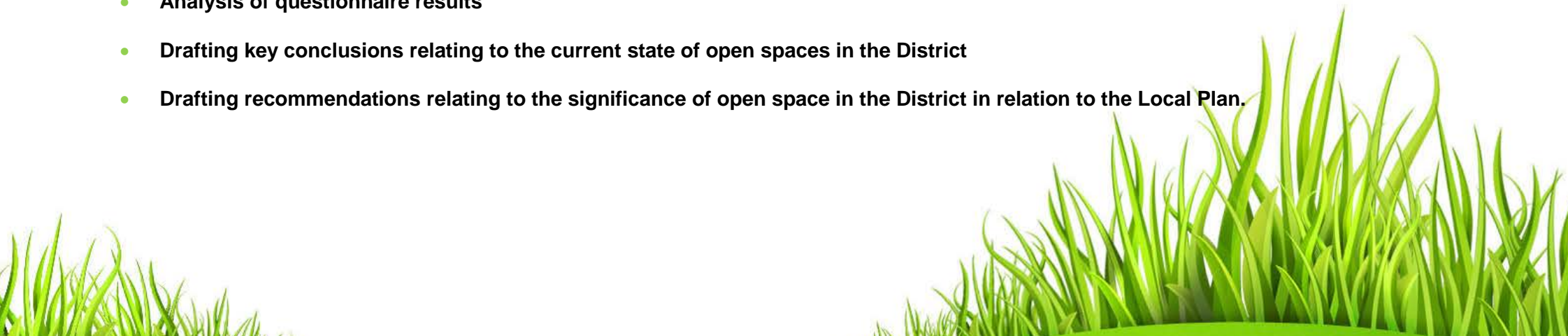
¹ Council Plan 2015-2018



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.



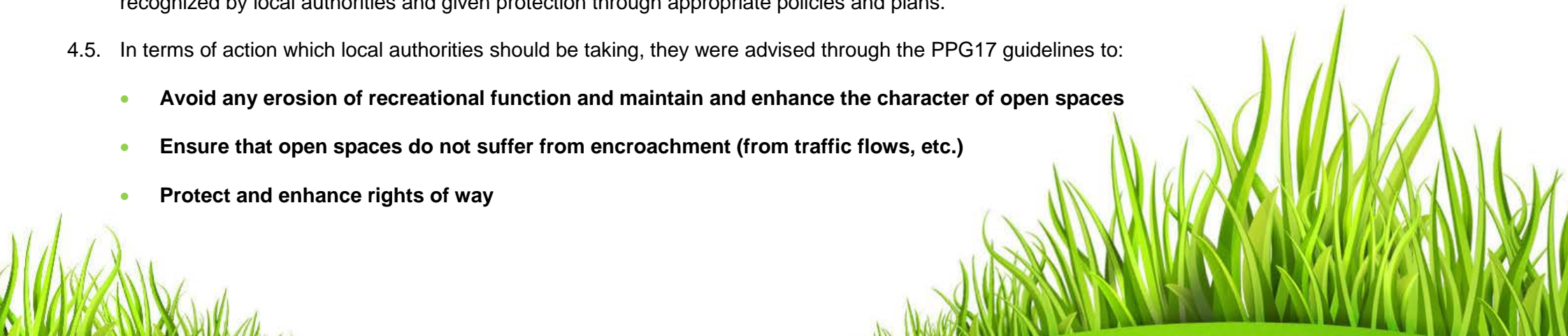
4. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

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**



- **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**

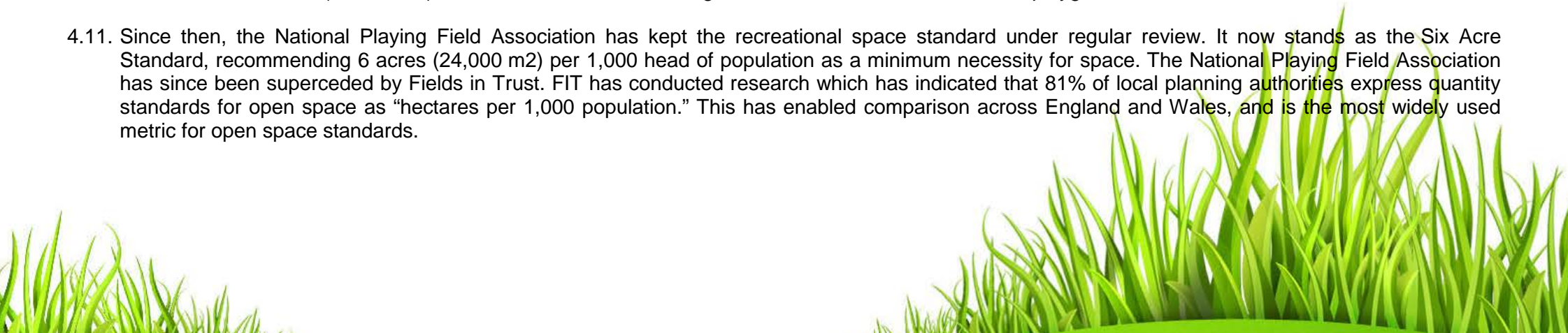


- **Made it clear that relevant policies - such as those protecting the Green Belt, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Parks and other areas - cannot be overridden**
- **Recognised the intrinsic value and beauty of the countryside (whether specifically designated or not)**
- **Made explicit 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.



- 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.

- 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.

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).**



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**

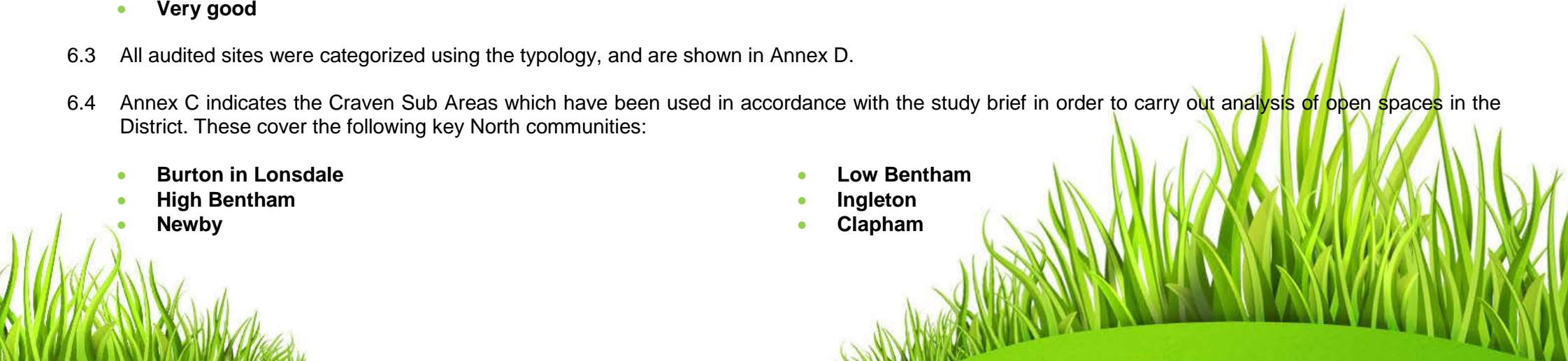
6.2 A number of factors for each of the above were scored up to a maximum of five points, and an average rating was calculated for each of the above categories. Total points were compared to a maximum possible score. This was expressed as a percentage to produce a rating for each open space. These defined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



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

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



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

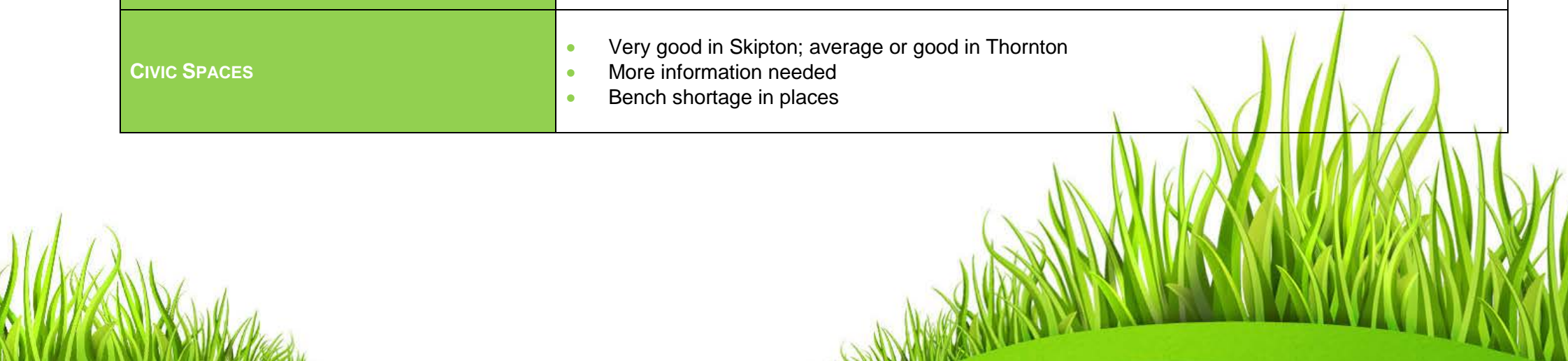
OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally only average • Absence of welcoming signage • Shortage of bins • Absence or shortage of benches, particularly those adapted for less able-bodied • Absence or shortage of information, even where there is obvious heritage 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

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

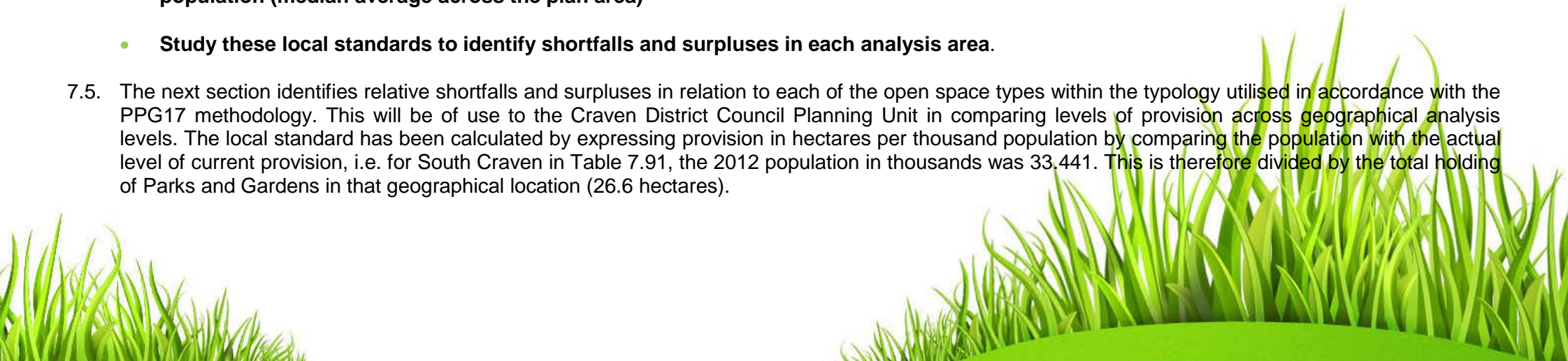


OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS AND FACILITIES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very variable standards • Main problem is lack of signage • More exciting equipment needed in places, especially Aireville Park (regionally significant) • Some shortfall in terms of benches 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



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).



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.

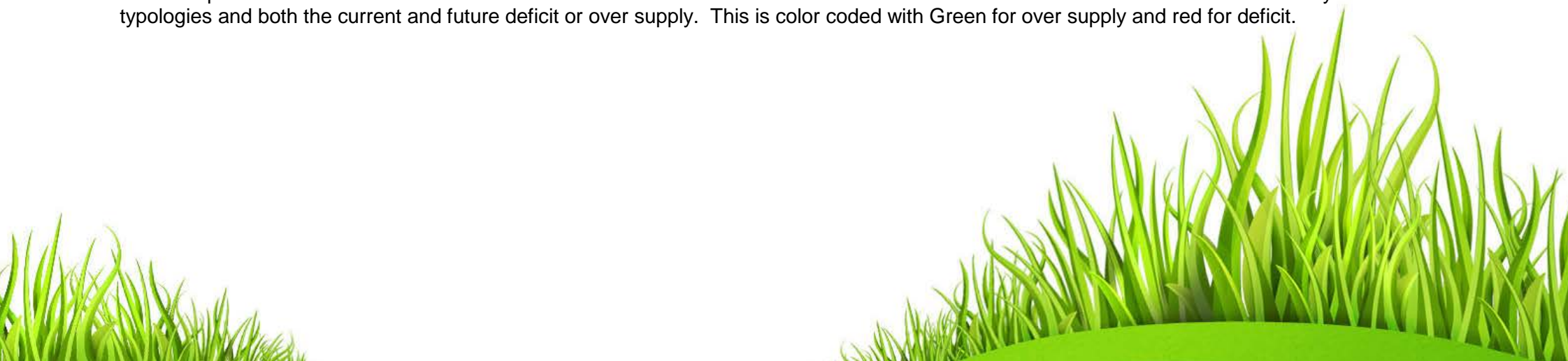


Table 7.8: Quantitative Open Space Standards By Open Space Type

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

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.

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.



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.

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.



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.

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.



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.

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.**



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

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.

QUANTITATIVE ISSUES

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

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

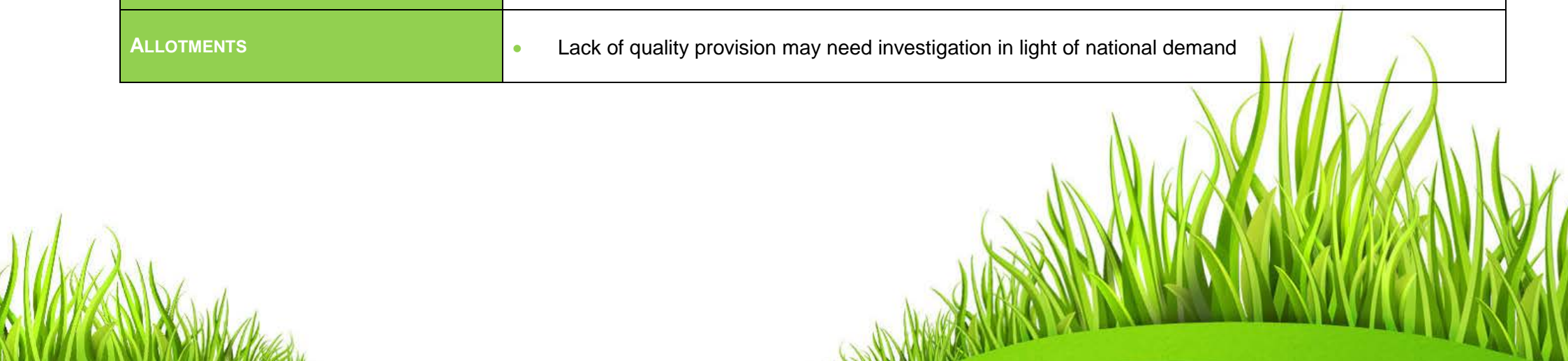
Table 7.19: Quantitative issues in the north

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

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

Table 7.20: Quantitative issues in the mid area

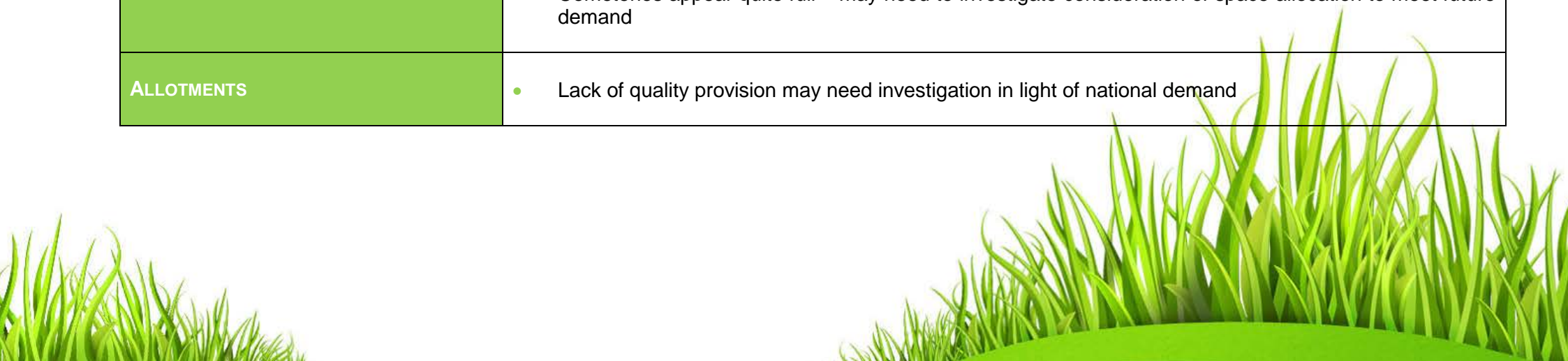
OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
PARKS AND GARDENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little provision. May warrant consideration in Settle
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility varies, but is offset in most places by a high level of access to the countryside
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS 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



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

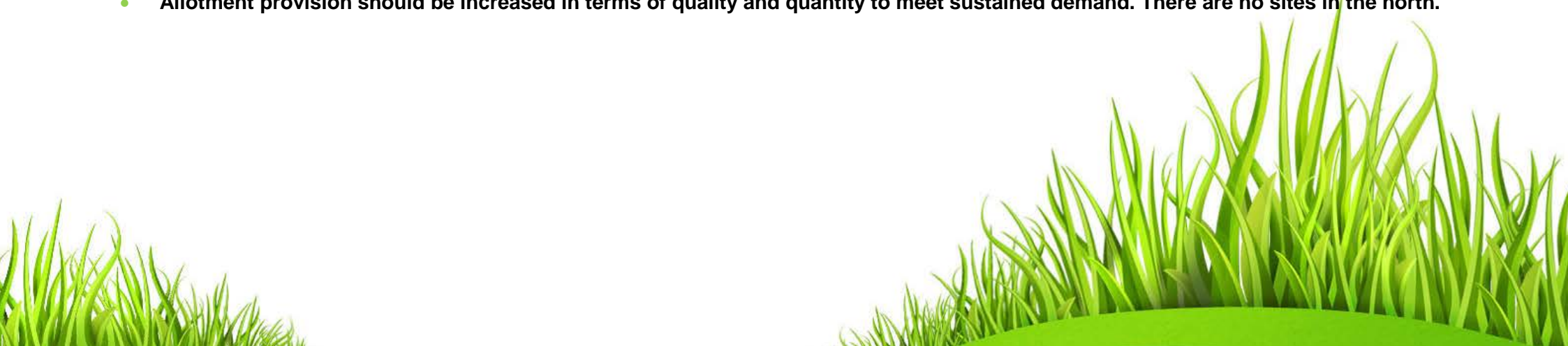
Table 7.21: Quantitative issues in the south

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



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.**



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.**

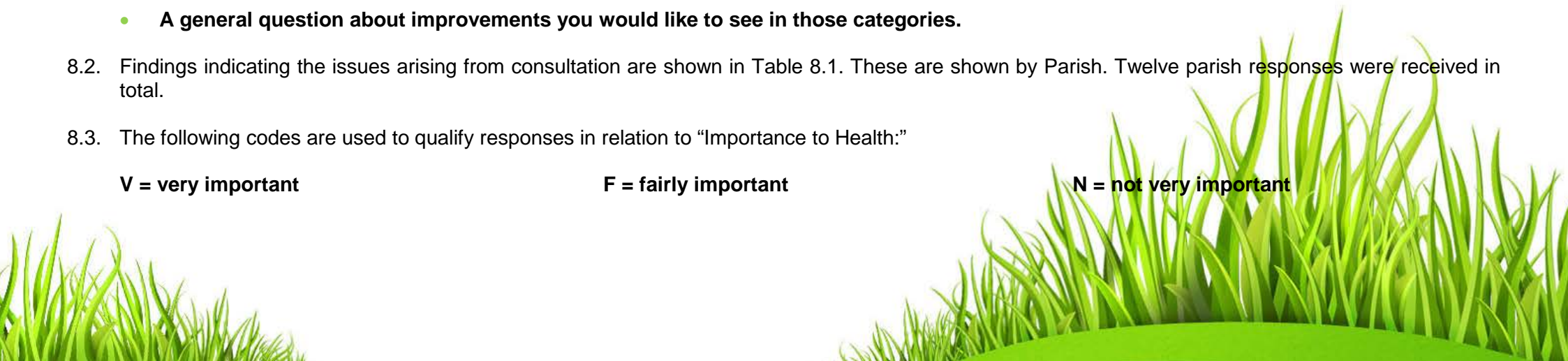
8.2. Findings indicating the issues arising from consultation are shown in Table 8.1. These are shown by Parish. Twelve parish responses were received in total.

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



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

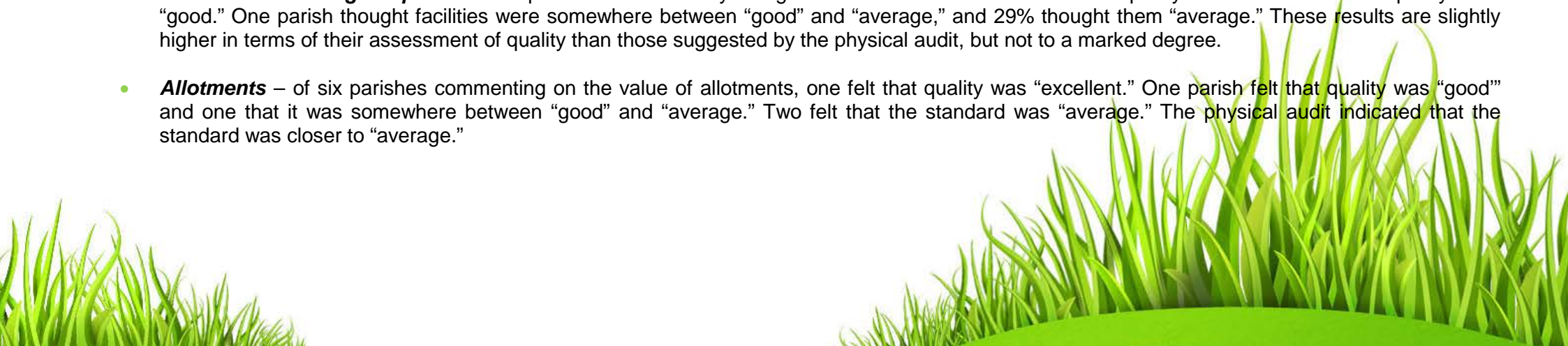
P = poor

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.”



- **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.”

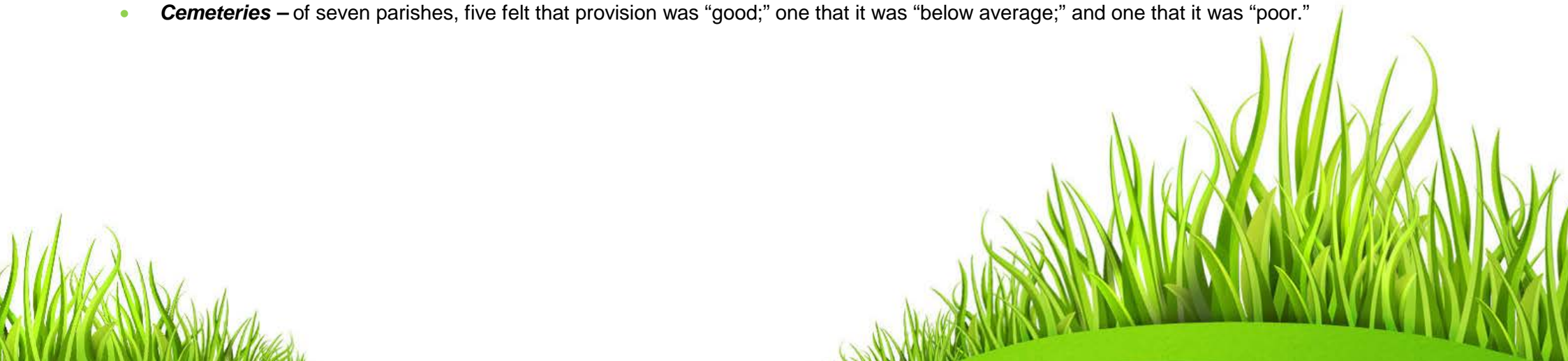
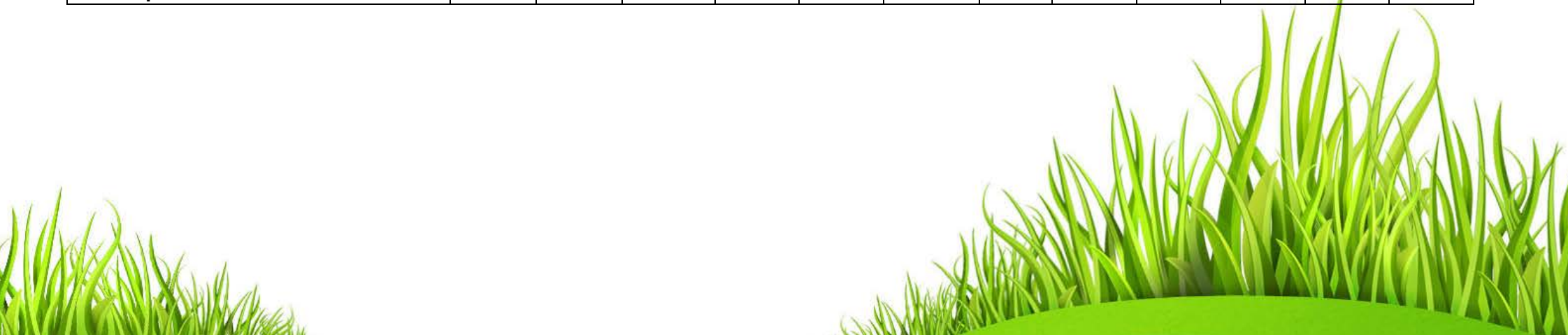


Table 8.1: Issues Arising From Parish Consultation

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



- **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.

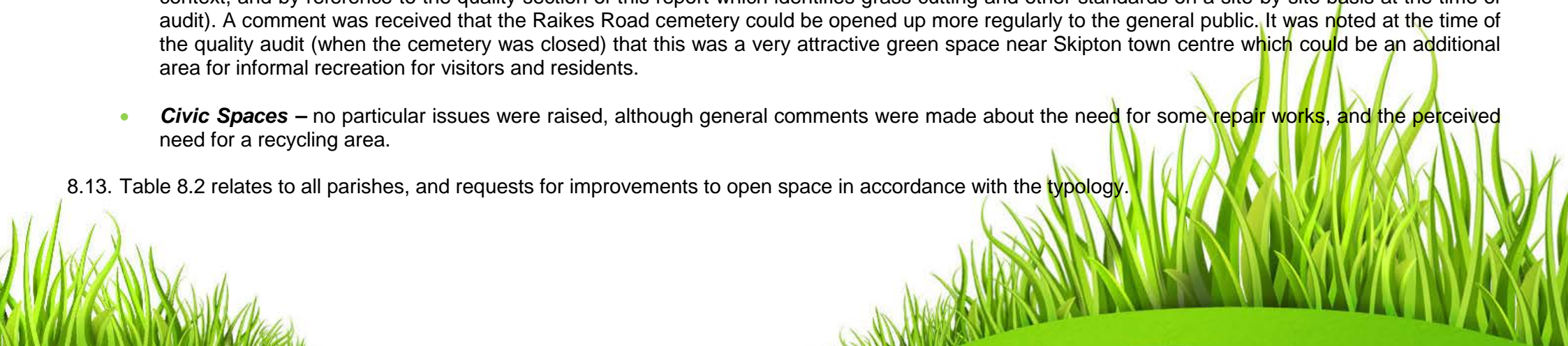


Table 8.2: All parishes - Requests for improvements to open space in accordance with the typology

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).



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.

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.

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.



Table 8.3: Parish Comments (Anecdotal)

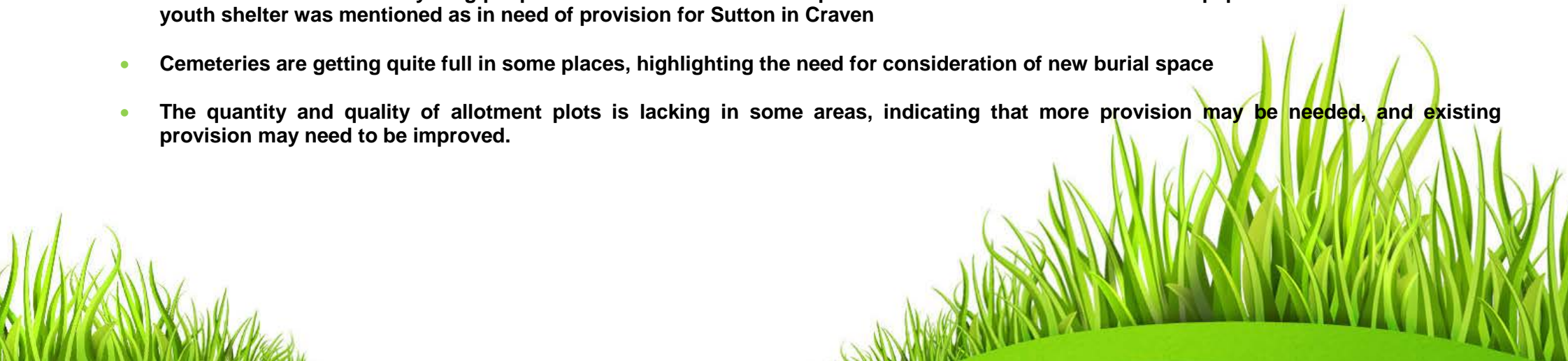
PARISH	GENERAL COMMENTS
BANK NEWTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The green space in the Parish is a combination of foot paths, bridle tracks and the canal towpath. The countryside is beautiful with easy access and of the highest quality. There is a National Cycle Route along the road which is well 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!

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.

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

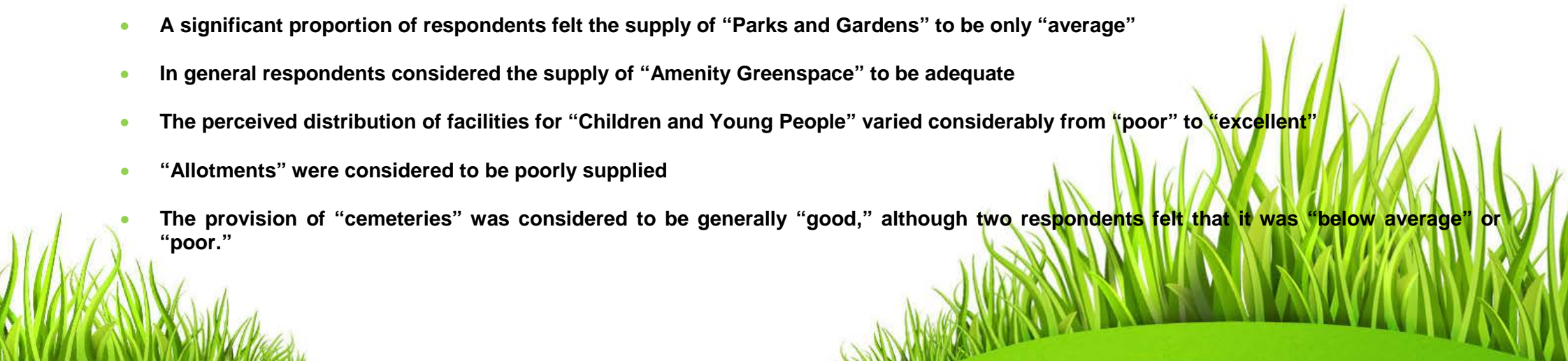
9.1. Although based on the views of those parishes and town councils which responded to the survey, nevertheless it is considered that these were representative given the percentage that positively replied. These mirrored many of the findings which became apparent following analysis of the qualitative 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."



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.**



10. KEY FINDINGS

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

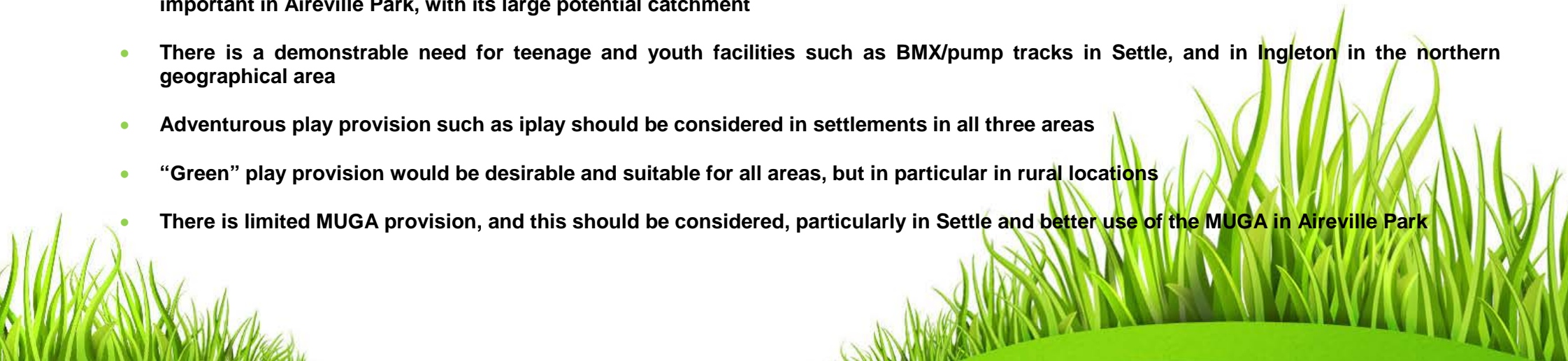
10.2. These findings have been identified using the following sources:

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

FINDINGS RELATING TO SERVICE PROVISION

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

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

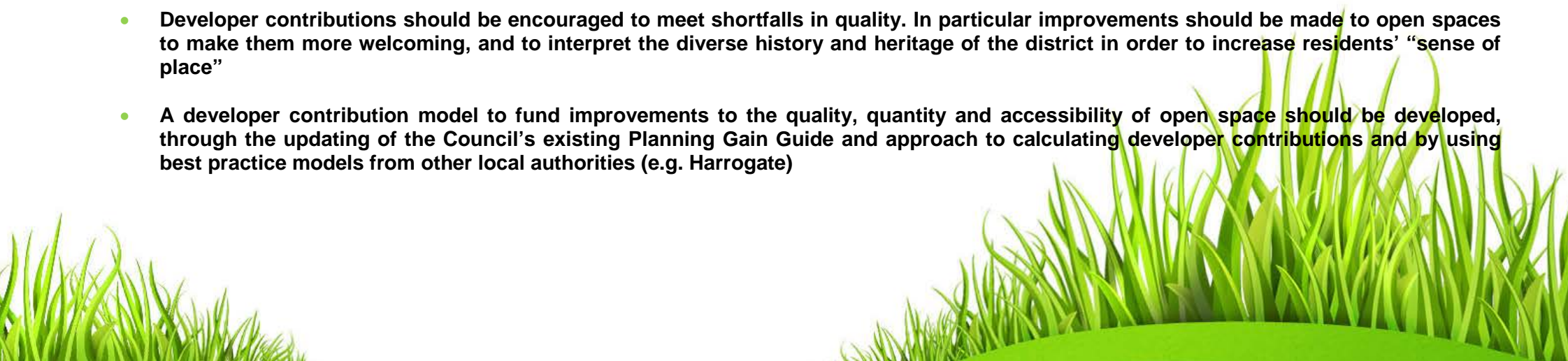


- The rich heritage and history of the area should be interpreted in parks and gardens, amenity open spaces, cemeteries and civic spaces in the north, mid and southern areas
- All open space types in all three geographical areas should have improvements made to entrances in line with Green Flag criteria 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)



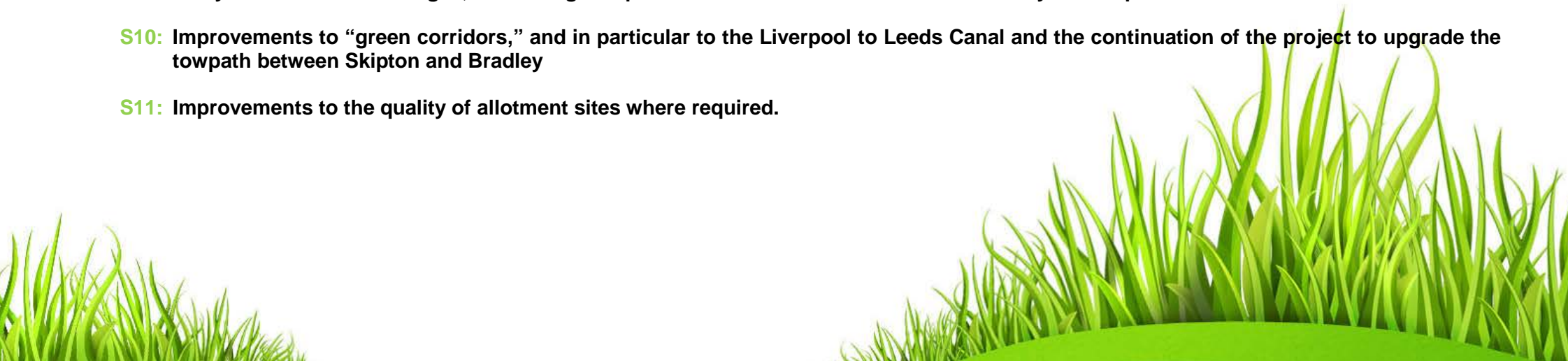
- **Shortfalls in the quality, quantity and accessibility of facilities for children and youth should be addressed by seeking contributions for innovative play (iplay, “green’ Play, etc.), and for specific facilities such as “low ropes” adventures, BMX and pump tracks (specifically in Settle and Ingleton). 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.



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.

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

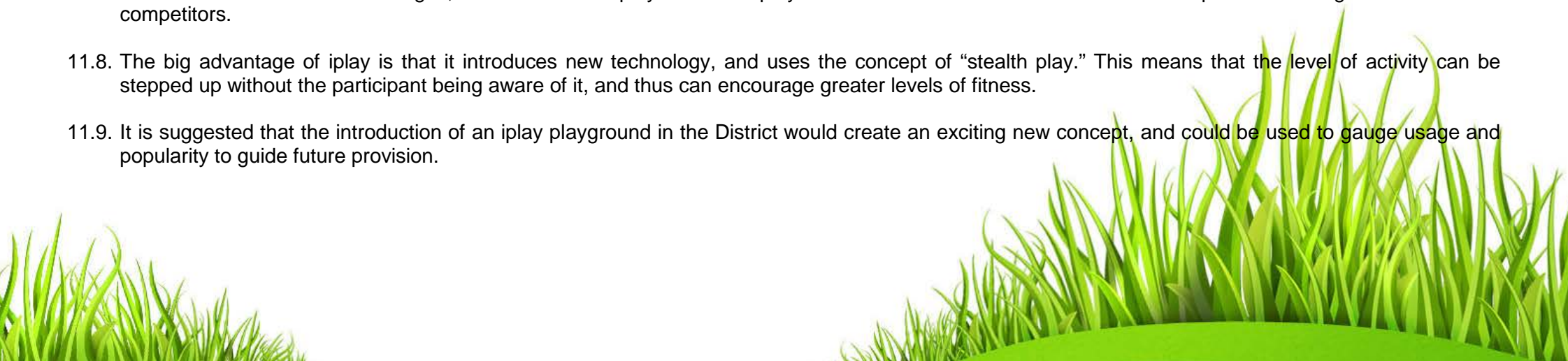


- **Marketing**
 - A marketing strategy should be in place, which is in practice and regularly reviewed
 - There should be good provision of information to users, e.g. about management strategies, activities, features, ways to get involved
 - The park/green space should be promoted as a community resource.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



S2: CREATION OF EXCITING AND CHALLENGING PLAY AREAS

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



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.



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.



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



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.



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



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.”

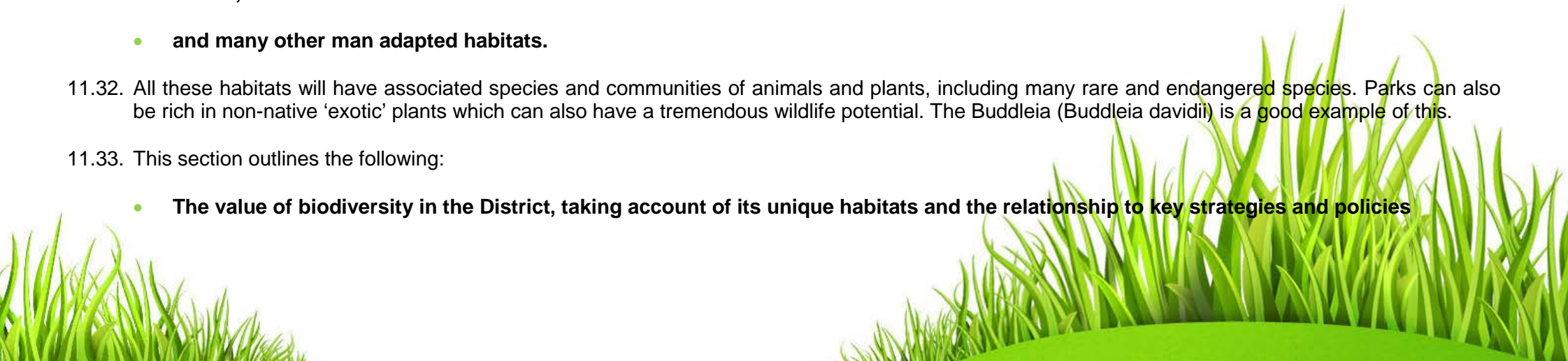
11.26. This heritage and history need not just relate to the open spaces themselves (e.g. the varied history of the Liverpool to Leeds Canal), but also to the surrounding towns, villages and countryside.

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.



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**

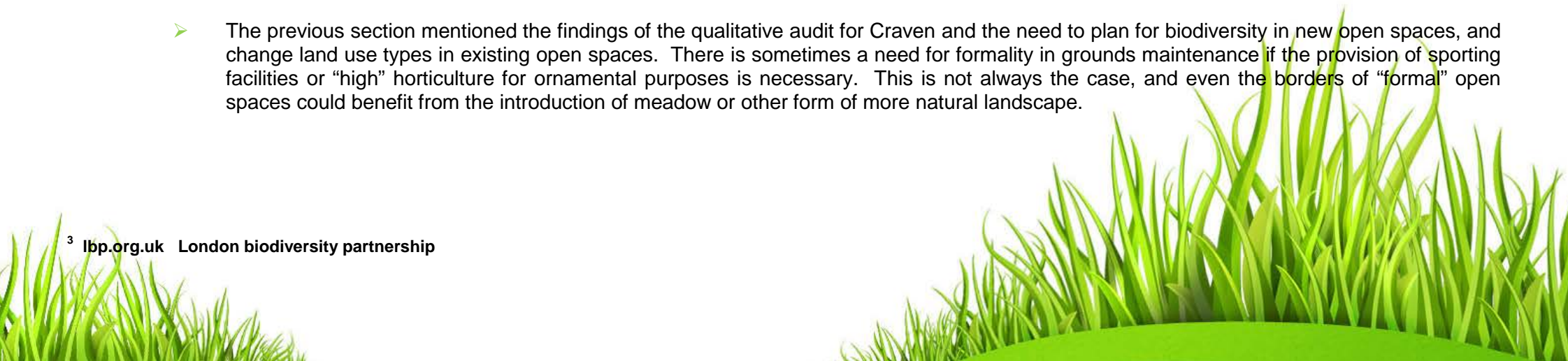


- **The factors which affect habitats in Craven, including types of land use and user pressures**
- **Ways in which the biodiversity of the District can be enhanced through its open spaces, both in relation to the planning of new open space, and through changes to the management of existing facilities.**

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



- **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.



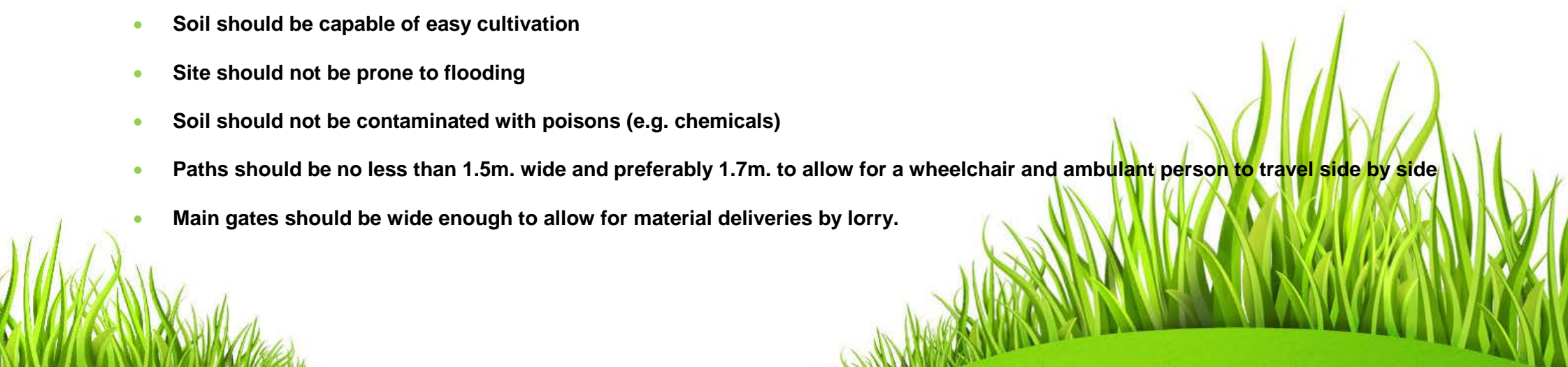
S9: IMPROVEMENTS TO THE QUALITY OF ALLOTMENT SITES

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.**



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**



- **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.



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 - CABI Space (2003)

- 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."

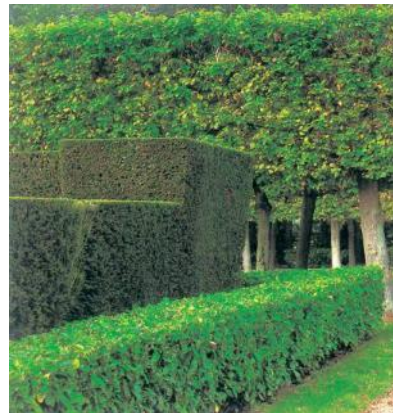
- 12.13. It is vital that the management of biodiversity in parks and open spaces is in keeping with the overall wildlife management strategy or Biodiversity Action Plan for the area as a whole. For example, the Biodiversity Action Plan⁵ for Craven identifies a range of habitats of Concern requiring 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>



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



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.



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.



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.



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



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



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).



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.



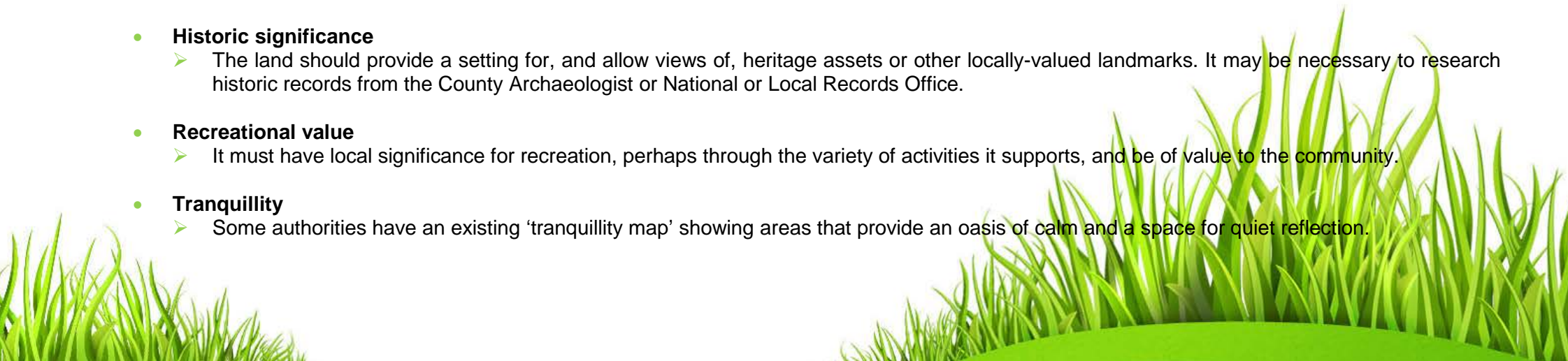
P6: MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY, QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF GREEN SPACE

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.



- **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.



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.



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.



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.**



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		-

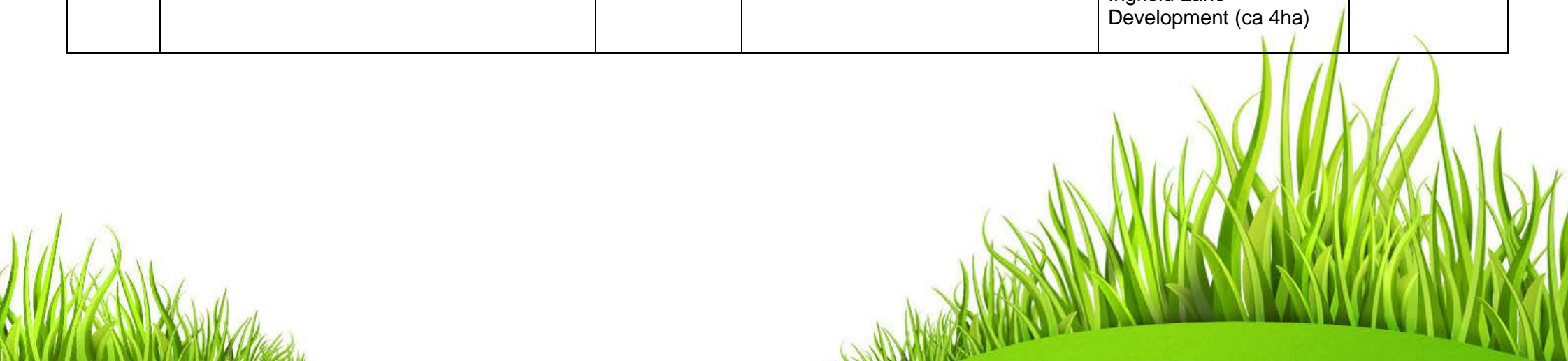
SHORT TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES REQUIRED	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
S5	Introduce pilot smoking ban in Aireville Park Playground for future adoption across District in line with NYCC strategy	11	Include in Masterplans/Neighbourhood Plans/Funding for signage etc: £3K – seek 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		

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		

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)	



ANNEXES



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

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.



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

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

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 				

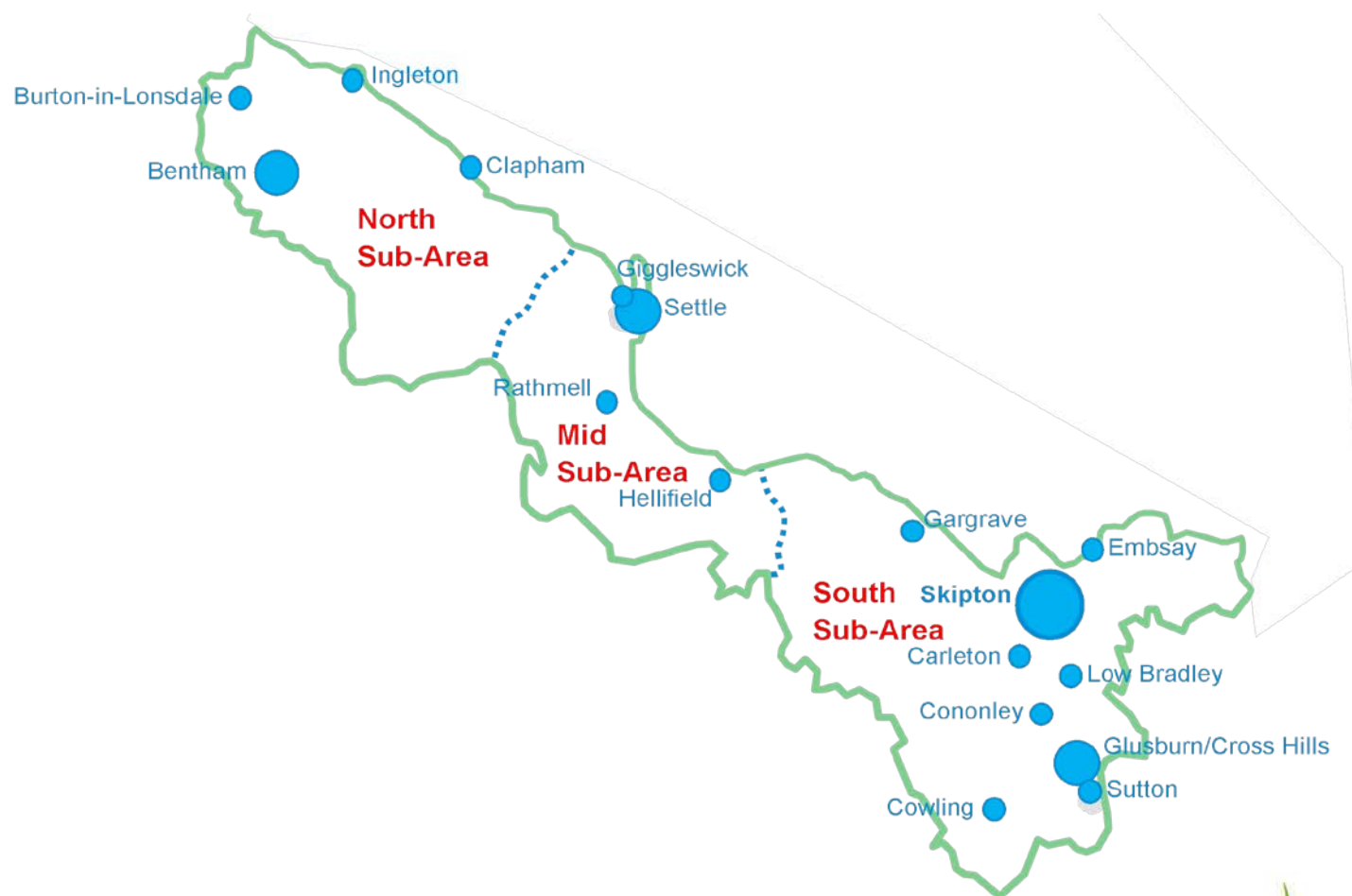
TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Formal Open Space – Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greater use of cemeteries for informal recreation e.g. allow movement inclusive of cemeteries for walking Contribute to biodiversity 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 	<p>Quantity N/A</p> <p>400 m walking (local significance)</p>	GLA	<p>0.5 ha/1,000 Population*</p> <p>400 m walking (local significance)</p>	<p>Local standard adopted</p> <p>National standard adopted</p>
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. 	<p>Quantity N/A</p> <p>400 m walking (local significance)</p>		Included in above	As above

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

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



ANNEX C: CRAVEN SUB AREAS



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

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

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

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

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

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%



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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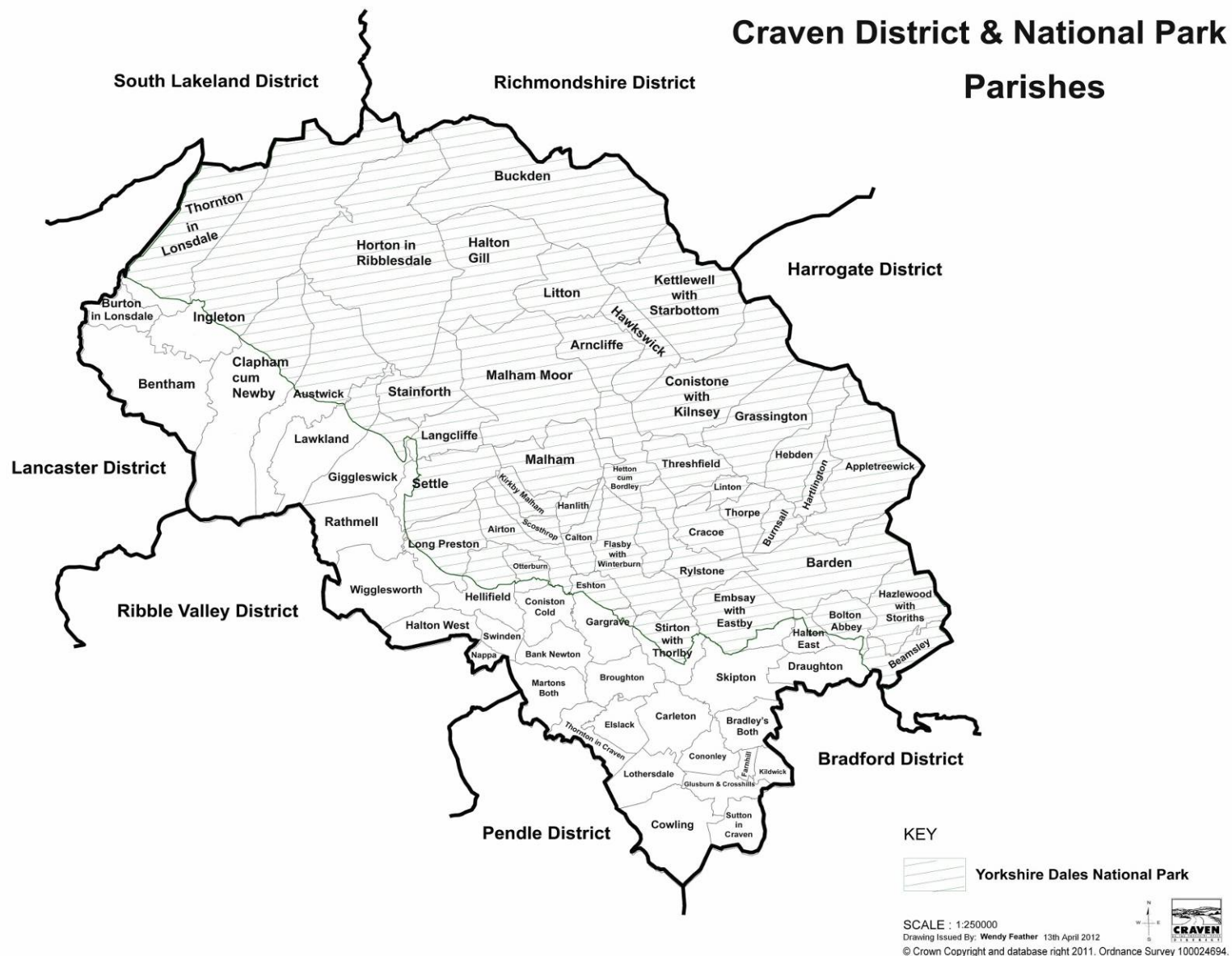
APPENDIX 11 COMMITTED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS OVER 10 DWELLINGS

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.

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



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:

- 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's 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.**

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:

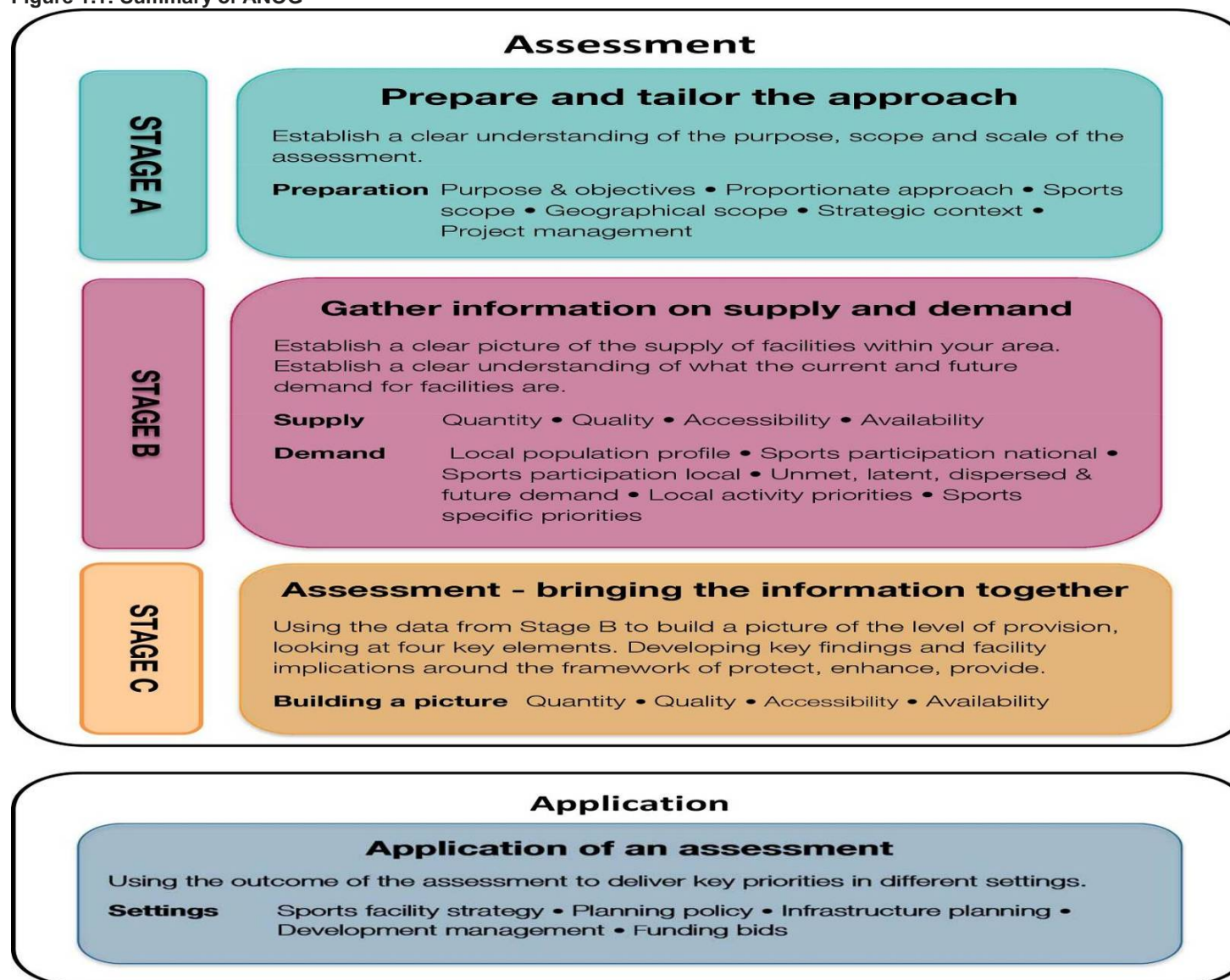
- **To help deliver the public health agenda**
- **To underpin CDC's (Craven District Council) core strategic priorities**
- **To inform the investment strategy for Council initiatives/projects**
- **To inform Local Plan Policies and assessment of planning applications**
- **To inform potential developer 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.

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.

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**

- **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 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.

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.

	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’

- 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.**

- **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.**

- 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

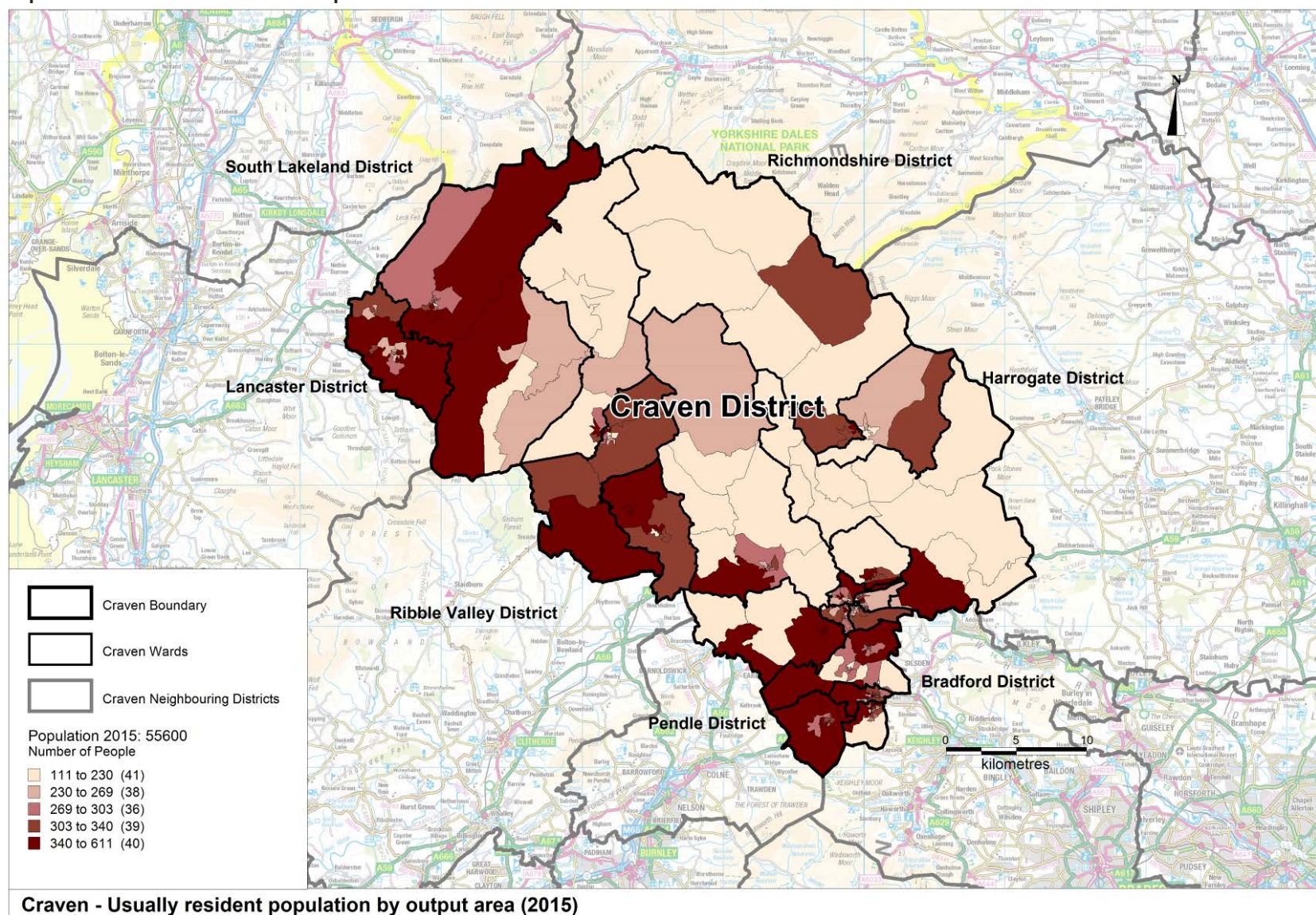
- 2.47 Understanding the population and future growth projections are important in planning the future provision of sports facilities. The Local Plan, Spatial Strategy identifies the primary and secondary locations for development and growth. The population of the three market towns is:

- **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)

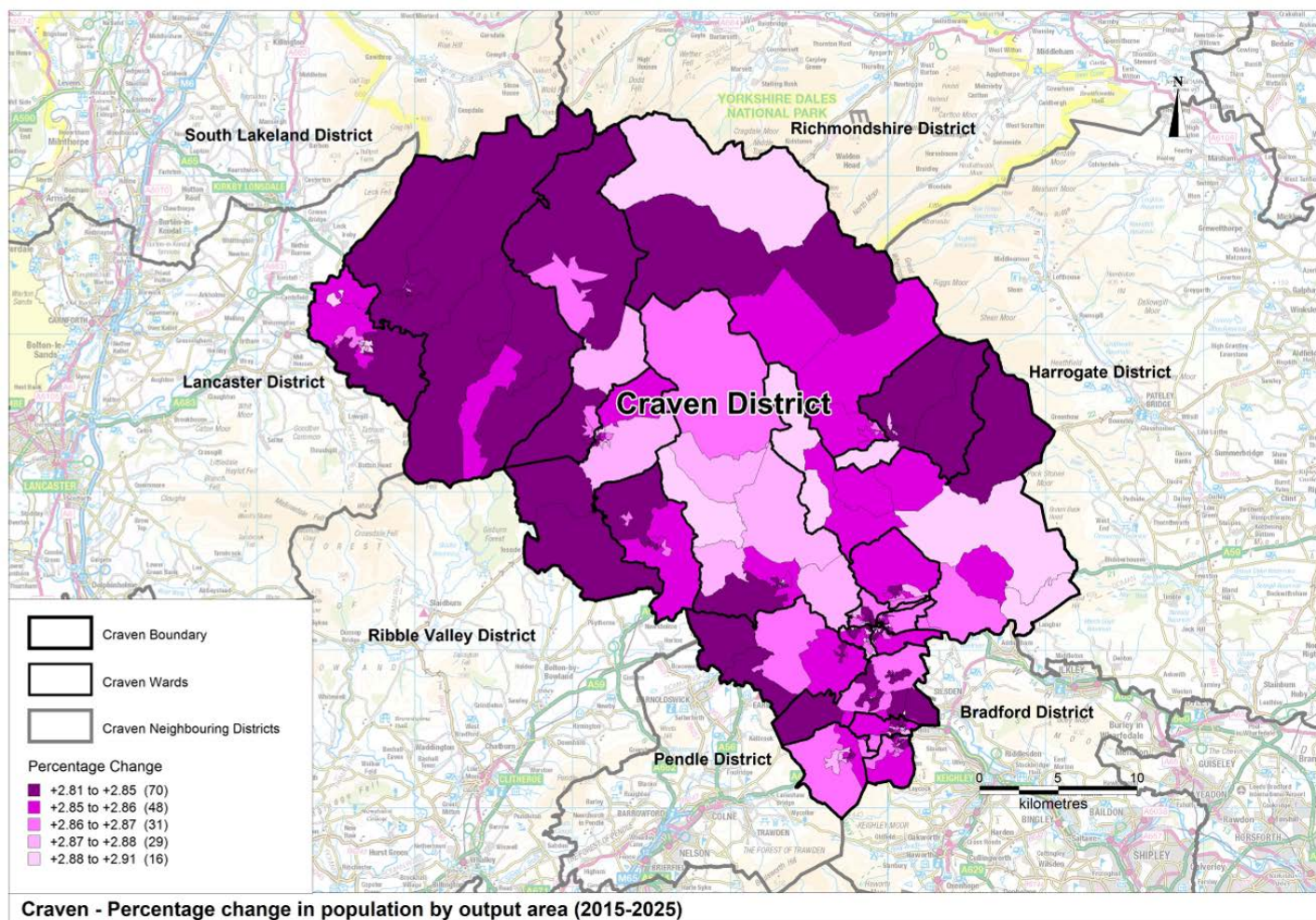
- 2.48 31% of the district's population live in Skipton, which is the largest town in Craven. 69% of the population live in the other market towns and in the small villages and hamlets, which characterise the rest of the district.
- 2.49 Map 2.1 shows the current population distribution in the District. The darker the shade, the higher the population in that area. The large light area is the National Park.

Map 2.1 Craven District – Current Population



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



- 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.

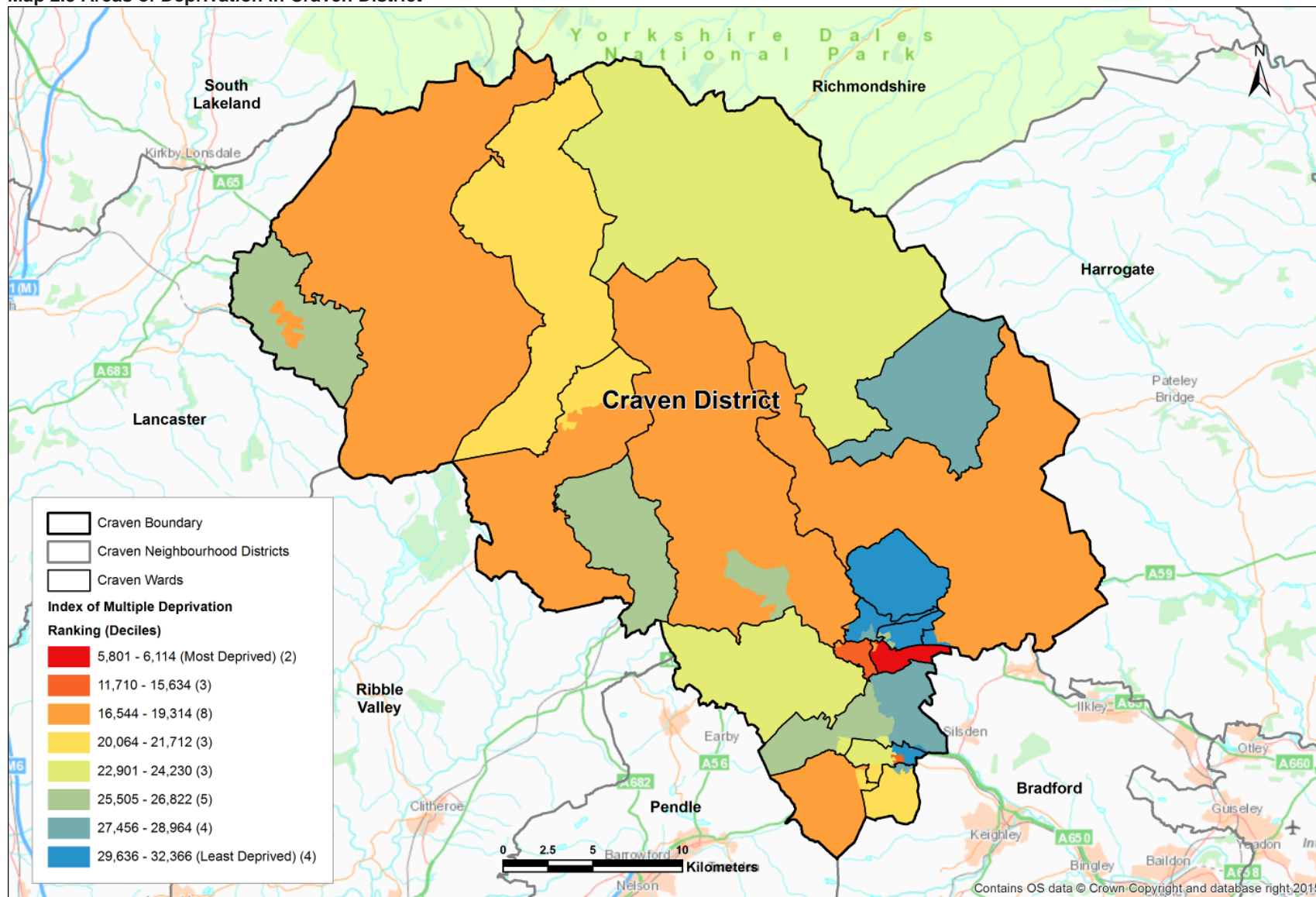
- 2.55 The largest growth in population will be in the 50-74 year old age band. A downward trend in population growth is projected for the 10-24 and 40-49 age bands. There will continue to be marginally more females than males in the District.

(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.

Map 2.3 Areas of Deprivation in Craven District



Craven Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)

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.

- 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%

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.

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	<p>Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time to themselves.</p> <p>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.</p>	10.9%	Cycling Keep fit/gym Swimming Football, Golf, Athletics or running

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

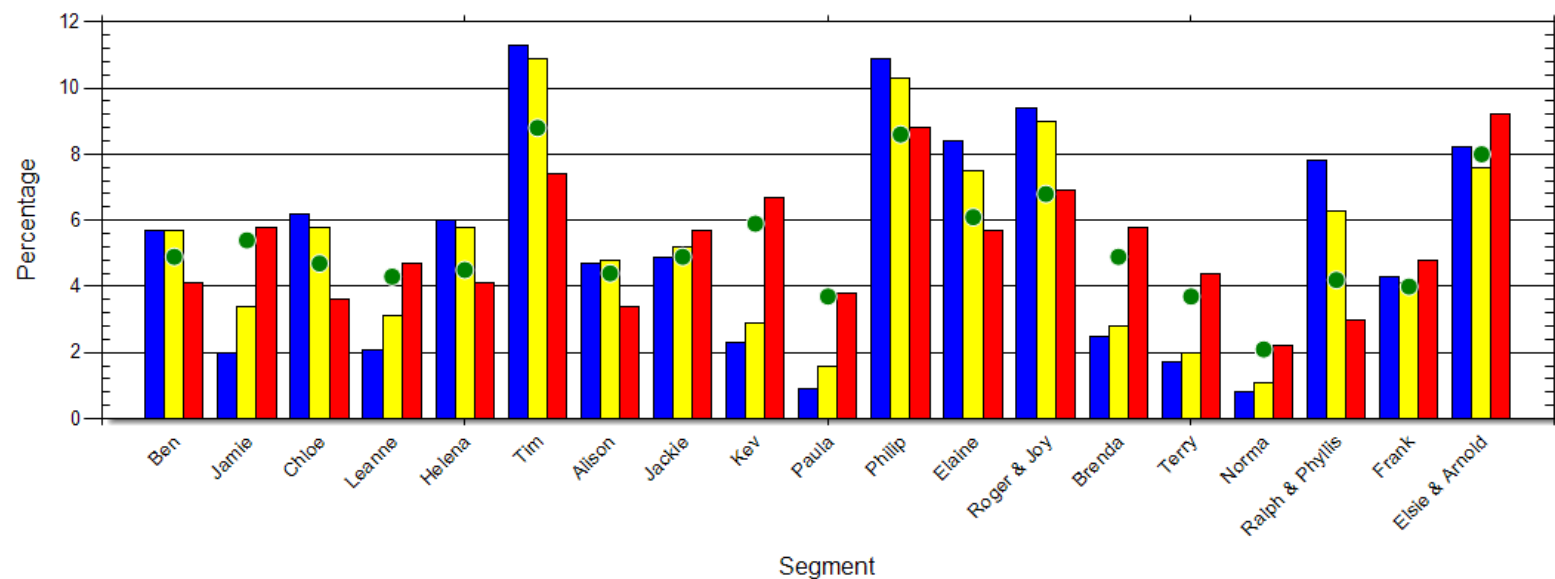
Figure 2.1: Dominant Market Segments in Craven

Population of all segments within catchment area



Catchment area:
Craven District

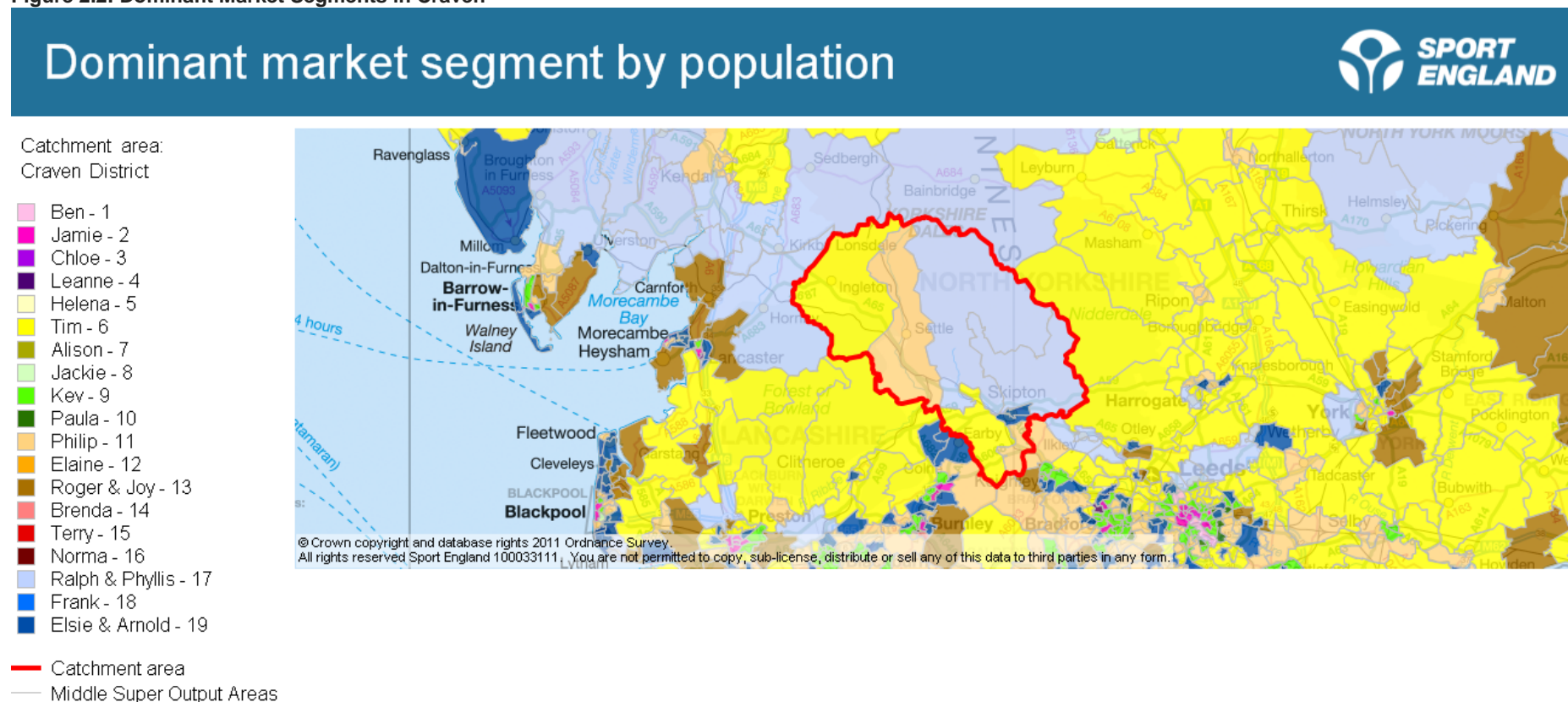
- Craven District
- North Yorkshire
- Yorkshire
- England



(Source: Sport England October 2015)

- 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)

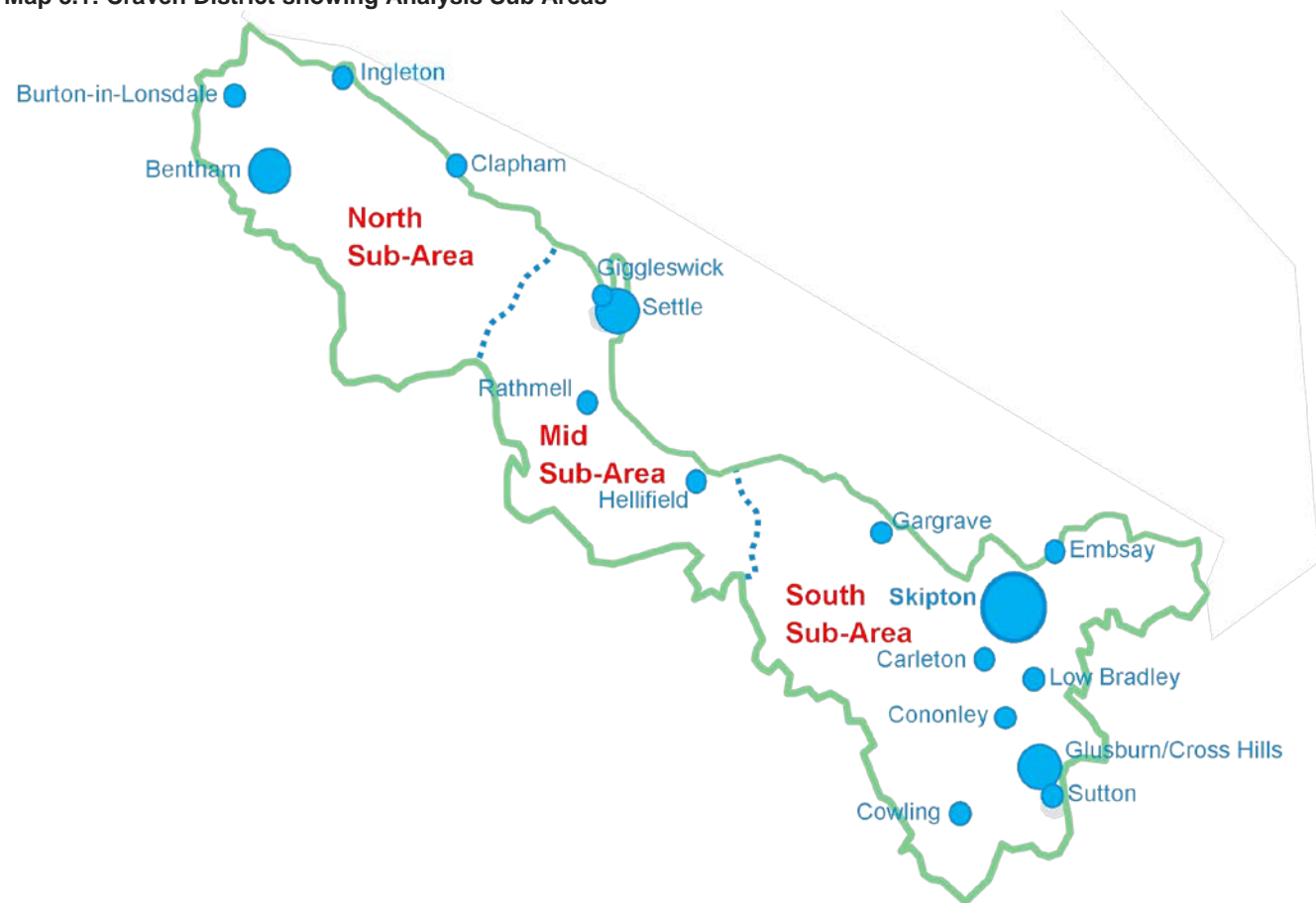
- 2.81 Further analysis of each of the dominant segments by population shows that Philips are evenly spread across the District, Elaine's live more on the eastern side, Roger and Joy to the west and north and Elsie and Arnold the north and south.
- 2.82 Accessible opportunities to participate in sport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



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**

- 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

SPORTS HALLS

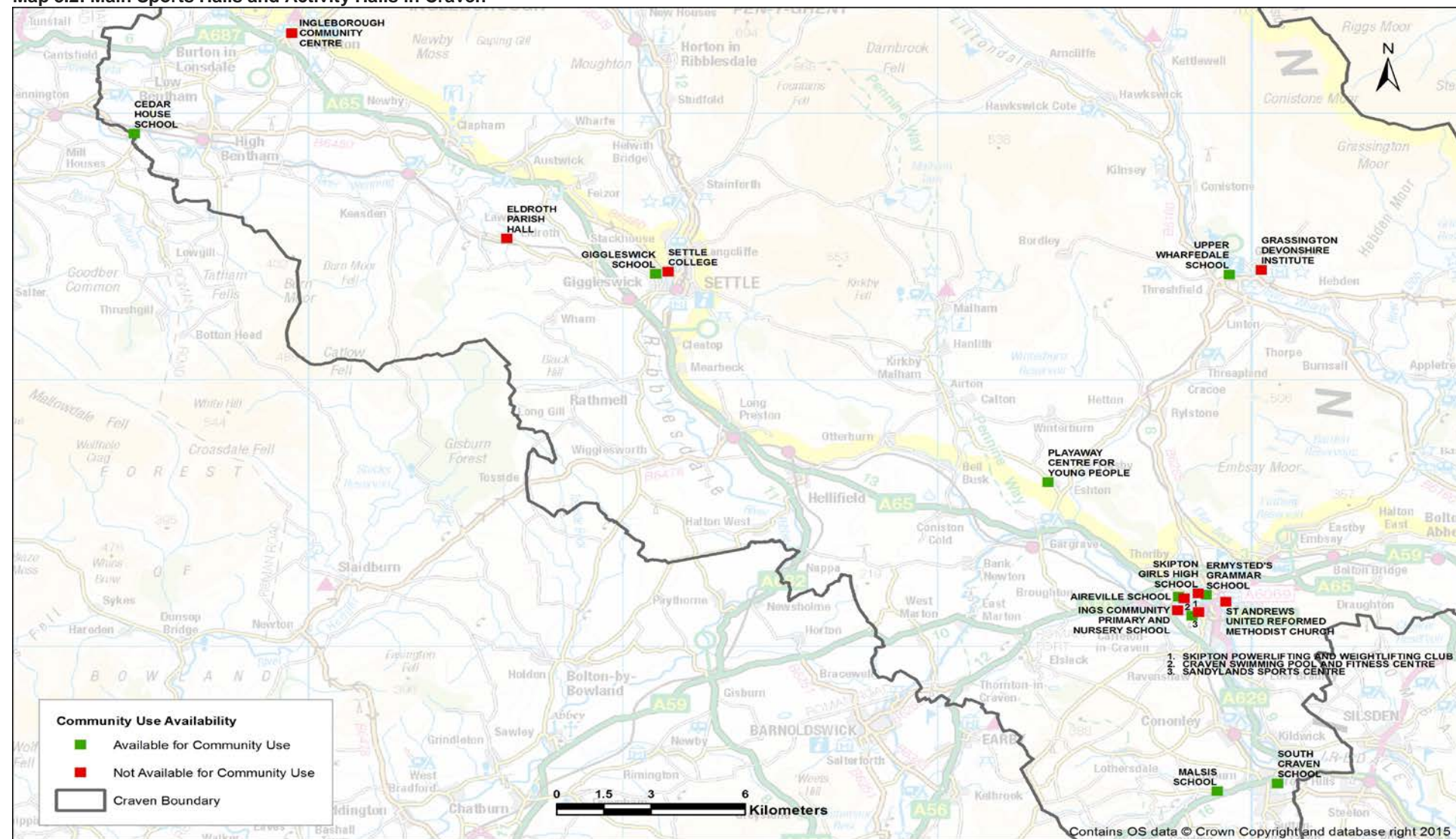
EXISTING PROVISION - SUPPLY

- 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.

Map 3.2: Main Sports Halls and Activity Halls in Craven



Craven Sports and Activity Halls by community use availability

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		

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

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		

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**

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.

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>

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>

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>

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>

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>

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>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>

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>

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</p> <p>INDEPENDENT</p> <p>SCHOOL</p> <p>SCHOOL</p> <p>PERMANENTLY</p> <p>CLOSED AS FROM</p> <p>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.

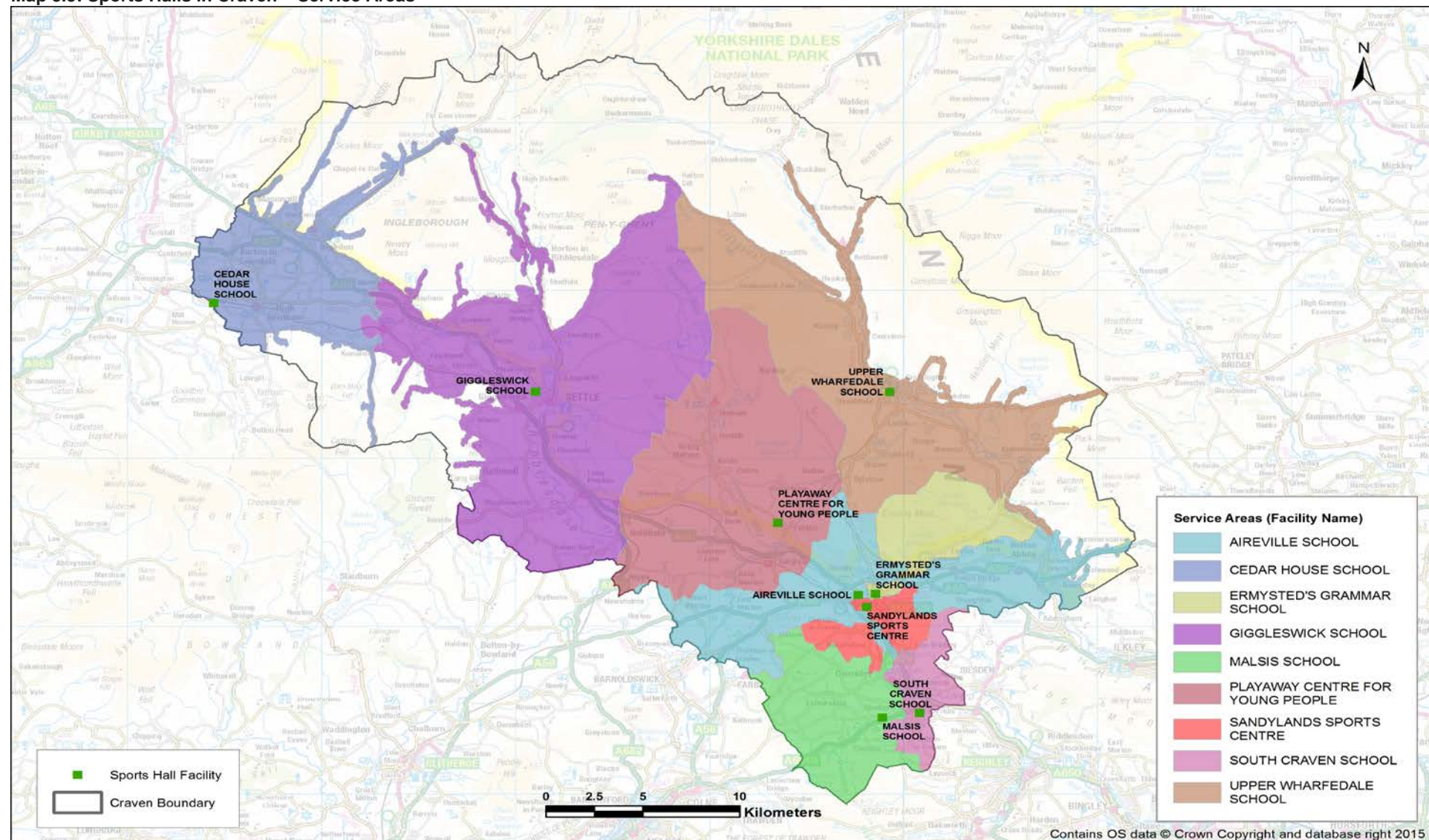
3.32. Two of the sports hall facilities in Craven have been refurbished within the last 11 years (South Craven School 2007, and Sandylands Sports Centre in 2009). However, given that the two facilities were built between fifty-six and forty four years ago (South Craven School 1960, Sandylands Sports 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.

- 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.

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)

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.

- 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).

- 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.

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).

- 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.

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>

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>

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.

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>

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.

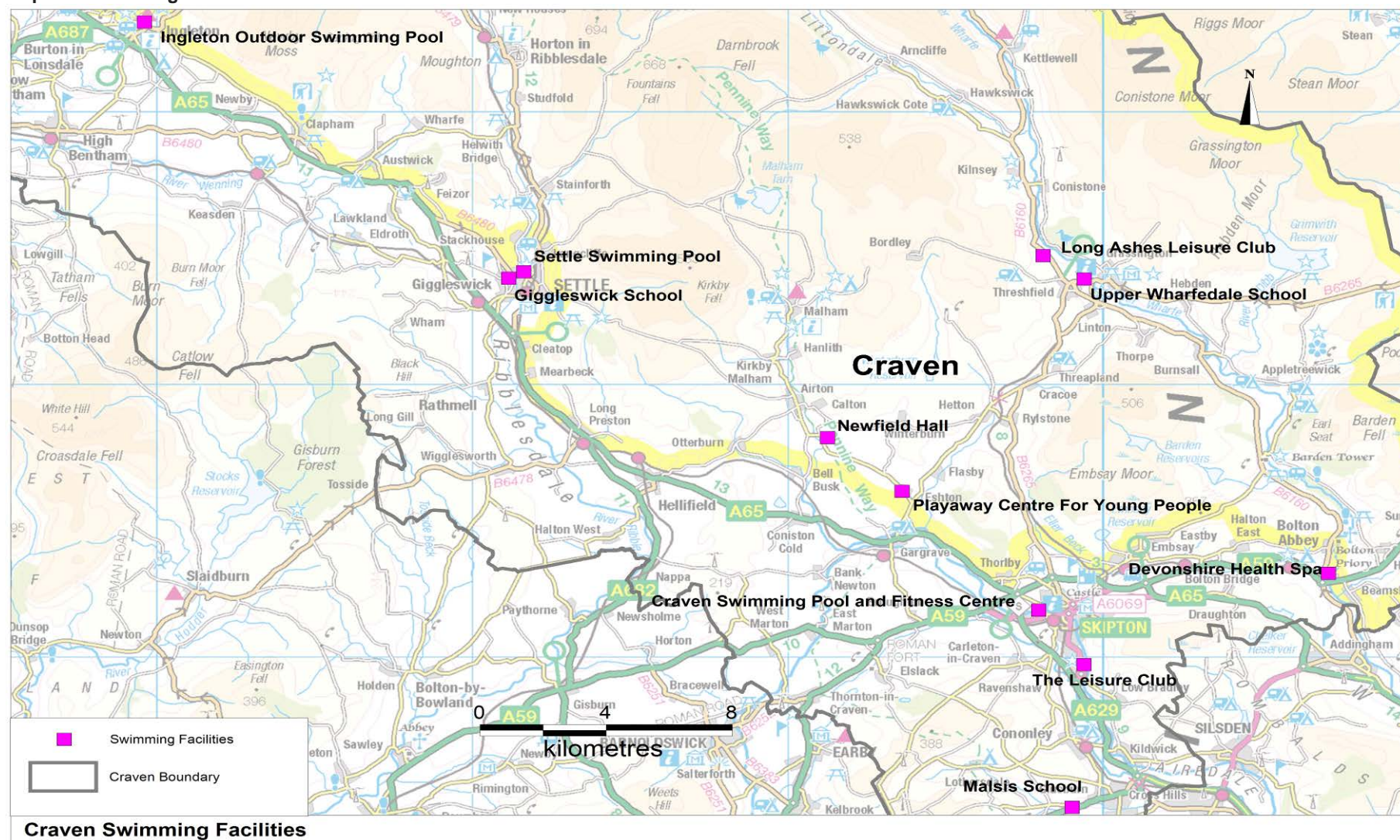
- 3.86. Schools play a key role in providing facilities for community access; it is key that all new sports halls on school sites provide secured community access to a minimum 4 court sports hall, through a formal agreement, which prioritises pay and play access, not simply sports clubs and groups.
- 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.

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.

Map 3.4: Swimming Pools in Craven



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.

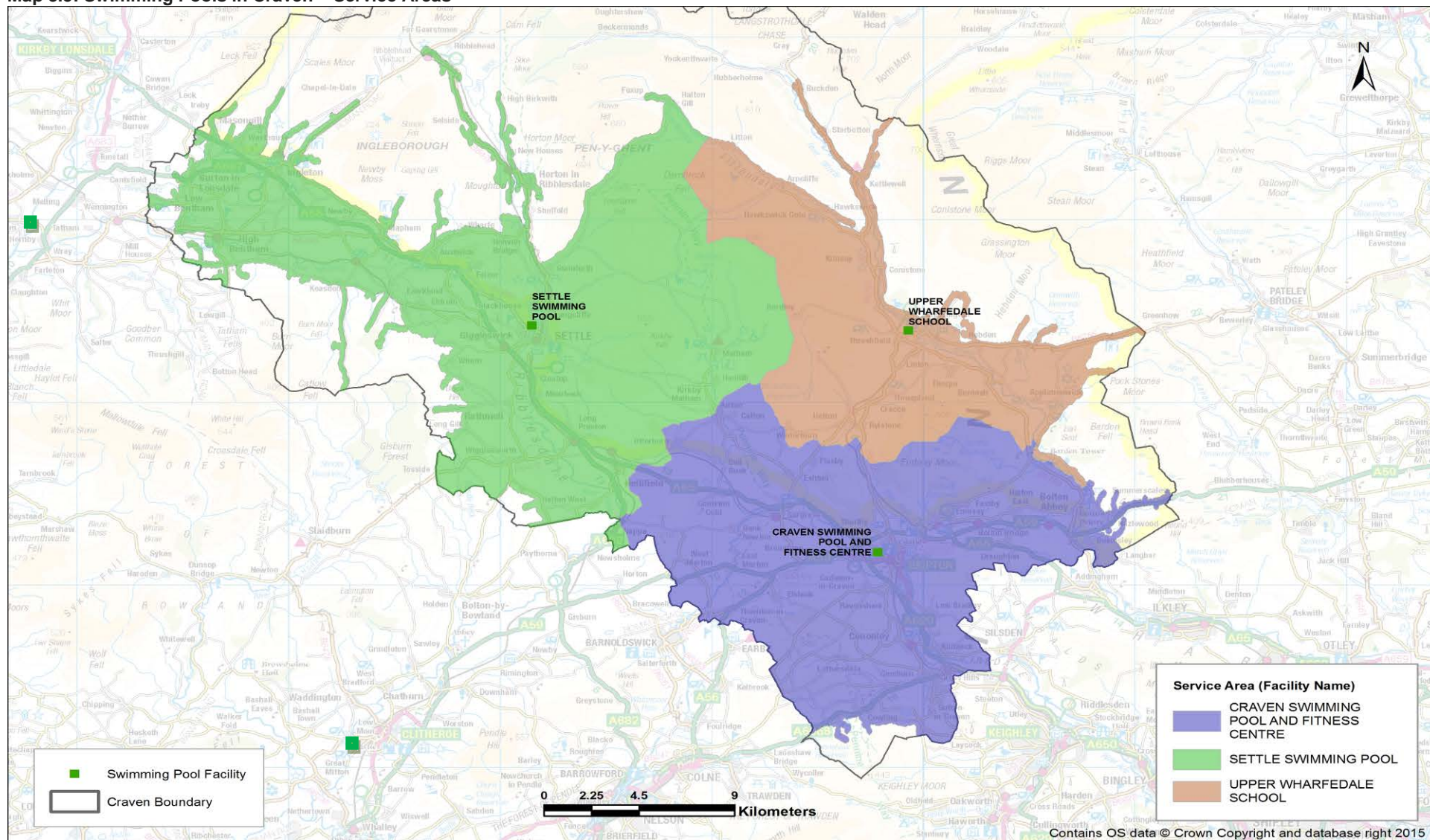
3.99. The Craven Swimming and Fitness Centre was built in 2003. Settle Swimming Pool was built in 1975 and minor refurbishment in 2004. Upper Wharfedale School was built in 1972 and changing rooms refurbished in 2010. Giggleswick School pool was built in 1906 and refurbished in 2002.

- 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.

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.

- 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.

- 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

- 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.

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

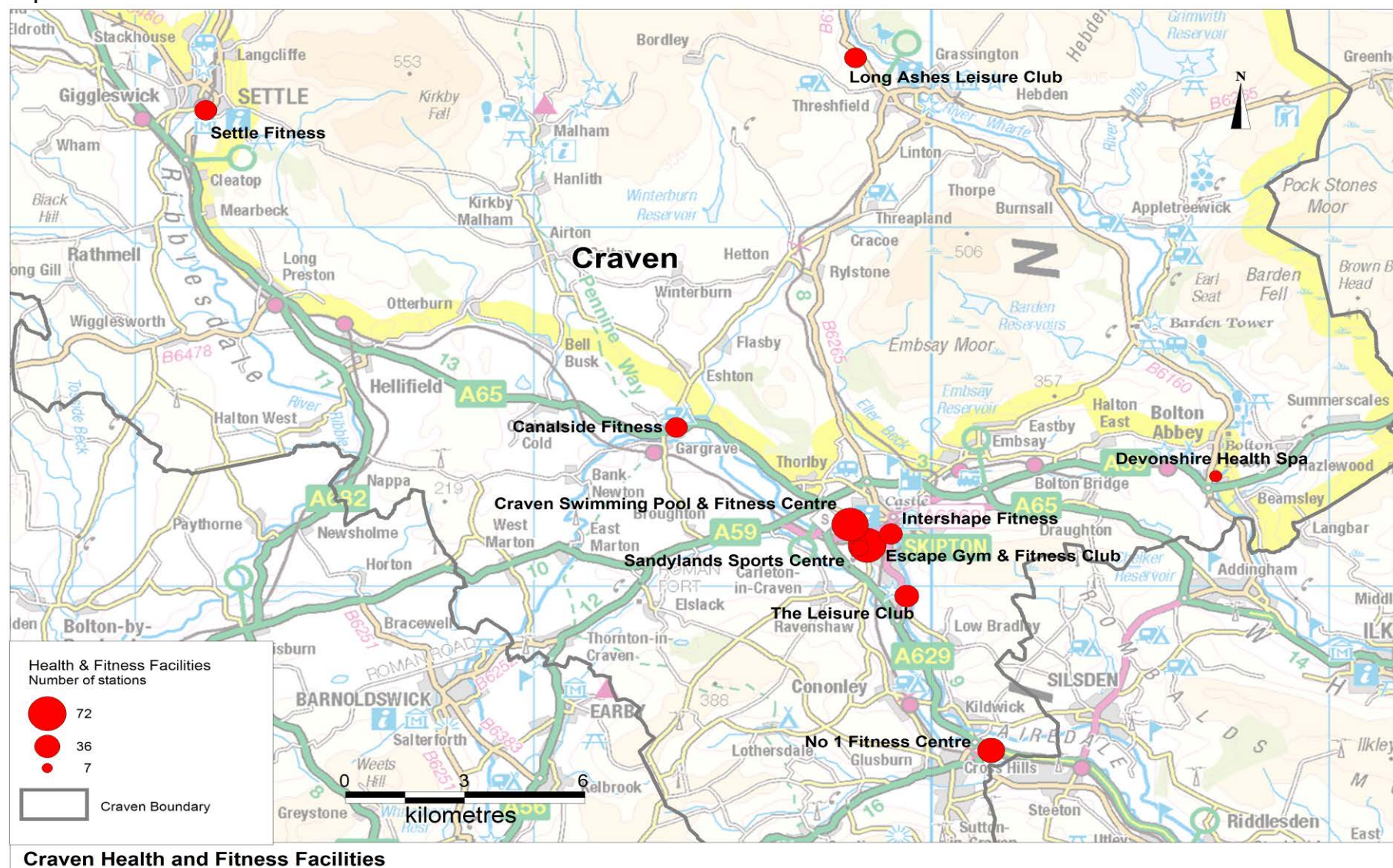
TOTAL FITNESS SUITES	17
TOTAL FITNESS STATIONS	393
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS SUITES (ALL WILL REQUIRE SOME FORM OF PAYMENT PRIOR TO USE/MONTHLY DD, MEMBERSHIP ETC)	4
TOTAL COMMUNITY ACCESSIBLE FITNESS STATIONS	109

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.

Map 3.6: Health and Fitness Facilities Craven



EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

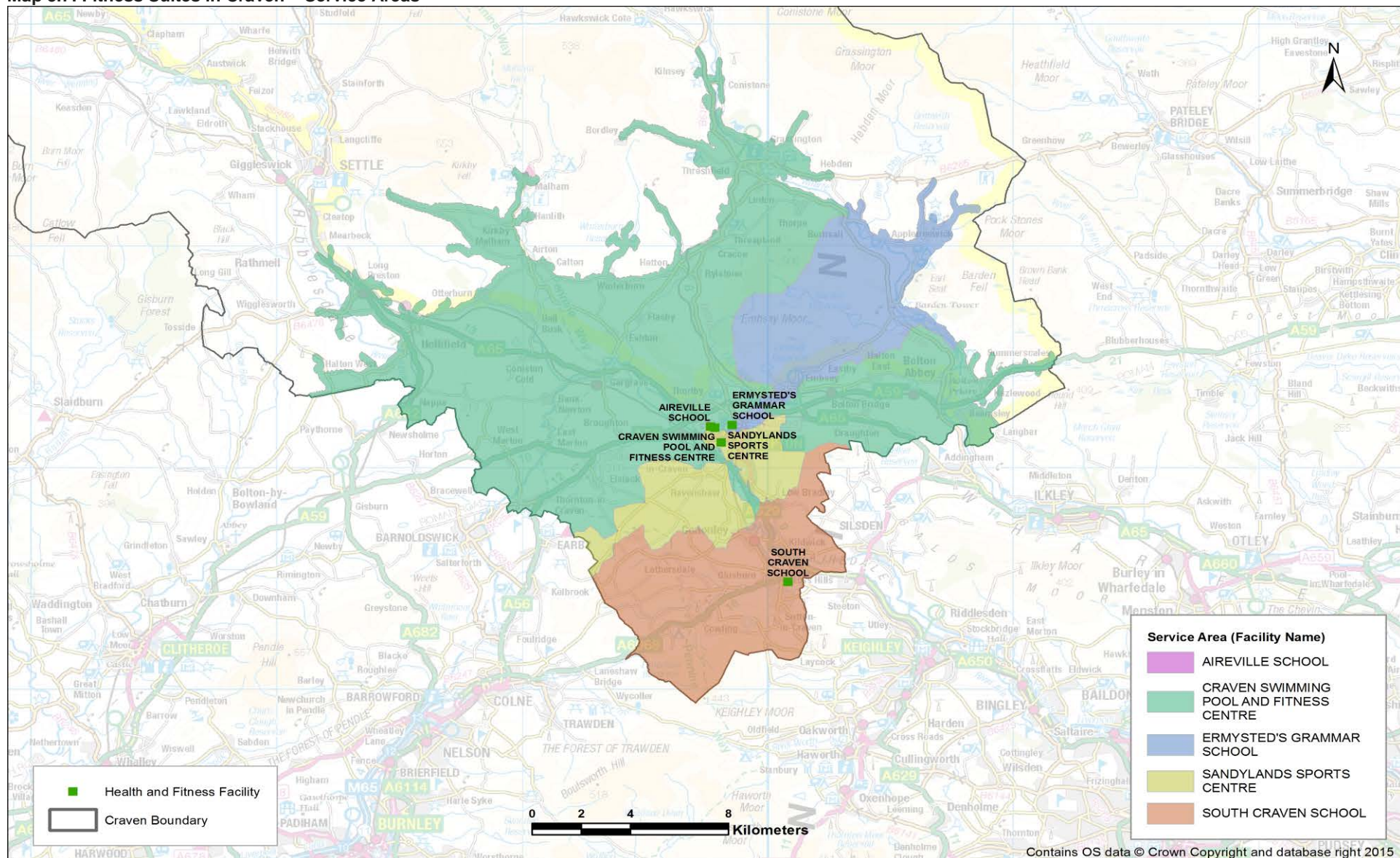
QUALITY

- 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.

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**

- **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'

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

- 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.

- 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

	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

	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

	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?

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.

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.

- 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.

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**

- 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.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

DISCLAIMER

Forecasts and recommendation in any proposal, report or letter are made in good faith and on the basis of the information before the Company at the time. Their achievement must depend, among other things, on effective co-operation of the Client and the Client's staff. In any consequence, no statement in any proposal, report or letter is to be deemed to be in any circumstances a representation, undertaking, warranty or contractual condition.



Part II: Update Assessment for Open Space, Sport & Recreation Facilities
February 2016



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

FEBRUARY 2016



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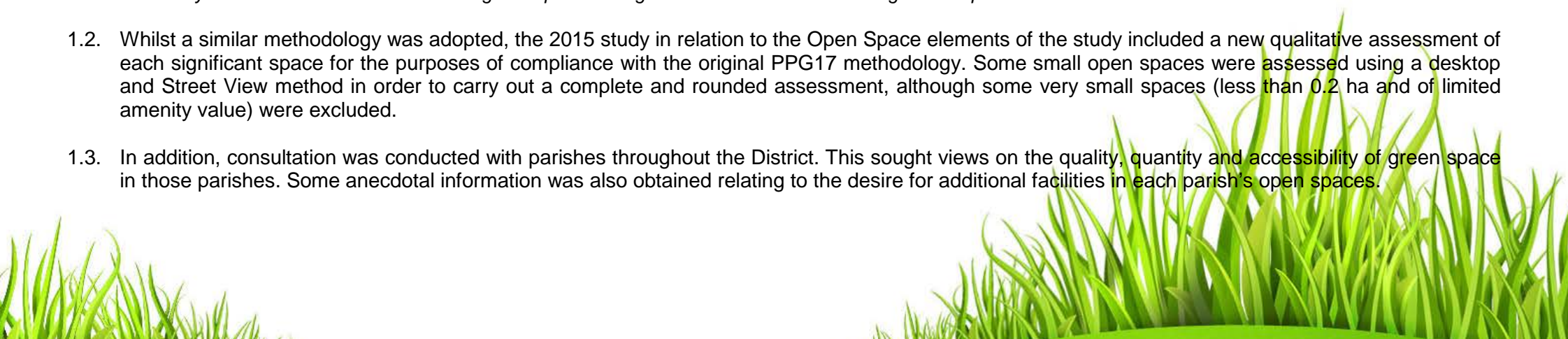
1. BACKGROUND

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

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

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

- 1.2. Whilst a similar methodology was adopted, the 2015 study in relation to the Open Space elements of the study included a new qualitative assessment of each significant space for the purposes of compliance with the original PPG17 methodology. Some small open spaces were assessed using a desktop and Street View method in order to carry out a complete and rounded assessment, although some very small spaces (less than 0.2 ha and of limited amenity value) were excluded.
- 1.3. In addition, consultation was conducted with parishes throughout the District. This sought views on the quality, quantity and accessibility of green space in those parishes. Some anecdotal information was also obtained relating to the desire for additional facilities in each parish's open spaces.



- 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.



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:

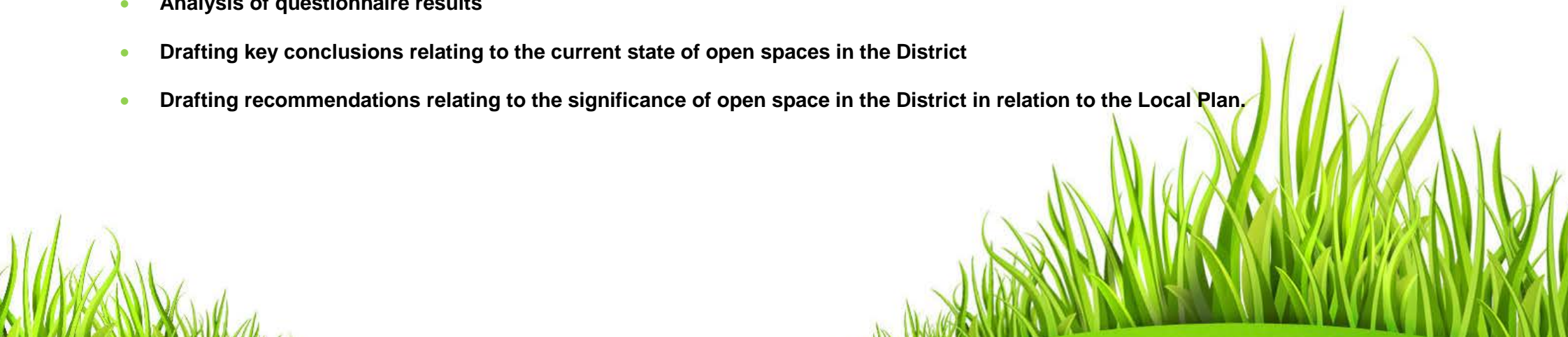
- 1. Protecting existing open space and supporting and providing open spaces, play spaces and access to local biodiversity**
- 2. Creating safe, attractive and accessible spaces for all, improving the standard of management and maintenance and increasing participation in open spaces, sport and recreation**
- 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

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.



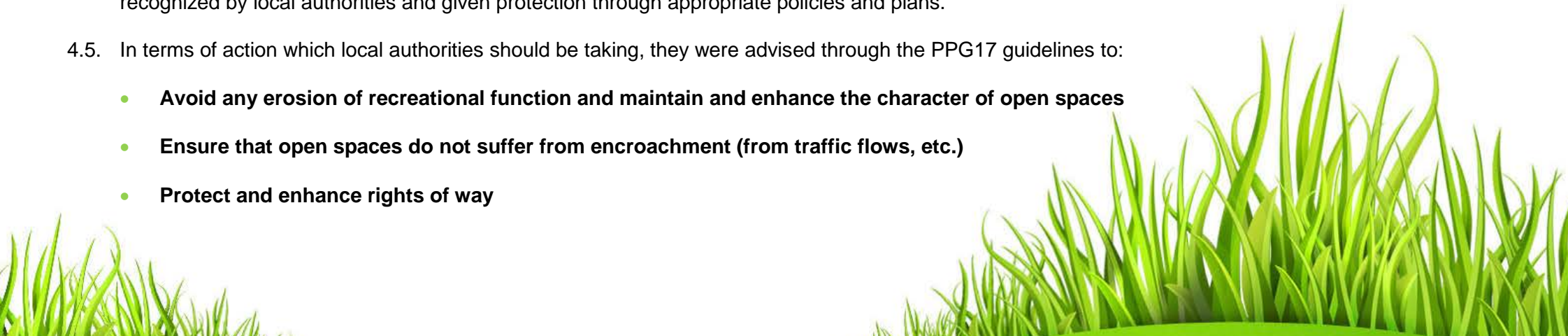
4. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW

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**



- **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**

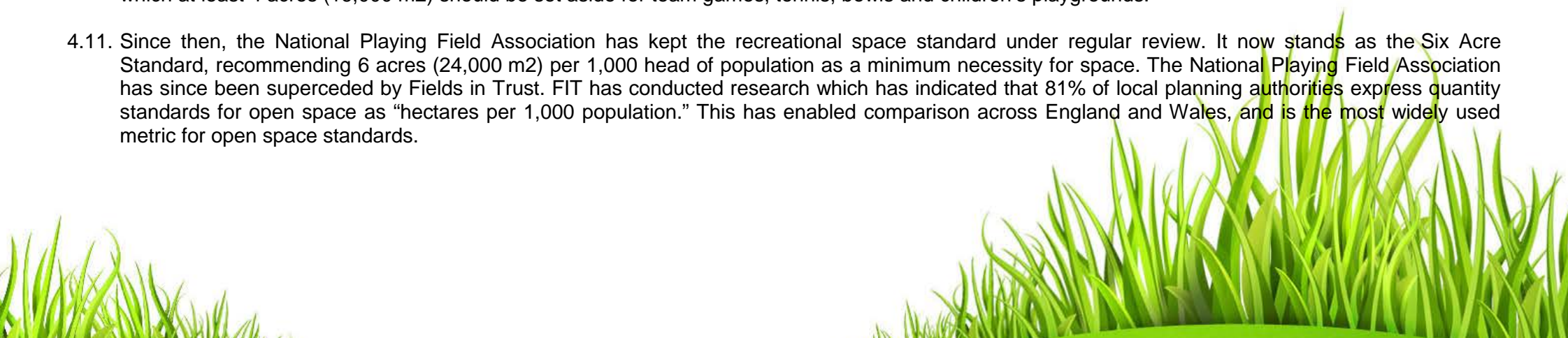


- **Made it clear that relevant policies - such as those protecting the Green Belt, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, National Parks and other areas - cannot be overridden**
- **Recognised the intrinsic value and beauty of the countryside (whether specifically designated or not)**
- **Made explicit 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.



- 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.

- 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.

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).**



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**

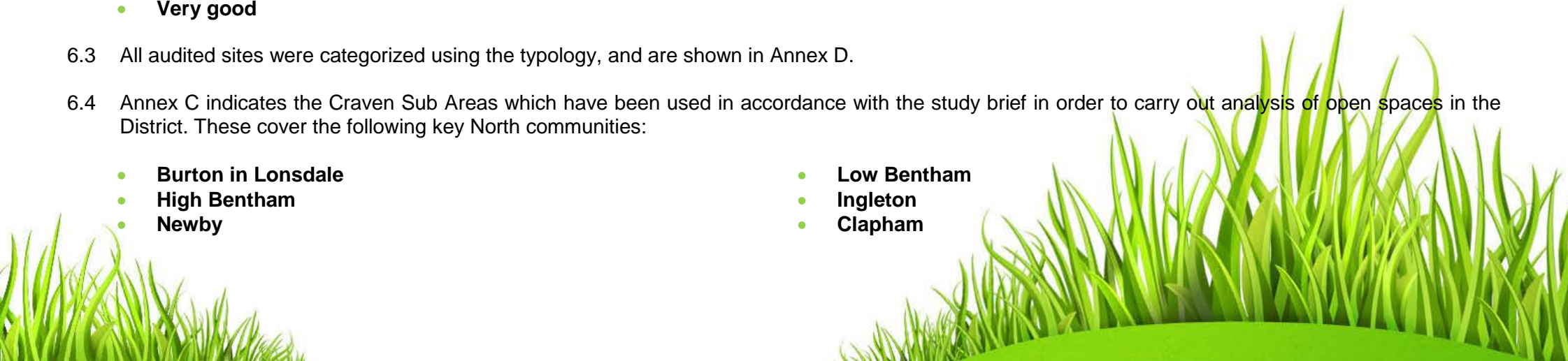
6.2 A number of factors for each of the above were scored up to a maximum of five points, and an average rating was calculated for each of the above categories. Total points were compared to a maximum possible score. This was expressed as a percentage to produce a rating for each open space. These defined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



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

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



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

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

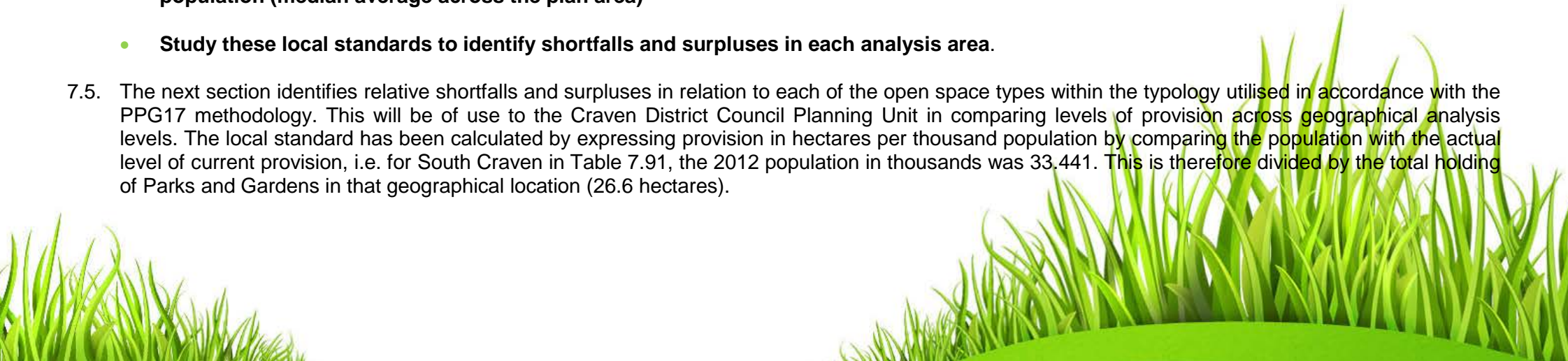
OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
PARKS AND GARDENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lothersdale Recreation Ground and area south of recreation ground average; Sutton and Aireville Park very good (with the exception of the golf pitch and putt which is poor quality) • Welcoming signage • More information needed 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

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



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).



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.

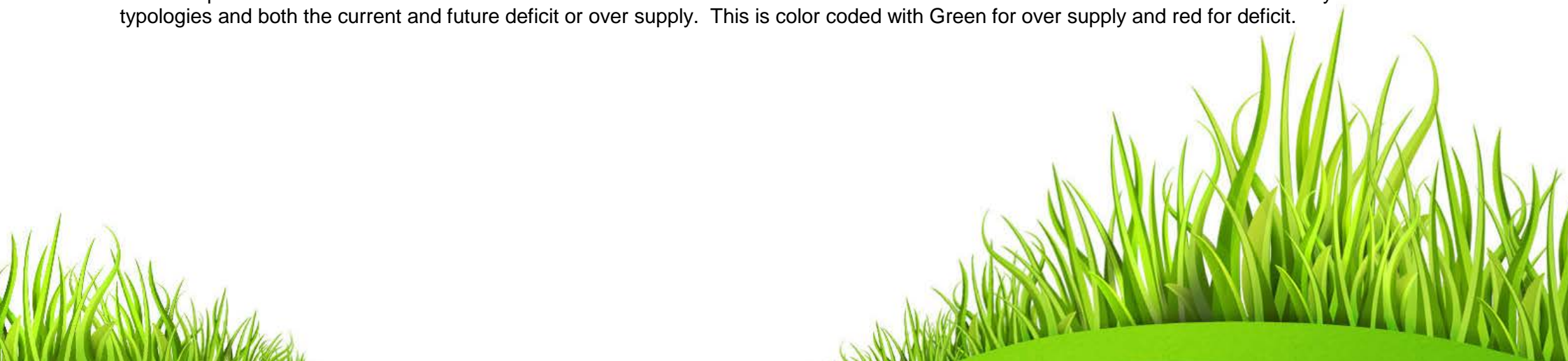


Table 7.8: Quantitative Open Space Standards By Open Space Type

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

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.

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.



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.

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.



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.

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.



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.

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.**



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

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.

QUANTITATIVE ISSUES

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

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

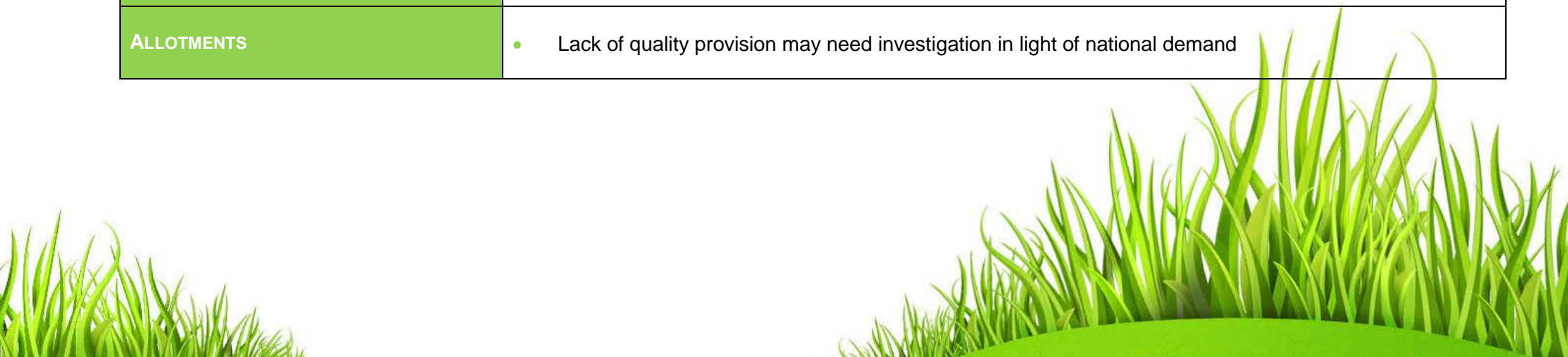
Table 7.19: Quantitative issues in the north

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

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

Table 7.20: Quantitative issues in the mid area

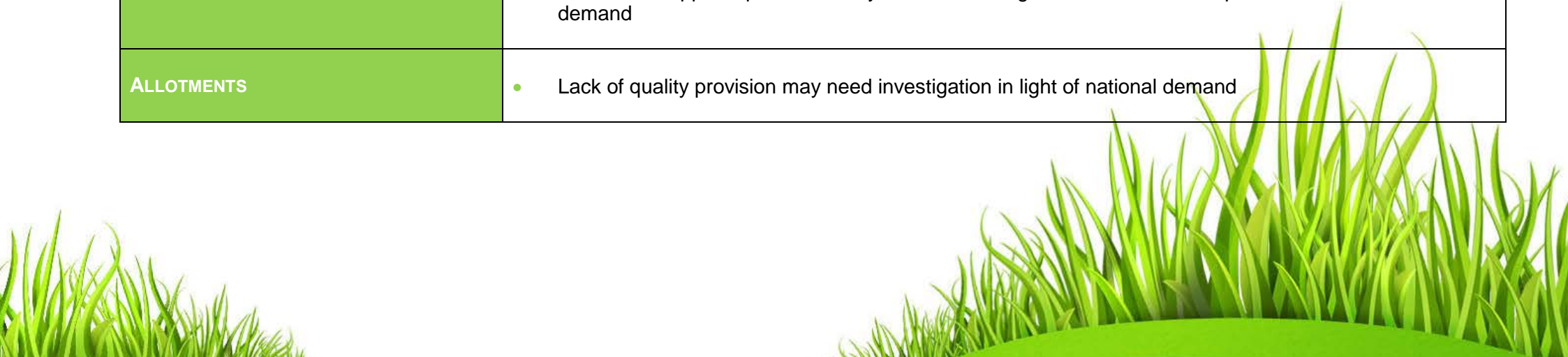
OPEN SPACE TYPE	ISSUE
PARKS AND GARDENS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little provision. May warrant consideration in Settle
AMENITY GREENSPACE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accessibility varies, but is offset in most places by a high level of access to the countryside
CHILDREN'S PLAY AREAS 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



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

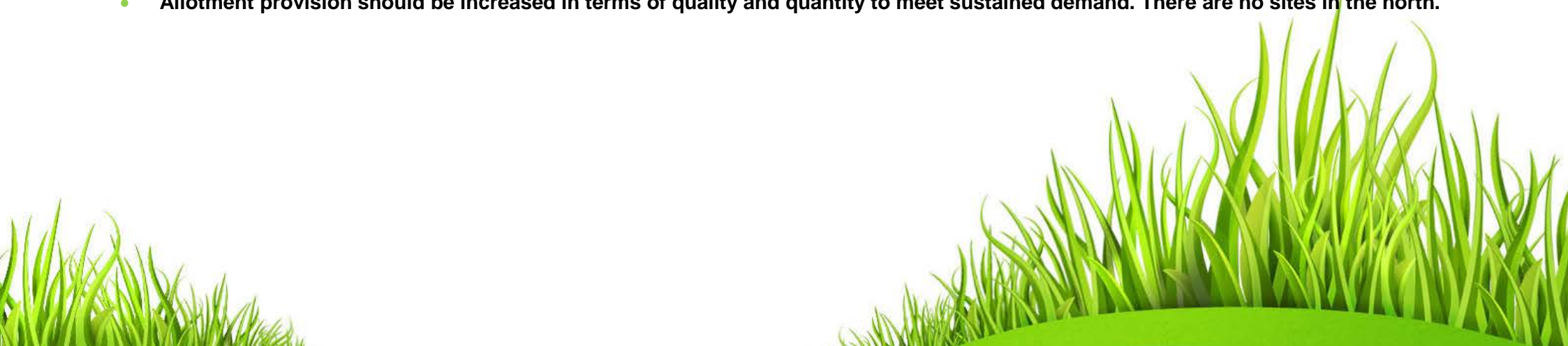
Table 7.21: Quantitative issues in the south

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



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.**



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.**

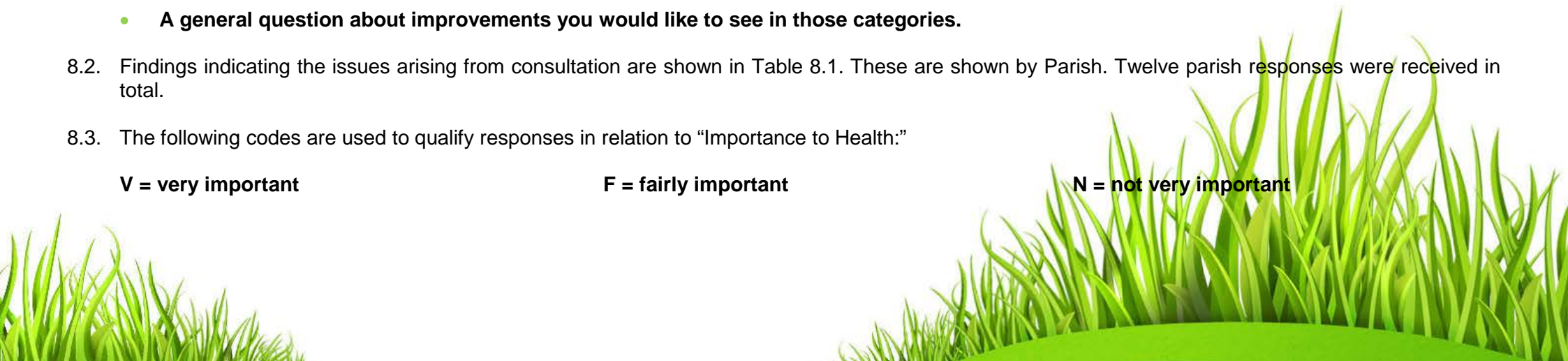
8.2. Findings indicating the issues arising from consultation are shown in Table 8.1. These are shown by Parish. Twelve parish responses were received in total.

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



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

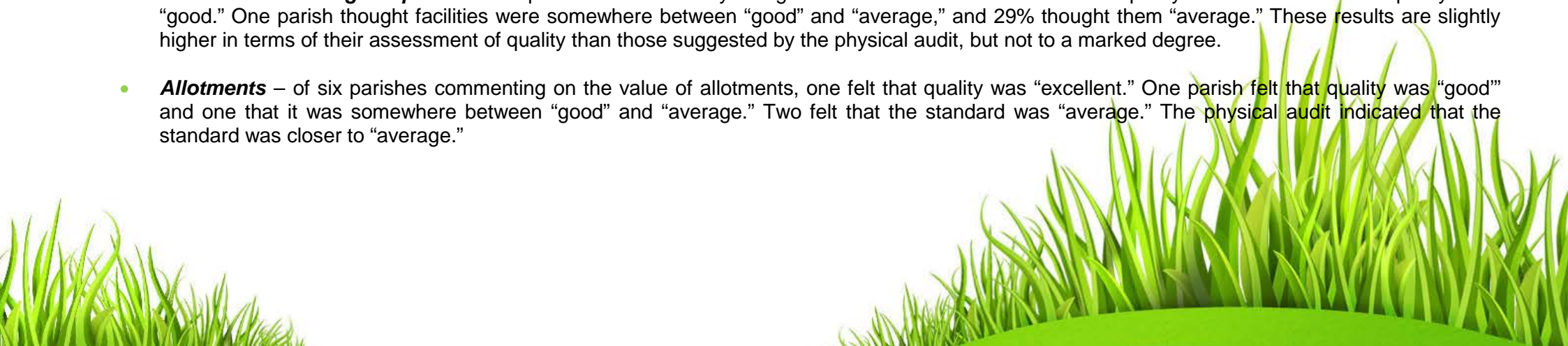
P = poor

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.”



- **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.”

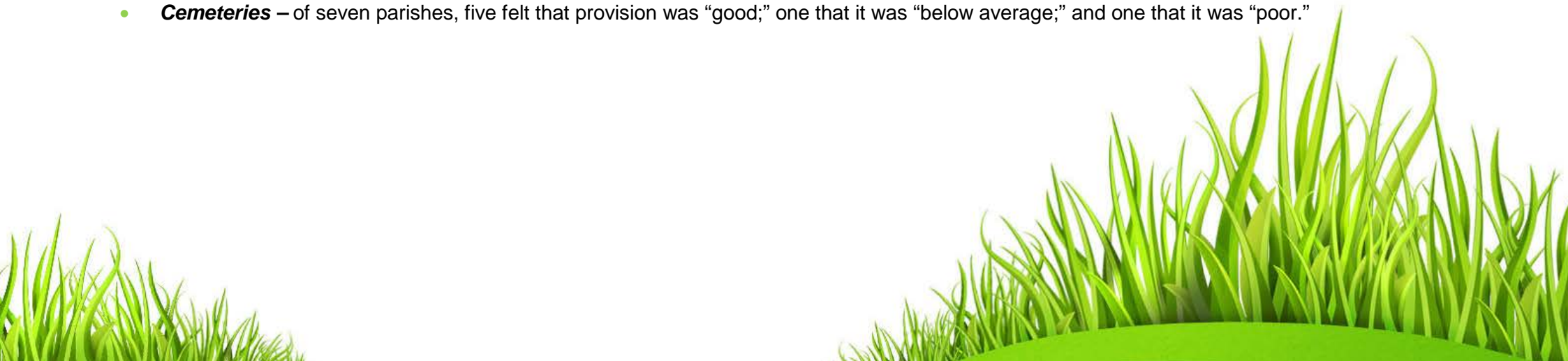


Table 8.1: Issues Arising From Parish Consultation

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



- **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.

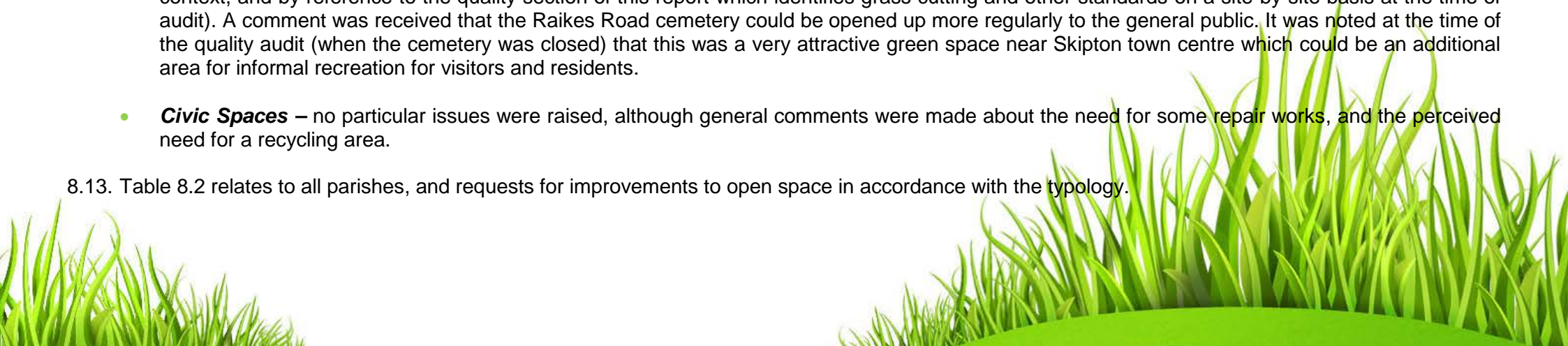


Table 8.2: All parishes - Requests for improvements to open space in accordance with the typology

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).



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.

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.

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.



Table 8.3: Parish Comments (Anecdotal)

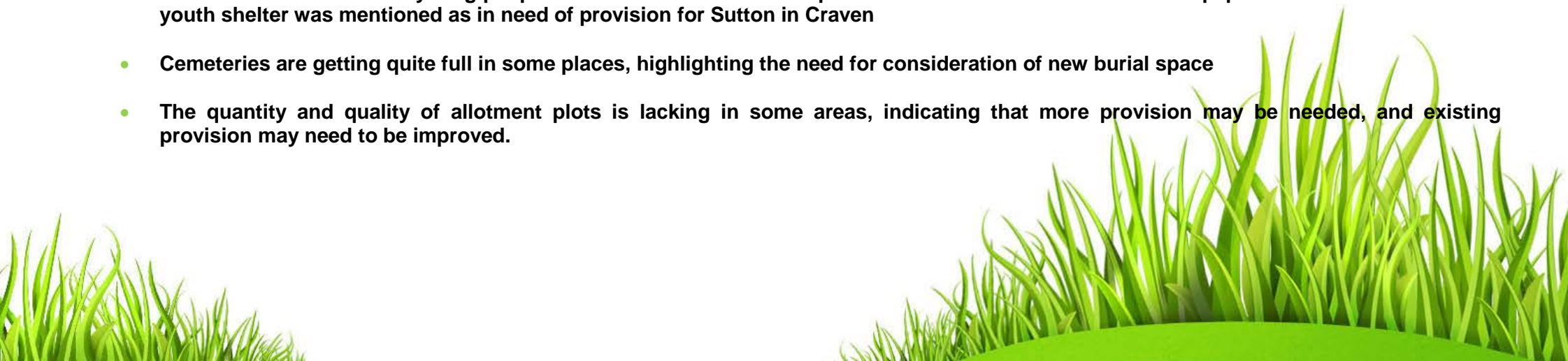
PARISH	GENERAL COMMENTS
BANK NEWTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The green space in the Parish is a combination of foot paths, bridle tracks and the canal towpath. The countryside is beautiful with easy access and of the highest quality. There is a National Cycle Route along the road which is well 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!

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.

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

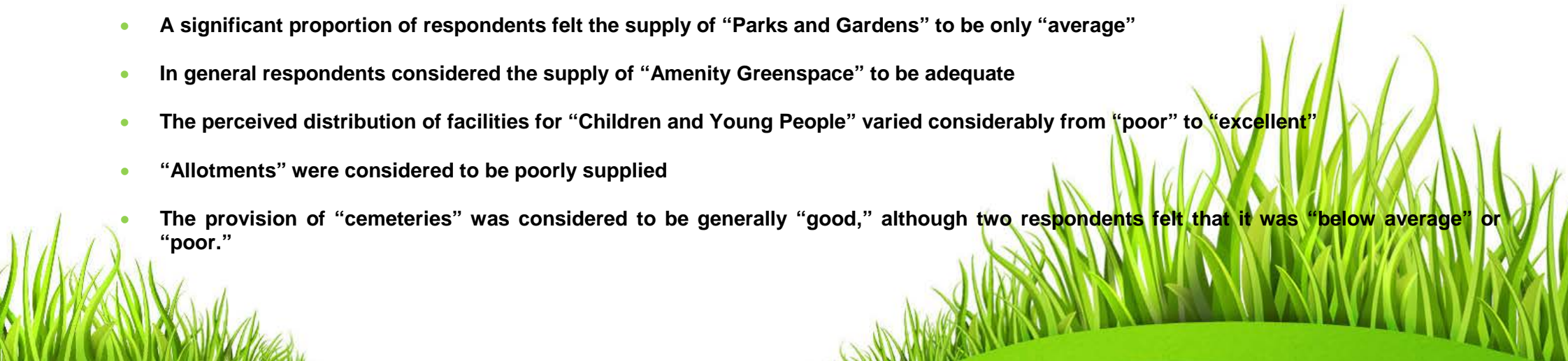
9.1. Although based on the views of those parishes and town councils which responded to the survey, nevertheless it is considered that these were representative given the percentage that positively replied. These mirrored many of the findings which became apparent following analysis of the qualitative 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."



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.**



10. KEY FINDINGS

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

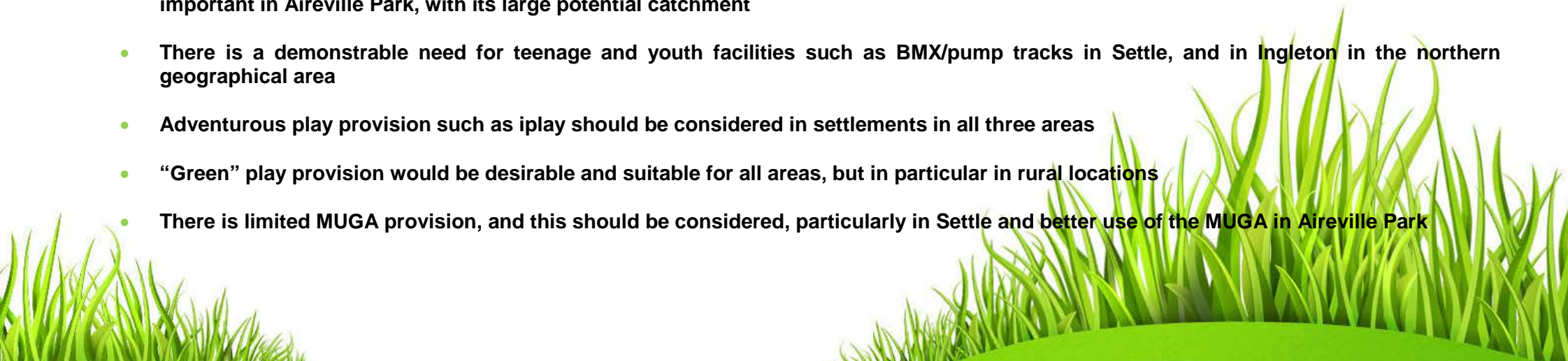
10.2. These findings have been identified using the following sources:

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

FINDINGS RELATING TO SERVICE PROVISION

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

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

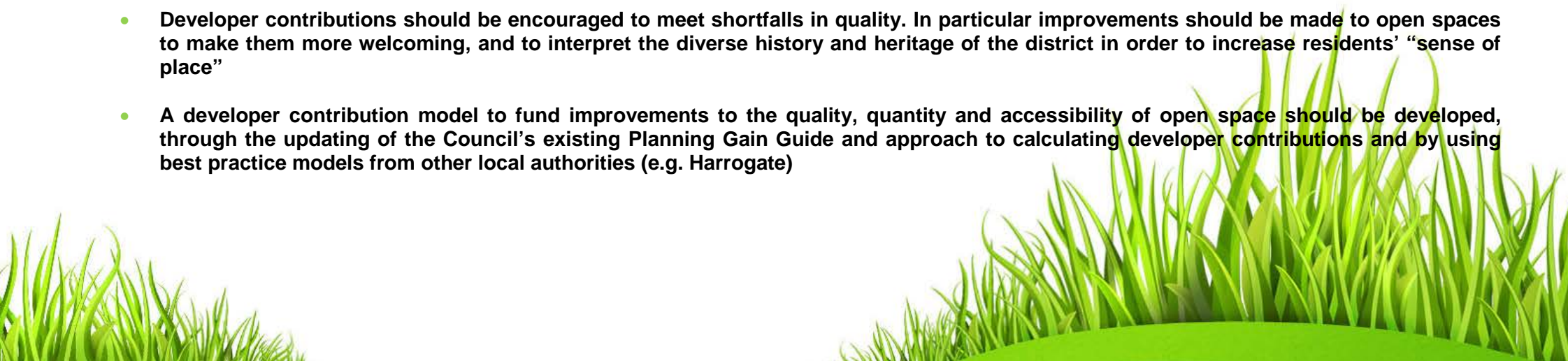


- The rich heritage and history of the area should be interpreted in parks and gardens, amenity open spaces, cemeteries and civic spaces in the north, mid and southern areas
- All open space types in all three geographical areas should have improvements made to entrances in line with Green Flag criteria 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)



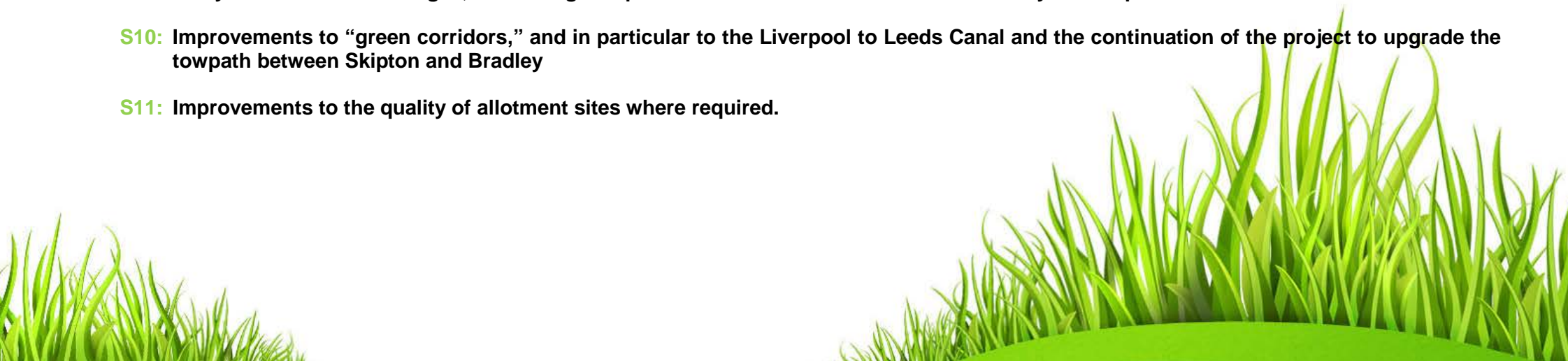
- **Shortfalls in the quality, quantity and accessibility of facilities for children and youth should be addressed by seeking contributions for innovative play (iplay, “green’ Play, etc.), and for specific facilities such as “low ropes” adventures, BMX and pump tracks (specifically in Settle and Ingleton). 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.



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.

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

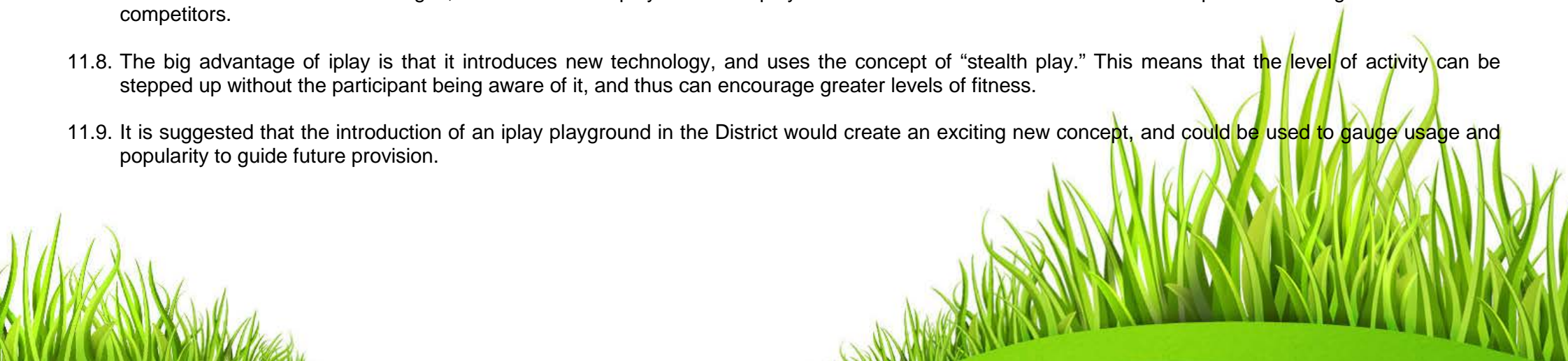


- **Marketing**
 - A marketing strategy should be in place, which is in practice and regularly reviewed
 - There should be good provision of information to users, e.g. about management strategies, activities, features, ways to get involved
 - The park/green space should be promoted as a community resource.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



S2: CREATION OF EXCITING AND CHALLENGING PLAY AREAS

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



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.



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.



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



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.



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



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.”

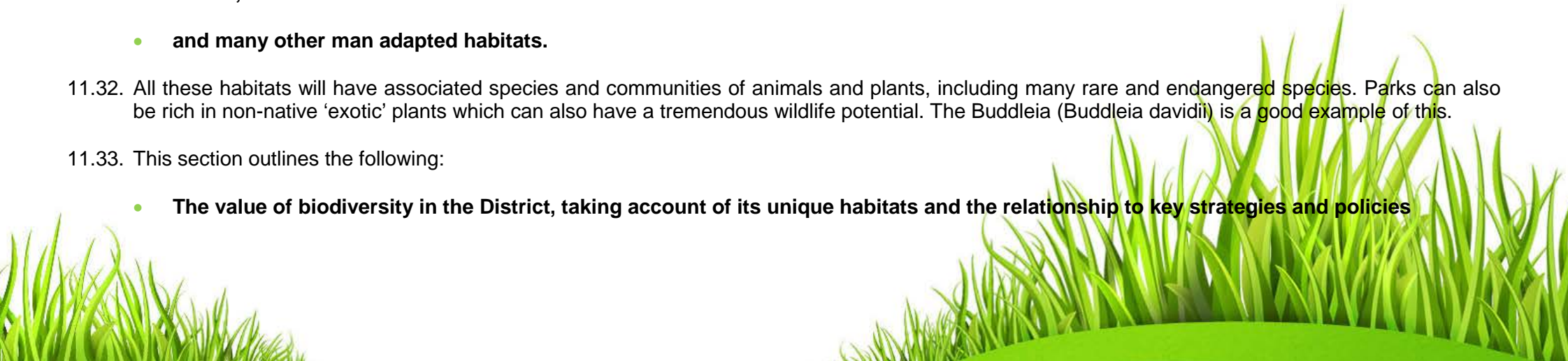
11.26. This heritage and history need not just relate to the open spaces themselves (e.g. the varied history of the Liverpool to Leeds Canal), but also to the surrounding towns, villages and countryside.

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.



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**

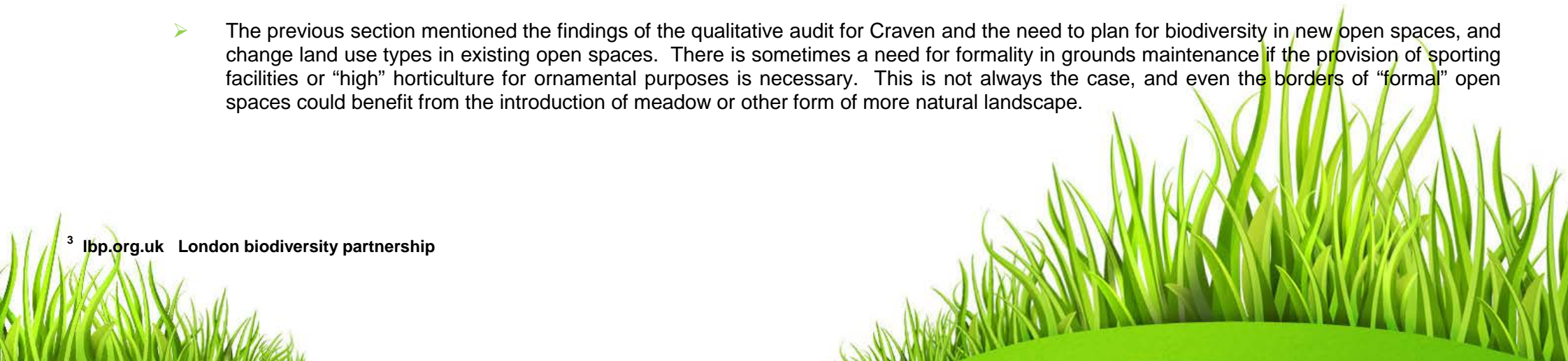


- **The factors which affect habitats in Craven, including types of land use and user pressures**
- **Ways in which the biodiversity of the District can be enhanced through its open spaces, both in relation to the planning of new open space, and through changes to the management of existing facilities.**

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



- **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.



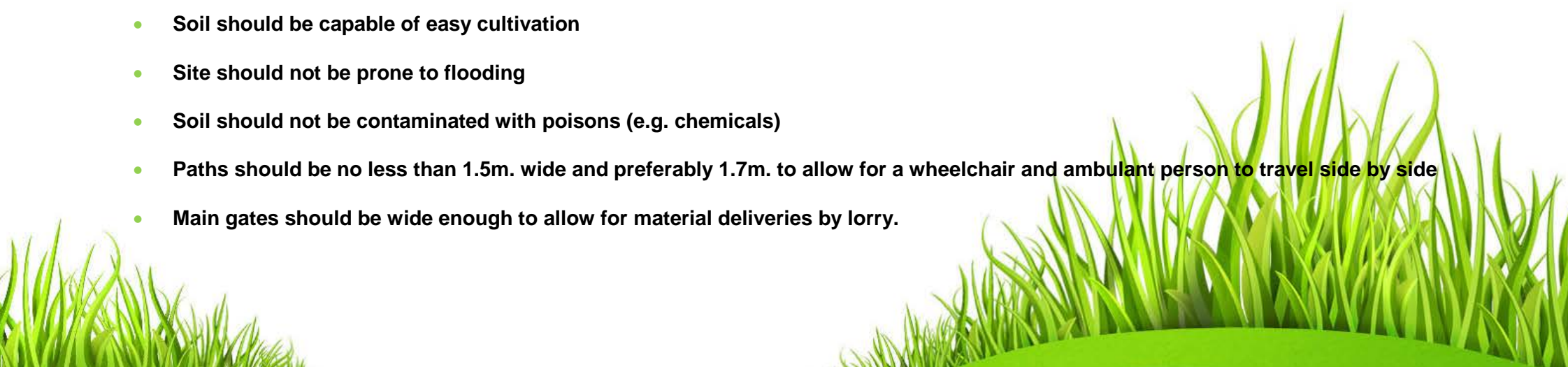
S9: IMPROVEMENTS TO THE QUALITY OF ALLOTMENT SITES

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.

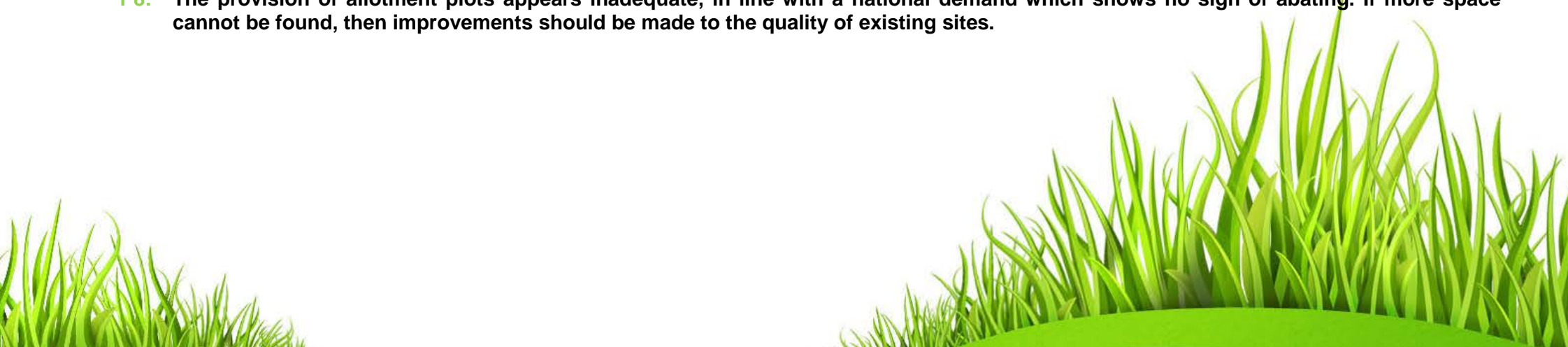
11.37. The National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners Ltd. Provides advice on the management of allotment sites. It provides guidelines on what constitutes a good site, and factors include:

- **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.**



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**



- **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.



P2: ENHANCEMENT OF BIODIVERSITY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 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."

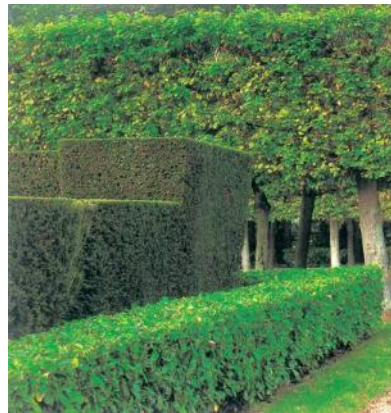
- 12.13. It is vital that the management of biodiversity in parks and open spaces is in keeping with the overall wildlife management strategy or Biodiversity Action Plan for the area as a whole. For example, the Biodiversity Action Plan⁵ for Craven identifies a range of habitats of Concern requiring 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>



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



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.



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.



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.



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

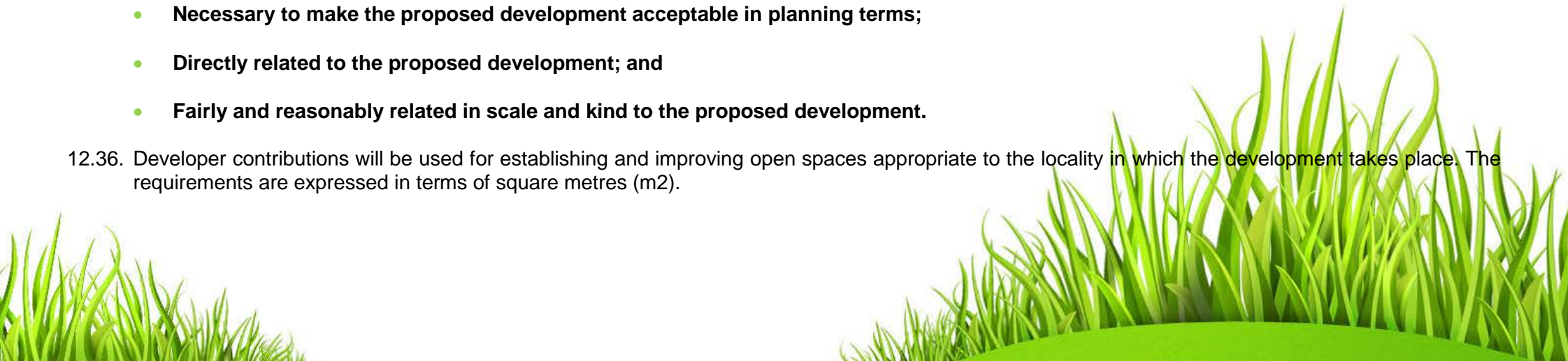


- 12.27. As previously stated, when planning green infrastructure, it is important to consider the scale and connection of the corridor when green and blue ribbon strategies for habitat and recreational corridors are proposed. It should be noted that a network, for coherence and resilience, is represented 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.



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).



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.



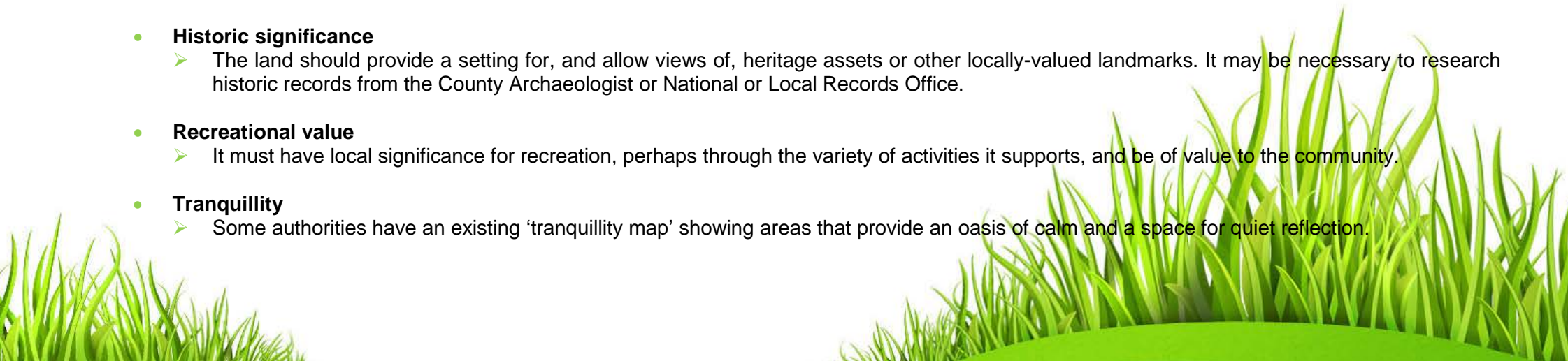
P6: MAINTAINING AND IMPROVING THE QUALITY, QUANTITY AND ACCESSIBILITY OF GREEN SPACE

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.



- **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.



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.



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.



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.**



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		-

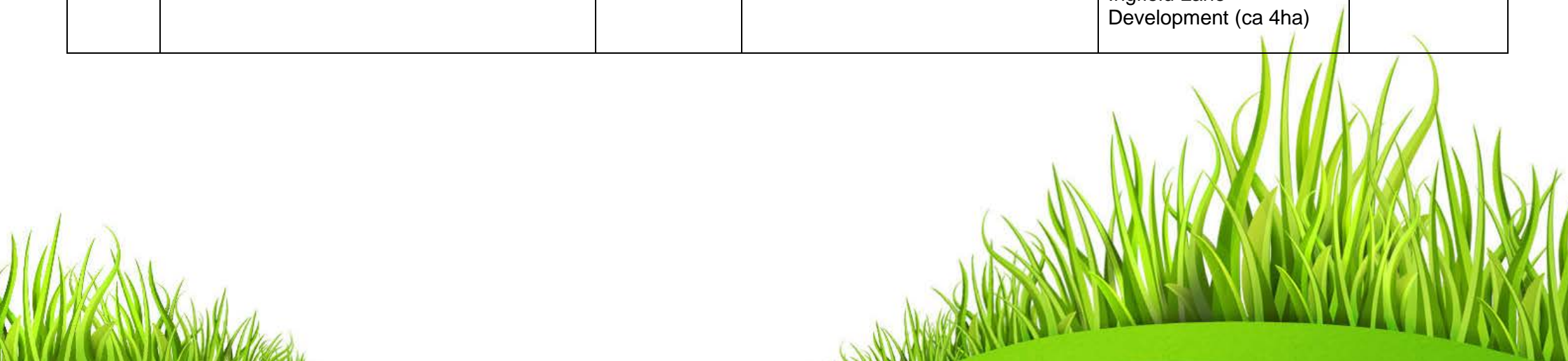
SHORT TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES REQUIRED	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
S5	Introduce pilot smoking ban in Aireville Park Playground for future adoption across District in line with NYCC strategy	11	Include in Masterplans/Neighbourhood Plans/Funding for signage etc: £3K – seek 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		

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		

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)	



ANNEXES



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

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.



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

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

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 				

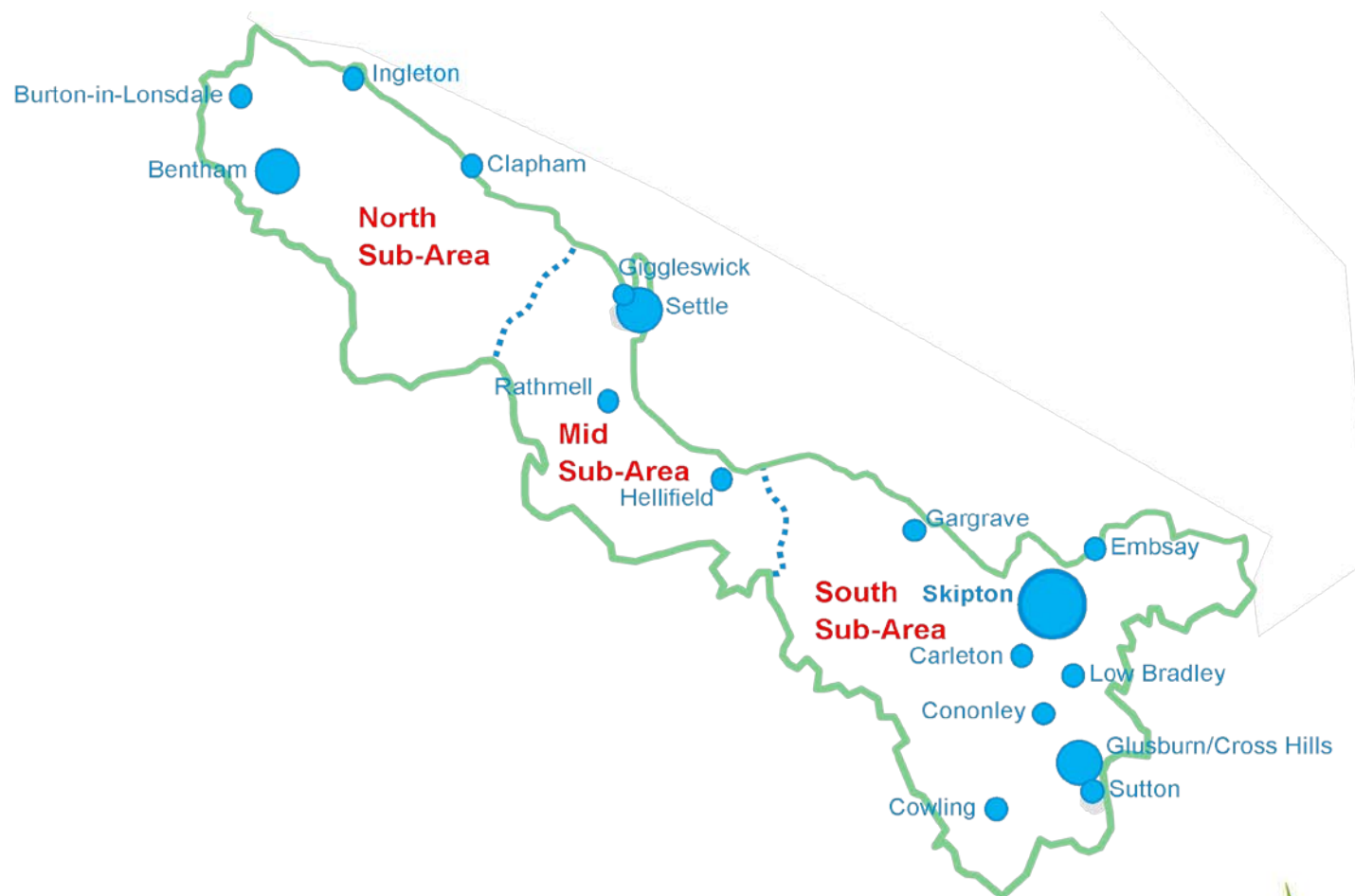
TYPOLOGY / DEFINITION	QUALITY STANDARD	NATIONAL QUANTITY STANDARD	SOURCE	LOCAL QUANTITY STANDARD	NOTES
Formal Open Space – Cemeteries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage greater use of cemeteries for informal recreation e.g. allow movement inclusive of cemeteries for walking Contribute to biodiversity 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 	<p>Quantity N/A</p> <p>400 m walking (local significance)</p>	GLA	<p>0.5 ha/1,000 Population*</p> <p>400 m walking (local significance)</p>	<p>Local standard adopted</p> <p>National standard adopted</p>
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. 	<p>Quantity N/A</p> <p>400 m walking (local significance)</p>		Included in above	As above

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

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



ANNEX C: CRAVEN SUB AREAS



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

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

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

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
* Crosshills Road Allotments, Cononley	SD 992 465	116	Allotments	19/45	42%	Average

* 'Church Road Allotments' corrected to
'Crosshills Road Allotments' 17/07/18

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

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%



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

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

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

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

Name	No	Area	PPG17 Category	Size Ha	%Age	Score
Castle Court Allotments, Skipton	84	S	Allotments	0.102	28%	Poor
Carleton Rd (Behind Church) Skipton	86	S	Allotments	0.134	65%	Good
Meadow Lane Allotments, Cononley	115	S	Allotments	1.83	26%	Poor
* Crosshills Road Allotments, Cononley	116	S	Allotments	0.25	42%	Average
Shires Lane Allotments, Embsay	120	S	Allotments	0.212	34%	Poor
Allotment Gardens, Glusburn	121	S	Allotments	1.42	56%	Average
Allotment Gardens, Gargrave	147	S	Allotments	0.094	NA	Average
Aireville Park Allotment, Skipton	173	S	Allotments	0.22	NA	Average
Allotment Gardens, Cowling	148	S	Allotments	0.557	NA	Average
Amenity Area, Skipton Road, Thornton in Craven	15	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.0800	90%	V Good
Low Green, Gargrave (3 sites – west, south, east)	16	S	Amenity Greenspace	1.426	85%	V Good
River Bank, Gargrave	17	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.204	72%	Good
High Green, Gargrave	18	S	Amenity Greenspace	1.008	76%	Good
Middle Green, Gargrave	19	S	Amenity Greenspace	2.003	85%	V Good
Memorial Green, Gargrave	21	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.168	78%	Good
Gas Governor Site, Gargrave	22	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.021	40%	Poor
Beck Side/Brook View, Carleton	27	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.311	38%	Poor
Amenity Area, Swan Street, Carleton	28	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.015	85%	V Good
New Street Amenity Area, Carleton	29	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.024	29%	Poor
Village Green, Draughton	33	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.255	53%	Average
Amenity Area, Eastby	39	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.133	50%	Average
Amenity Area, Main Street/Wilson Street, Sutton	59	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.081	57%	Average
North Place, Sutton	60	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.032	76%	Good
Open Space, Colne Road, Glusburn	61	S	Amenity Greenspace	0.086	30%	Poor

* Missing row inserted 17/07/18

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

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

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

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

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

1. Scoring System Points

Very poor = 0% - 20%

Poor = 21% - 40%

Average = 41% - 60%

Good = 61% - 80%

Very good = 81% - 100%

2. Area Code

N = North

M = Mid

S = South





Part III: Playing Pitch Strategy February 2016

CRAVEN PLAYING PITCH STRATEGY

Craven District Council

February 2016
Version 1.0



Prepared by



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4 global Consulting Terms of Reference

It is not possible to guarantee the fulfillment of any estimates or forecasts contained within this report, although they have been conscientiously prepared on the basis of our research and information made available to us at the time of the study.

The author(s) will not be held liable to any party for any direct or indirect losses, financial or otherwise, associated with any contents of this report. We have relied on a number of areas of information provided by the client, and have not undertaken additional independent verification of this data.

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

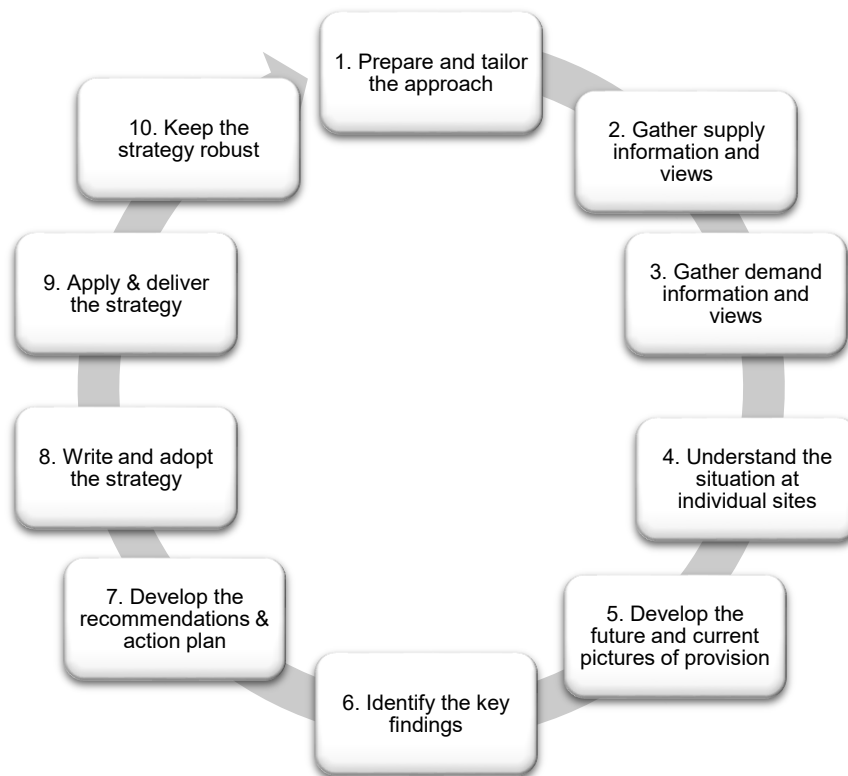
1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Craven District Council has commissioned 4 global to produce a Playing Pitch Strategy (PPS) for the local authority. A Playing Pitch Strategy was commissioned in 2004, however it is necessary to undertake an updated analysis using the latest PPS guidelines issued by Sport England. Craven District Council will be hereafter referred to as 'the Council'.
- 1.1.2 In addition to this PPS, the Council has also commissioned a Built Sport Facilities Strategy and an Open Space Strategy, both of which will be issued alongside this PPS report. These will be presented as a separate document however the three strategies should be used to inform a coordinated approach to sports provision over the next 17 years (up to 2032) in Craven.
- 1.1.3 A PPS is a strategic assessment which provides an up to date analysis of supply and demand regarding playing pitches (grass and artificial) which serve Football, Rugby Union, Cricket and Hockey.
- 1.1.4 The Council is committed to providing sports provision that meets the needs of its residents and local clubs. The Council also has an obligation to assess planning applications with a complete evidence base and make decisions that benefit the local residents of Craven. The Council is currently considering a number of development plans and these must be considered in line with the future demand for playing pitches and how any loss of playing fields would impact the local residents.
- 1.1.5 The objectives of the Craven PPS are;
 - Engage with Sport England, North Yorkshire Sport and the relevant National Governing Bodies (NGB's) for sport and use the national PPS methodology to provide the project with a structure proven across the rest of England.
 - Provide a robust evidence base that can be used by multiple Council units and other stakeholders for a wide range of future projects
 - Gather a representative evidence base, by achieving a high response rate from the surveys sent to clubs, schools and parish councils/community organisations
 - Update the Council's comprehensive GIS database, showing the location and quality of all playing pitches in Craven
 - Identify cross boundary NGB issues, the nature and location of any overuse, unmet demand and spare capacity for play across all pitch types and sports including all elements of current and future demand
 - Establish clear, prioritised, specific and achievable recommendations and actions to address the key issues around pitch provision and participation

1.2 Methodology

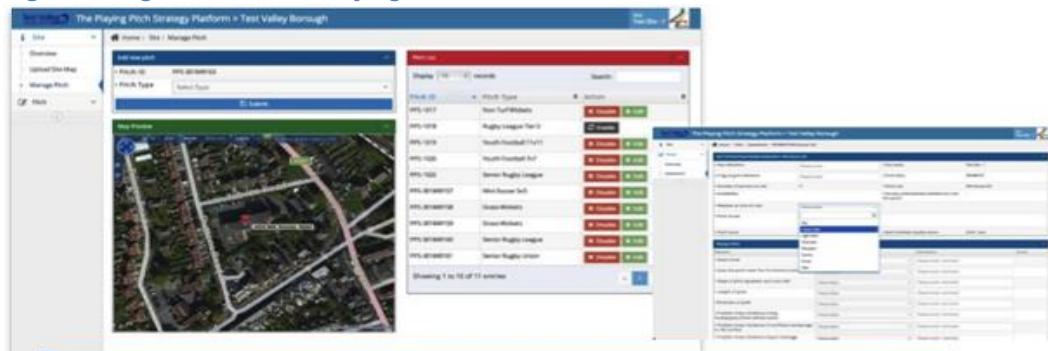
- 1.2.1 The assessment methodology adopted for the PPS follows the published guidance from Sport England. The guidance used is the 2013 version, Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance – An Approach to Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy. Figure 1 summarises the approach proposed in this guidance and is broken down into 10 steps.

Figure 1: Developing and Delivering a Playing Pitch Strategy – The 10 Step Approach (Sport England, 2013)



- 1.2.2 To facilitate information gathering and help ensure PPS reports are based on a robust evidence base, 4 global has developed an online data entry and assessment platform (see images below), which contains all pitch provider and club information. This will enable the Council to keep supply and demand information and the strategy up to date through to the end of the strategy and beyond.

Figure 2 - 4 global's Online Playing Pitch Platform



- 1.2.3 A Project Steering Group comprising representation from the Council, Sport England and National Governing Bodies of Sport (NGBs) has guided the study from its commencement. At critical milestones, the Steering Group members have reviewed and verified the data and information collected to allow the work to proceed efficiently through each stage, reducing the margin of error.

1.3 The Structure of our Report

- 1.3.1 The structure of the PPS report is as follows

- Section 2 – Strategic Context
- Section 3 – Football
- Section 4 – Cricket
- Section 5 – Rugby
- Section 6 – Hockey
- Section 7 – Summary of Key Findings
- Section 8 - Recommendations and Action Plan.

- 1.3.2 Supporting information is included in the appendices and referenced throughout.

2 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

- 2.1.1 This section summarises the most important policies and context that impact upon the strategy and its interpretation. It also gives an overview of the demographics of the district, which provides contextual background to sport participation and the need for provision now and in the future.
- 2.1.2 Sport specific strategies and policy documents published by NGBs are included within each sport's section to provide more relevant context to each sport.

2.2 National Context

- 2.2.1 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.
- “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”.
 - ‘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.”
- 2.2.2 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. 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

2.2.3 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 AN ACTIVE NATION: SPORTING FUTURE (2015)

2.2.4 It has been 13 years since the previous strategy for sport (Game Plan, 2002) was written and published by the Department for Culture Media and Sport (DCMS). Since then the sporting world and the way the public engages with sport has fundamentally transformed and changed which in turn means that the government has identified a need to update the way it delivers sport.

2.2.5 The current government therefore released an updated sports strategy in late 2015, to address the changing landscape for sports and physical activity in the UK. As a result of this strategy and of particular relevance to Local Authorities and local sport delivery organisations, the methods used to measure the impact of physical activity will change significantly, through the introduction of Active Lives.

2.2.6 The strategy is based on five simple but fundamental outcomes, which all organisations that deliver sport and physical activity should look to address

- Physical health
- Mental health
- Individual development
- Social and community development
- Economic development

2.2.7 The success of an organisation in demonstrating the above outputs will influence future funding decisions, with an overall objective of basing these decisions on the social good that sport and physical activity can deliver, not simply on the number of participants.

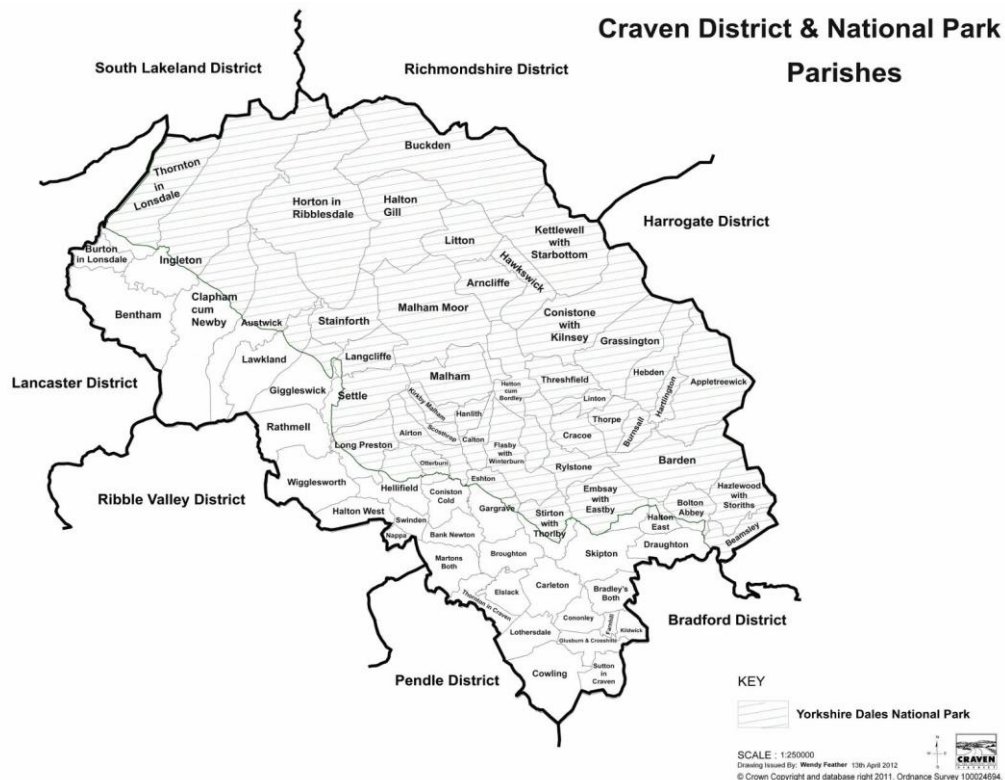
2.2.8 The strategy also looks to focus on increasing participation among hard to reach demographic groups, whose engagement in sports and physical activity is well below the national average. As a result, funding will be distributed to focus on those who tend not to take part in sport, including women and girls, disabled people, those in lower socio-economic groups and older people.

- 2.2.9 When considering the Council's responsibilities for delivering sport and physical activity, the new strategy emphasises the importance of local authorities, stating that they will continue to have an absolutely crucial role in delivering sport and physical activity opportunities.

2.3 Local Context

- 2.3.1 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.
- 2.3.2 The four largest settlements include the market towns of Skipton which is designated as the principle settlement in the Regional Spatial Strategy, Bentham 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.
- 2.3.3 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.

Map 1 – Craven District showing surrounding districts and the National Park



STRATEGIC REVIEW OF DOCUMENTATION

2.3.4 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

2.3.5 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’

2.3.6 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

2.3.7 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.

2.3.8 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.

2.3.9 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

2.3.10 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 a strong, vibrant and diverse communities'

2.3.11 The Council Plan has identified 4 key priorities for the local authority

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

2.3.12 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 Craven's 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 2030

2.3.13 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.

2.3.14 The vision for Craven in 2030 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

2.3.15 Craven will be an attractive place to live, work and visit, offering a full and vibrant community life.

- 2.3.16 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 2030 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.
- 2.3.17 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.
- 2.3.18 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 and these have been summarised in Table 1 overleaf.

Table 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) Main villages – Sutton in Craven, Gargrave Cross Hills/Glusburn provide services from South Craven
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/Hellfield 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, Hellfield 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.
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.

2.3.19 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.

2.3.20 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.

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

2.3.22 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’.

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

2.3.24 There is a requirement for at least 2,400 new homes over the next 15 years of the Plan period. This represents an average of 160 dwellings per annum. The distribution of new housing allocations per annum is:

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

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

- 2.3.26 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.
- 2.3.27 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'
- 2.3.28 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'
- 2.3.29 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

- 2.3.30 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
- 2.3.31 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.
- 2.3.32 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

2.3.33 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

2.3.34 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
- 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%

North Yorkshire Children & Young Peoples Plan 2014-2017

2.3.35 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.

2.3.36 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'

2.3.37 And the professional's statement:

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

2.3.38 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

2.3.39 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

2.3.40 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:

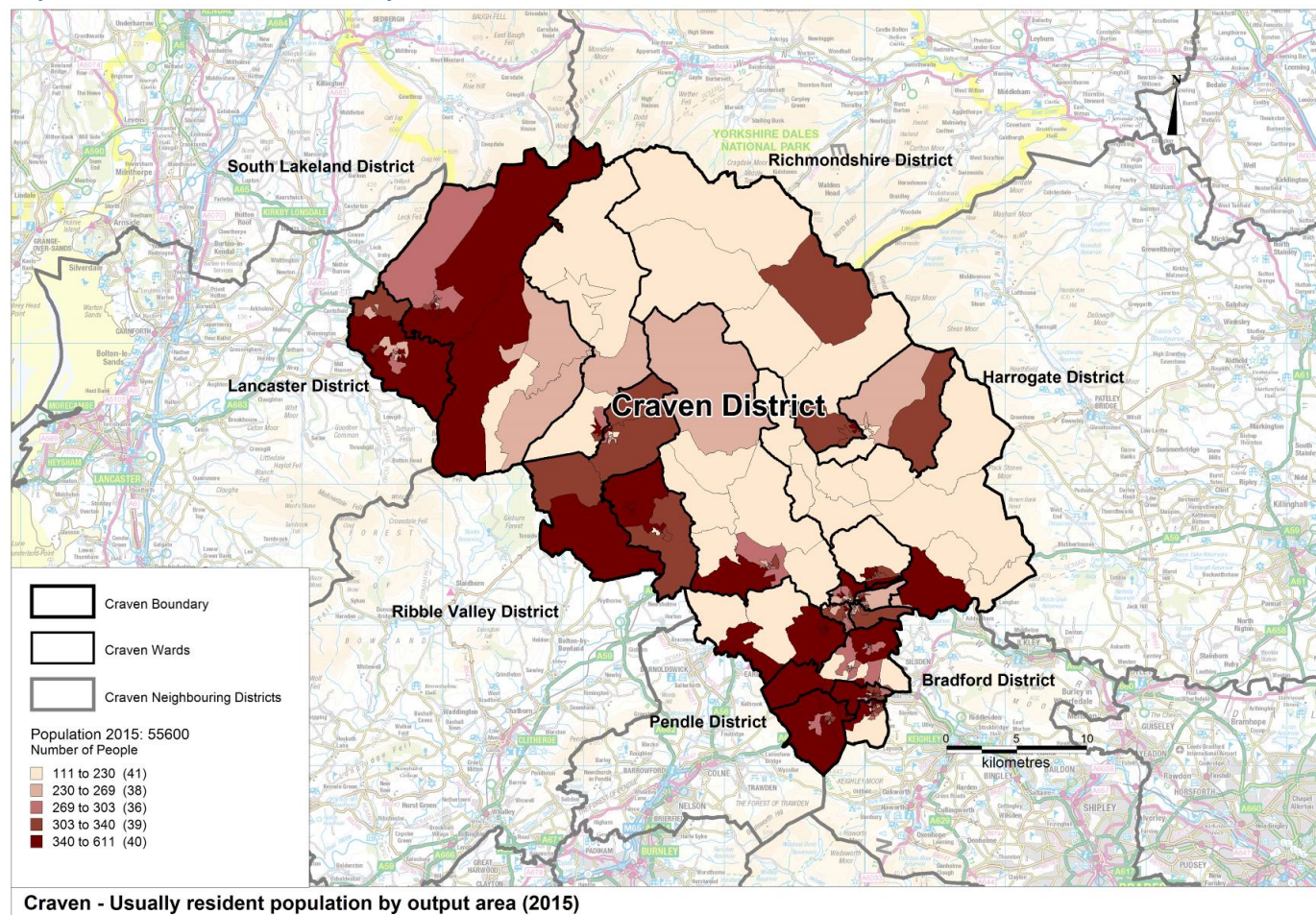
- Bentham 3,027, (north)
- Settle 2,564 (mid district)
- Skipton 14,623 (south)
- The other significant settlement is in the parish of Glusburn/Cross Hills, South Craven at 3,980

(Source: ONS Data 2011 Census)

2.3.41 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.

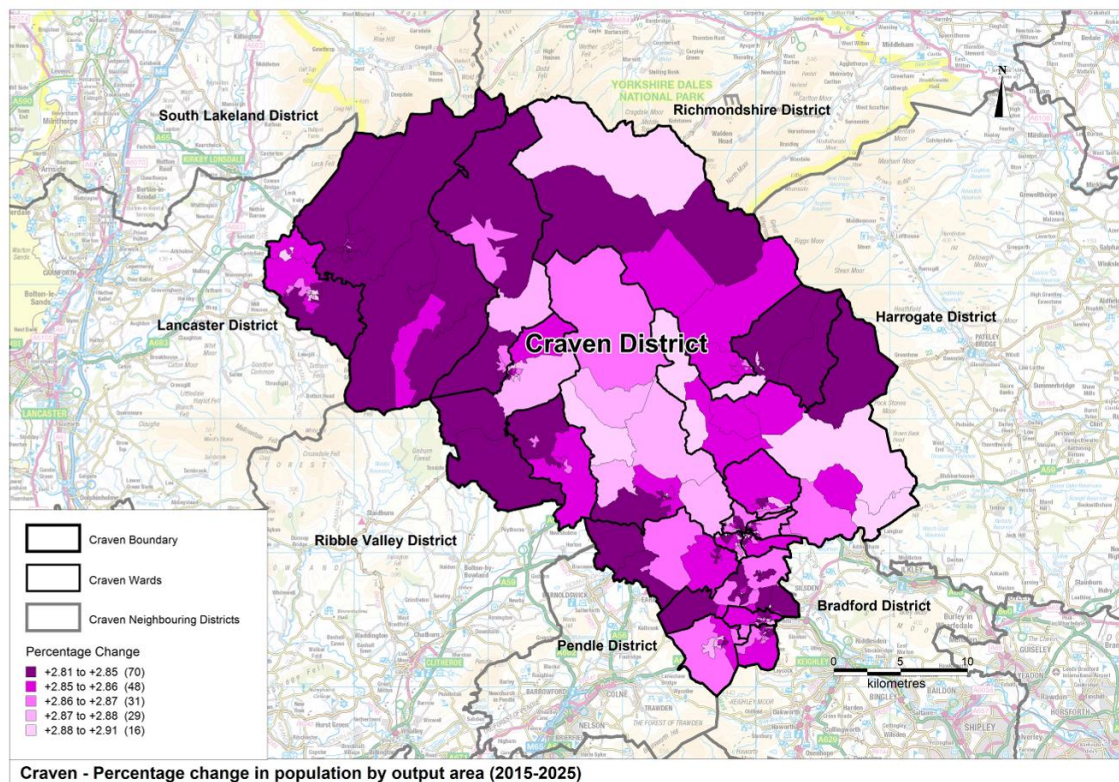
2.3.42 Map 2 shows the current population distribution in the District. The darker the shade, the higher the population in that area. The large light area is the National Park.

Map 2 – Craven District Current Population



2.3.43 Map 3 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 3 – Craven District Population Change



- 2.3.44 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%¹.
- 2.3.45 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).
- 2.3.46 The population across Craven is expected to increase with the building of 290 new homes per annum to 2030 (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 183 new homes per annum in the District, or a total of 2,562 new homes by 2030. Around 1,300 have been given permission to date (See Appendix 11). A growth of 2,562 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 2030).
- 2.3.47 The majority of the new homes to be built in the District will be in and around Skipton, Benthams and Settle.
- 2.3.48 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 bands². There will continue to be marginally more females than males in the District.

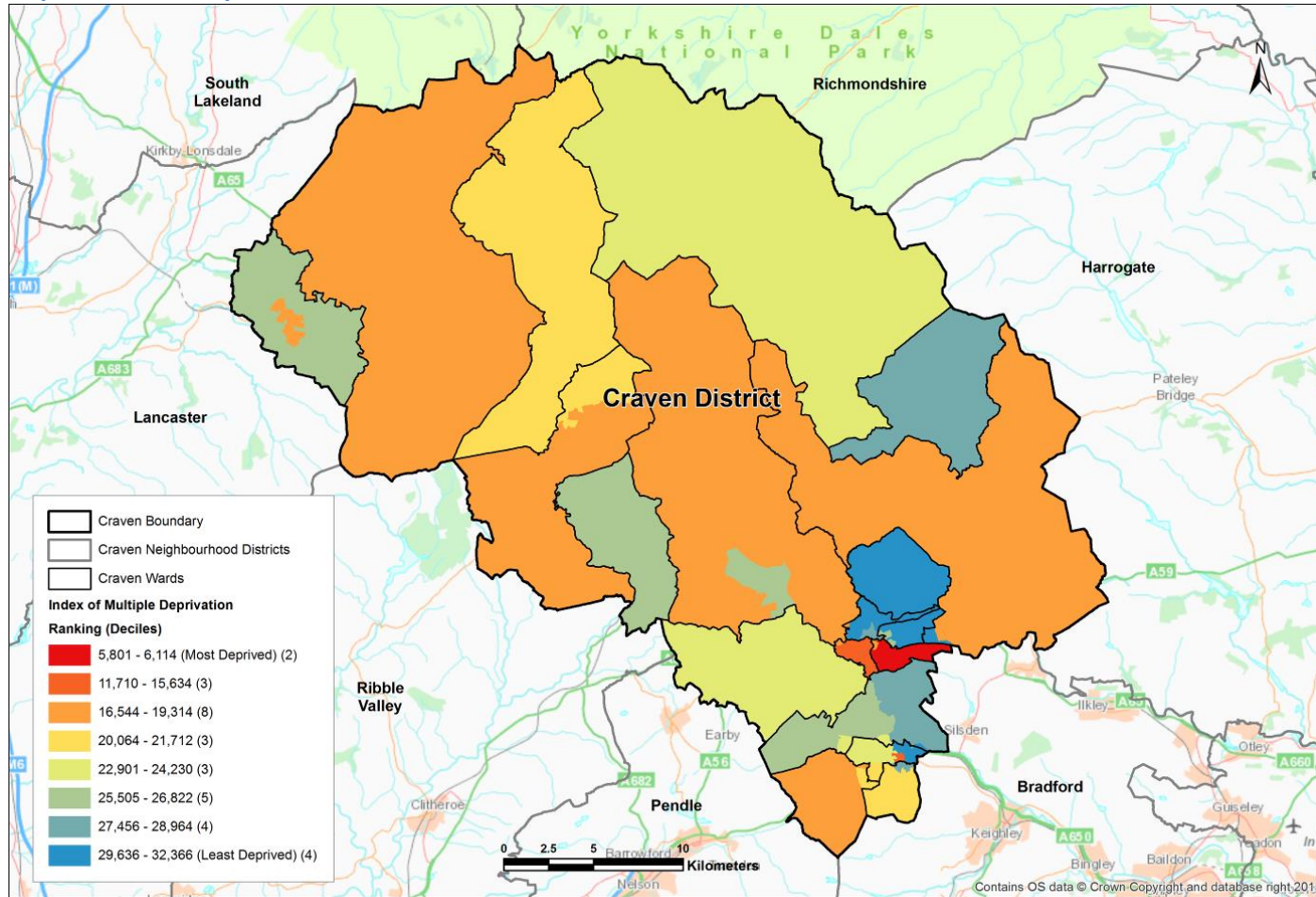
DEPRIVATION

- 2.3.49 There is lower than average deprivation in Craven, which is illustrated by Map 4 overleaf. 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.

¹ Strategic Housing Market Assessment (SHMA:2015)

² Subnational population estimates (ONS:2012)

Map 4 – Areas of Deprivation in Craven District



Craven Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)

2.3.50 Table 2 summarises the overall demographics in Craven

Table 2 – Summary of Craven Demographic Profile

Key Factors	Craven District
Population 2015 (all ages) (Office for National Statistics mid year estimates 2013)	56,000
Population 2037 (all ages)	58,800
Population Increases Planned	2,562 new homes 2015-2030; circa 5,892.6 additional residents (based on 2.3 persons per household)
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 ³ . (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.

³ Craven Health Profile (Public Health England: 2014)

2.4 Local Sports Context

- 2.4.1 This section summarises the key sports specific strategies and plans for Craven, as well as the local participation trends in order to understand the key priorities for sports and leisure in the local and surrounding areas.

THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF SPORT

- 2.4.2 Sport has a valuable role to play in benefitting the health and social economy of the nation and at local level. It is estimated that sport makes an £11.3 billion contribution to the health economy of England⁴. 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

- 2.4.3 This section summarises the key trends for physical activity, utilising Sport England sources such as the Active People Survey and Market Segmentation.

The Value of Participation

- 2.4.4 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
- 2.4.5 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.
- 2.4.6 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

- 2.4.7 Sport England's Active People survey highlights a number of key themes for participation in Craven;

⁴ Local profile 2015 and the Economic value of sport (Sport England: 2015)

- 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).
- 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%).
- The number of those participating (NI8) shows a similar trend peaking at 32.3% in 2012/13 (APS7).
- The number of people not participating in sport is 54.8% as at APS 9 (Q2), an increase from 52%, APS 8 2013/14.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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.

2.4.8 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.

2.4.9 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

2.4.10 Sport England, the Government's agency for sport, measures 5 key areas in relation to sport activity. Tables 3 and 4 set out the performance of Craven, compared with the Yorkshire and Humber region and England⁵.

Table 3: 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%

Table 4: Participation – Comparison with Sport England KPIs

Indicator	Craven				Yorkshire & Humber				England			
	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15	11/12	12/13	13/14	14/15
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%

⁵ 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

2.4.11 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.

Sports Activity

2.4.12 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.

2.4.13 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

2.4.14 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.

2.4.15 In Craven the dominant segments are Tim, Philip, Roger & Joy, Elaine and, Elsie and Arnold as summarised in Figure 3 below and Table 5 overleaf;

Figure 3: Summary of Market Segmentation for Craven

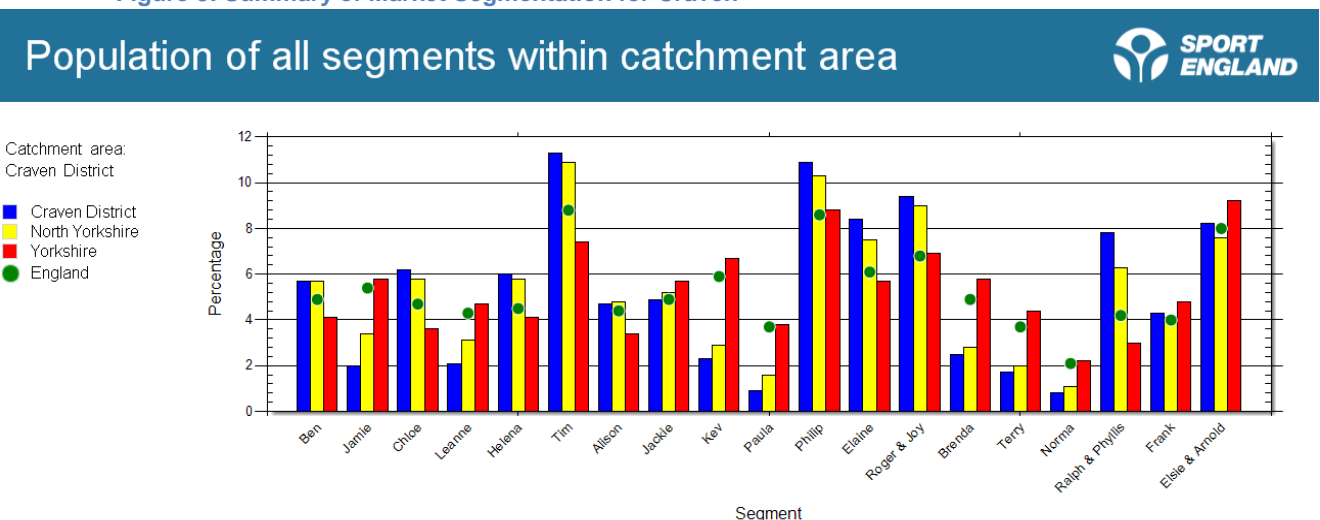


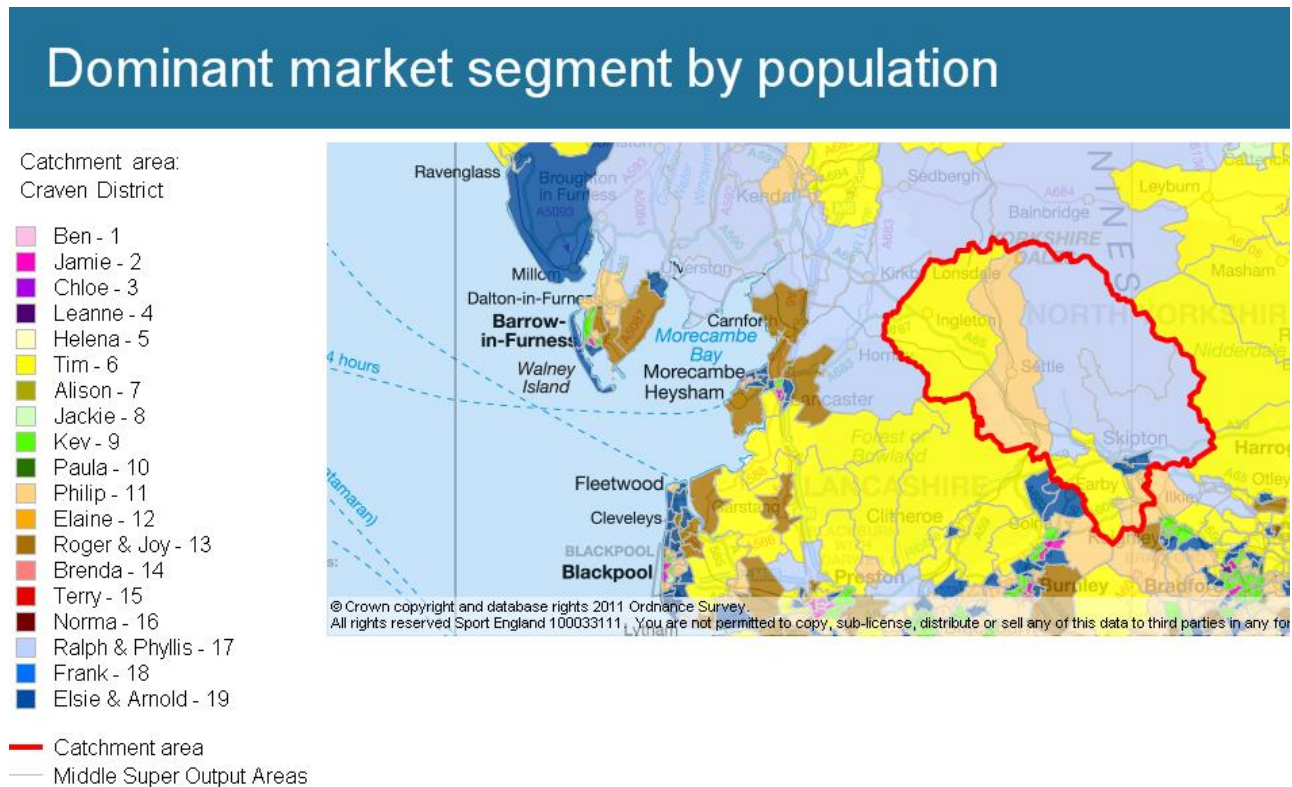
Table 5: Summary of Market Segmentation for Craven

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
Roger & Joy, Early Retirement Couples	Free-time couples nearing the end of their careers aged 56-65 years 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%). Their participation levels are below average for all of these sports, with the exception of bowls, golf and angling	9.4%	Swimming, Keep fit/gym Cycling, Golf, Angling
Elaine, Empty Nest Career Ladies	Mid-life professionals, who have more time for themselves since their children left home, aged 46-55 years. 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	8.4%	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Cycling
Elsie & Arnold Retirement Home Singles	Retired singles or widowers, predominantly female, living in sheltered accommodation. Aged 66+ years. 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	8.2%	Keep fit/gym, Swimming, Bowls

2.4.16 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.

2.4.17 The distribution of the dominant market segments is 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. This is illustrated in Figure 4 below.

Figure 4: Dominant Market Segments in Craven⁶



2.4.18 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.

2.4.19 Accessible opportunities to participate in sport and physical activity are an important factor in planning for future provision.

2.5 Benchmarking against Planning Guidance

2.5.1 In November 2015, Fields in Trust published the *Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play – Beyond the Six Acre Standard*⁷ for England. This guidance is designed to be a 'one-stop shop' for the practitioner, local planning authorities, developers, planners and urban designers – in the planning and design of outdoor sport, play and informal open space

⁶ Market Segmentation Tool (Sport England: 2016)

⁷ Fields in Trust Guidance (<http://goo.gl/65Lric>: 2015)

- 2.5.2 As part of its protection work, Fields in Trust has provided recommended benchmark guidelines for formal outdoor space. In terms of Playing Pitches, the guidance recommends that all Local Authorities have 1.2 hectares of Playing pitch per 1,000 populations.
- 2.5.3 Using a population of 53,600 from the 2011 census and a total hectare volume of 54.8, taking into consideration all playing pitches analysed during this study, Craven currently has 1.02 hectares per 1,000 populations.
- 2.5.4 This calculation illustrates that Craven does not currently have the quantity of playing pitch provision required to satisfy local residents. This analysis will be tested by the more detailed supply and demand evaluation undertaken as part of the PPS, with the action plan section including recommendations for further provision if this is the output of the analysis.

3 FOOTBALL

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 This section of the report focusses on the supply and demand for grass football pitches. At the end of this section there is also a summary of the supply and demand findings for third generation (3G) artificial grass pitches (AGP's) that are becoming increasingly important to service the needs of football for both competitive play and training.
- 3.1.2 In August 2015, the FA released their National Game Strategy for Participation and Development (2015 – 2019)⁸, which committed the organisation to invest £260 million into grassroots football over the next four years. The strategy has four key priorities;
- **Participation** – 'More players playing football more often'. The FA are aiming to boost female youth participation by 11% and retain the current level of male team affiliation
 - **Player Development** – 'Better quality players being developed and entering the talent pathways'. The FA will invest £16m into coach education and development programmes. There will also be 1,000 more top level grassroots coaches developed and on-going investment into the skills coaching programme for 5 – 11 year olds
 - **Better Training and Playing Facilities** – The FA has committed £48m to new and improved facilities through the Football Foundation. This includes the roll out of a new sustainable model for grassroots facilities in 30 cities through football hubs owned and operated by local communities. An ambition has also been stated to ensure that half of mini-soccer and youth matches are played on high-quality artificial grass pitches
 - **Football Workforce** – 'Recruiting and developing volunteers and paid staff who service the game'. This will grow the workforce, increase the number of qualified referees and ensure there is an advisory board for every County FA
- 3.1.3 The national strategy follows announcements in October 2014, when the FA announced its intentions to deliver 30 football hubs in cities across the country. The FA intends to increase the number of full size, publicly accessibility 3G AGP's to over 1,000 across England. It also intends to facilitate the delivery of more than 150 new club-owned and managed football hubs to support the deliver of FA, County FA and professional club youth development and coach education programmes. It also aims to ensure that at least 50% of all mini soccer and youth matches are played on good quality 3G AGP's.
- 3.1.4 The body that governs football in the study area is West Riding County FA and all of the FA's community and development objectives are implemented through this local body

⁸ FA National Game Strategy (<http://goo.gl/RHIZAT>: 2015)

3.2 Consultation Overview

- 3.2.1 4 global consulted with West Riding FA to provide an overview of club and facility needs and issues across Craven. This section covers the main points raised however a detailed record of the consultation with the FA is included in the assessment data, which can be found in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION

- 3.2.2 Football participation in North Yorkshire is low compared to the rest of the country (data is unavailable for Craven due to the size of the sample), as shown in the **Sports Profiling** section above. Coupled with the fact that Craven is an area of low relative population, Craven is not seen as a priority area for the County FA.
- 3.2.3 In line with the recent National Strategy, the provision of 3G AGP's is seen as a priority for the FA as this improves the quality and sustainability of football facilities across the UK. Currently there are two full sized 3G AGP's in Craven, however the South Craven School site is not floodlit and therefore does provide significant community use, especially during the winter. There is a strong supply of 3G AGP provision in neighboring Keighley and this causes a large amount of demand to be exported across the border in the Bradford local authority.
- 3.2.4 For grass-based pitches, facility provisions for football appear to meet demand sufficiently, however maintenance and general pitch quality are seen to be poor. These views will be validated by the findings of this study.
- 3.2.5 The following clubs were highlighted by the FA as being of strategic importance to the area. A detailed consultation was undertaken with each of these clubs, in order to understand their key issues and future development plans. A summary of these consultation records can be found in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.

Table 6 – Key Club Summary

Club	Consultation Summary
Embsay Juniors FC	8 junior teams currently utilising several grounds for matches and training across the district. The club would like all activity to take place at one site and have recently agreed with Skipton Academy to provide a reasonable provision of playing space for the club, but not enough availability for all teams.
Settle United FC	Two senior sides and no current plans to increase. Playing at their own ground, Bridge End, where they have identified the maintenance as poor and changing facilities as in need of improvement.
Settle United Juniors FC	This is a well run junior club with 8 teams, all of which play at Settle College and train at Giggleswick School. Due to the proximity to the home ground of Bridge End, the teams are able to use the home facilities when playing at the college, however the club is keen to look at development.
Skipton Town FC	Three seniors and an U15 Used to have a full junior section that is now run as a completely separate club - merged with Skipton LMS Juniors and created Skipton Juniors. No immediate plans to increase the number of teams, but will consider it in the future. "Very hard to think of expansion due to lack of volunteers and facilities in general."

Skipton Juniors FC	Created as a merge between Skipton LMS Juniors and Skipton Town Juniors, it is now one of the largest Junior Clubs in the district with a total of 13 teams, including 4 girls' sides. Currently using three sites for matches and training: Skipton Town FC, Skipton LMS and Sandylands. Plans for expansion are progressing and the club hopes to increase by four teams by 2016/17
Sutton FC	The club has 20 teams. They use 6 different sites to cater for its training and home matches. Only one of the grass pitch sites has reliable access (Sutton Park) and access to Malsis school site has ceased since the school closed. Across the 4 grass pitch sites they use 50% of their home games during the winter months are unplayable. The club negotiate either playing away, at the oppositions ground, or using a 3G pitch outside the District. The Club has unsecured and variable access to 2 School playing fields. One school only allows access for a few months of the year in late spring early summer: just term time. The other school site has one of its three pitches that have been permanently unplayable since the start of the wet winter months in November. The access to this school site is particularly unsecure with the club having had access previously removed (all sports clubs using the school had access terminated), had a pitch hire increase of 400% and club has to construct their portable goal posts outside the site and carry them in when the gates open. None of the grass pitch sites have any ancillary accommodation to meet the clubs needs.

3.2.6 The FA stated that a key priority it to provide facilities that are sustainable for the long-term future of football in Craven. There is currently a large reliance on education-owned pitches, with little or no mitigation for the risk of these schools closing or changing their community use policies.

3.2.7 The FA would like an output of the strategy to be a more collaborative and aligned maintenance programme, with a number of clubs contributing and managing a maintenance equipment bank and using this new machinery to improve the quality of the local pitches.

3.3 Supply

QUANTITY OVERVIEW

3.3.1 In order to gather a full understanding of the supply of football pitches in Craven, a Craven District Council site assessor visited all football sites in the area and assessed the facilities using the FA's guidelines, as shown in Playing Pitch Strategy Appendix 2 - Football Association⁹.

3.3.2 A detailed record of all the supply data can be found in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis, however this section will summarise the key findings.

3.3.3 Table 7 summarises how the grass football pitches in Craven were assessed, in line with the FA guidelines.

Table 7 – Supply of pitches in the district. Source: CDC site assessments

Quality score	Adult football	Youth football		Mini soccer	
	11v11	11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5

⁹ Sport England PPS Guidance – Football Appendix (<http://goo.gl/em3wyj>: 2015)

Good (80-100%)	7	4	0	0	0
Standard (50-79.9%)	13	3	0	4	5
Poor (0-49.9%)	7	4	4	4	7

- 3.3.4 Table 7 shows that the majority of pitches across the district are rated as STANDARD or POOR, indicating that the overall quality is fairly low. This view is disproved by Table 8, however, which benchmarks Craven against a number of local authorities who have undertaken a PPS strategy with 4 global over the past 12 months.
- 3.3.5 Table 8 indicates that out of six local authorities, Craven has the second highest proportion of GOOD pitches, with only an FA priority area having more GOOD pitches. On the other hand, Table 8 also illustrates that Craven has the largest proportion of POOR pitches, with the other five LA's having the majority of their pitches assessed as STANDARD.

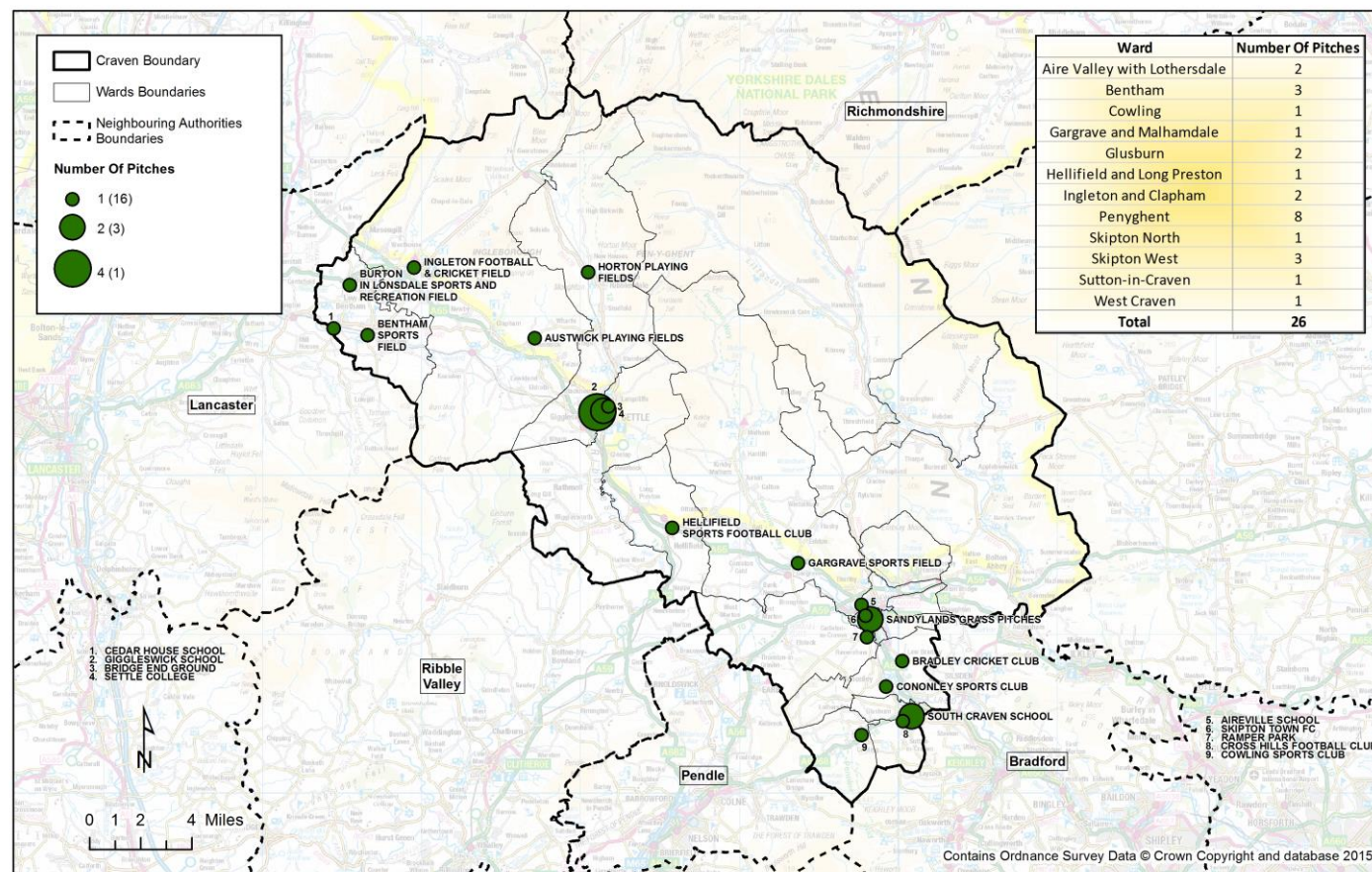
Table 8 – Assessment benchmarking across the UK. Source: 4 global site assessments

Pitch Rating	Average Pitch Score					
	LA A	LA B	LA C	LA D	LA E*	Craven
Good	3.5%	4.7%	4%	8%	32%	18%
Standard	94.3%	92.9%	90.6%	84%	67%	40%
Poor	2.2%	2.4%	4.4%	7%	1%	42%

***Deemed an area of priority for the FA**

- 3.3.6 Map 5 overleaf illustrate the geographical location of adult football pitches across the local authority. The size of dot for each site represents the number pitches at each site and the colour shows whether these are available for community use or not. Further explanation and analysis of the community use arrangement will be detailed later in the strategy.

Map 5 – Site audit for football pitches in Craven



Adult Football facility provision by number of pitches

Map 5 illustrates the high concentration of football pitches in the southern sub-area around Skipton and the Sutton-in-Craven area. The rest of the supply is spread relatively evenly across the area, apart from the north eastern sector of the local authority, which is protected as national park.

PITCH OWNERSHIP

3.3.8 Craven is unusual as a district in that the Local Authority does not own a large amount of the stock of playing pitches in the district.

3.3.9 Table 9 below shows the spread of ownership, with the highest proportion owned by North Yorkshire County Councils (via schools) and Parish Councils.

Table 9 – Site ownership in Craven. Source: 4 global site assessments

Type of ownership	Percentage of football sites owned
Parish Council	26.80%
Club	8.90%
Trust	5.40%
Private	8.90%
Council/ Education	44.60%
Other	5.40%

PITCH QUALITY

3.3.10 Each site and pitch was visited by an independent assessor and assessed in accordance with the non-technical assessment guidance provided by the FA. The assessment scores take into account pitch and changing room quality. In addition to the site visits, club consultations were used to verify the quality ratings. Each pitch is rated as good, standard or poor, which is then linked to its carrying capacity (number of games/matches per week which this standard of pitch should be able to accommodate).

3.3.11 The following sites achieved the best scores from the site assessments undertaken by 4 global.

- **Bridge End Ground:** This is the home ground of Settle FC and shares facilities with the nearby Settle College. This single pitch site is one of the only grounds in the district that has strong drainage, however the club still suffers from cancelled games during periods of poor weather.
- **Cross Hills Football Club:** This is a well maintained single-pitch site that uses more advanced maintenance equipment than neighbouring clubs. There is also a small, unmarked training pitch on the site that allows the club to manage the demand on the 1st team pitch.
- **Giggleswick School:** The school has 8 pitches, all of which were assessed as GOOD. The school has a dedicated maintenance team working across the whole site and the pitches are excellent quality throughout the year.

3.3.12 The following sites scored particularly poorly;

- **Hellifield Sports Football Club:** Although the pitches at both of this site does not score too badly, the ancillary facility is one of the worst in Craven
- **Sutton Park:** The two junior pitches at this site were marked particularly poorly, with drainage and weeds being the key issues.

3.3.13 There were also a number of POOR sites, such as Raikes Road, Keighley Road and High Bentham School, which are now closed for formal use. This is either because they are only used as a recreational area or they are the playing fields of a school that has recently closed down.

3.4 Demand

3.4.1 Football is the most popular team participation sport in Craven, with a total of 102 teams recorded by the study, as shown in Table 10.

Table 10 – Team Profile for football in Craven

Area	Adult Teams		Youth Teams				Mini Teams		Total
	Men's	Ladies	Boys		Girls		Mini Soccer		
			11v11	9v9	11v11	9v9	7v7	5v5	
Craven	29	2	25	15	2	1	16	12	102

3.4.2 Using the above team data and the volume of 26 clubs that were surveyed, the club to team ratio in Craven is 1:4.5, i.e. each club runs on average 4.5 teams. This compares to a national ratio of 1:3.3 and shows that there are more teams within each club on average compared to national levels.

MAJOR CLUB DEMAND SUMMARY

3.4.3 The top 5 largest clubs in terms of the number of teams are summarised below. A more detailed analysis of these clubs can be seen in Technical Appendix A – Football Analysis.

- **Sutton FC** – The largest club in Craven with 20 teams in total and plans for further growth, as demand in the junior section continues to increase.
- **Skipton Juniors FC** – The club was created as a merge between Skipton LMS Juniors and Skipton Town Juniors, it is now one of the largest Junior Clubs in the district with a total of 13 teams, including 4 girls' sides.
- **Embsay Juniors FC** – The club has 8 junior teams currently utilising several grounds for matches and training across the district.
- **Skipton Town FC** – The club has three senior teams and an U15 team. It previously had a full junior section that is now run as a completely separate club - merged with Skipton LMS Juniors to create Skipton Juniors FC.
- **Settle United Juniors FC** - This junior club has 8 teams, all of which play at Settle College and train at Giggleswick School.

3.4.4 The general trend for the area is that a number of large junior clubs dominate the provision of junior football in Craven. For adult football, there are a number small one or two team clubs but no single dominant club that attracts a large amount of participation.

3.5 Conversion Rates

3.5.1 The FA publishes Football Participation Reports for every local authority area on a season-by-season basis. These reports contain information on the current and future trends in participation and how these trends compare to other areas. The source of data in this section will be the 2013/14 report, as this is the most recent version to be released by the FA. It would be favourable to have a more up to date version of this report, however the document still provides valuable insight into the trends for football in Craven.

3.5.2 A 'conversion rate' is used by the FA as an indicator of the levels of participation in football. The following tables and graphs show football conversion rates for Craven compared to Regional and National rates. These are calculated by comparing the number of persons playing football to the relevant population age group. These numbers are then expressed as a proportion of the relevant population. This creates a percentage of the population at each age group involved in playing football, called a 'conversion rate'. The number of individuals playing football is estimated by multiplying the number of teams by the average number of players involved in the different forms of football, assuming the following:

- 18 players are involved in an 11-a-side squad
- 10 players in a mini-soccer team squad
- 12 players in a 9 v 9 team squad
- 9 players in a 7 v 7 team squad
- 8 players in 6 v 6 and 5 v 5 team squads
- 6 players in a 4 v 4 team squad

3.5.3 The data from the 2014/15 reports provides a significantly different picture of overall football demand in Craven (31 less teams than those captured in this PPS). This means that it is difficult to draw robust conclusions from the report, however the data is useful in that it allows a comparison with local authorities across the rest of the UK

3.5.4 Table 11 compares conversion rates in Craven with 'similar' authorities demographically. The table shows a sample of members of the respective 'sub-groups' and the ranking indicates how Craven is positioned compared to the rest of the sub-groups. The top and bottom ranked local authorities are included for reference, as well as other local authorities in the north of England.

Table 11 – Conversion rates across 'similar' authorities. Source: FA Participation Reports 2013/14

Rank	Local Authority	Adult Male	Adult Female	Youth Male	Youth Female	Mini-Soccer	Average
1	South Shropshire	6.9	0.9	27.2	4.0	19.6	11.7
12	Wyre	3.1	0.2	17.7	1.9	10.6	6.7
16	Ryedale	6.4	0.0	11.7	1.6	9.4	5.8
22	Craven	4.9	0.2	8.8	1.8	7.2	4.5
23	East Lindsey	3.3	0.0	11.5	0.9	5.3	4.2

Note: There are three other local authorities that are included in the sub-group and have a lower average conversion rate, however most of the values for these LA's is 0% so they have been discounted due to data error

- 3.5.5 Table 11 illustrates that Craven is at the lower end of its sub-group in terms of conversion rate.
- 3.5.6 These findings are supported by Table 12 below, which compares the conversion rates for Craven to the national conversion target, as well as suggesting the growth potential for the area (See note 2 for greater detail).

Table 12 - Comparison of conversion rate and growth potential for Craven with similar local authorities. Source: FA Participation Report 2013/14

Football Type		Conversion Target*	Conversion Rate	Variance	Growth Potential**
Adult 11-a-side	M	6.13	4.90	-1.23	7
	F	0.3	0.20	-0.10	1
Youth (all formats)**	M	17.49	8.80	-8.69	21
	F	2.05	1.80	-0.25	1
Mini-Soccer	Mixed	9.46	7.20	-2.26	6

*Note1: The target is the value of the upper quartile (75th percentile) of conversion rates of all local authorities in the same subgroup.

**Note2: Growth Potential represents the number of teams for each football type that the local authority would need to develop to reach the conversion target volume. For Youth (all formats) the growth potential has been calculated on the number of teams required assuming 9x9 format.

- 3.5.7 The low conversion rates and un-favourable Growth Potential indicate that Craven is unlikely to be a significant target for growth and development from the FA. This means that high-profile development projects are unlikely to get substantial financial backing and the Steering Group should focus on a small number of achievable projects or initiatives that will increase football provision in the area.
- 3.5.8 Table 12 does illustrate, however, that the growth potential for female teams in Craven is much lower, indicating that the current conversion rate is very close to the national average. This data is likely to be even more favourable for the current season, as clubs such as Skipton Juniors FC have growing demand from girls to play football.

3.6 Future Demand

- 3.6.1 In order to calculate the future demand for football in Craven, a Team Generation Rate has been calculated using the current number of teams and the current population. This measure allows us to calculate what size of population (for various age groups) will typically cause enough demand for a football team.
- 3.6.2 This Team Generation Rate can now be applied to the population projections for local authority to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.
- 3.6.3 The population data is based on population projections provided by Edge Analytics, which cover the area outside of the national park (this area is subject to a separate PPS) and incorporates projected housing and job growth in Craven.

Table 13 - Team Generation Rates. Source: 4 global team calculations and population projections provided by Edge Analytics (2016)

Football age group	Current popn. Within age group	No. Of teams	TGR (Teams generated by 1000 people)	Future population (2031) within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams required
Snr Men (19-45yrs)	7,145	4.1	29.0	7,981	32.4	3.4
Snr Women (19-45yrs)	7,438	2.0	2.0	7,683	2.1	0.1
Youth Boys (12-18yrs)	1,689	40.0	40.0	1,775	42.0	2.0
Youth Girls (12-18yrs)	1,549	3.0	3.0	1,678	3.2	0.2
Mini soccer mixed (6-11yrs)	1,822	28.0	28.0	2,132	32.8	4.8

- 3.6.4 Table 13 illustrates that Craven will require more teams across all male age groups, which will need to be factored into future facility provision planning.
- 3.6.5 It is important to note that this calculation assumes that clubs, Craven District Council and the local FA development officers do not improve their marketing or participation schemes over the period and are therefore no more successful than they are now in attracting new players to participate in football in Craven. In reality, it is expected that there will be improved channels of digital communication and improved maintenance technology, as well as higher quality ancillary provision. The output of this will be a higher quality and an improved ability to generate demand and convert it into participation.
- 3.6.6 The team generation rates are also based on the current number of teams so where an age group or demographic has not teams, this is likely to result in a low or non-existent team growth projection. The detailed analysis of Team Generation Rates can be seen in Technical Appendix B - Craven PPS TGR Calculations.

3.7 Supply and Demand Balance

CURRENT SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE

- 3.7.1 This section presents the supply and demand balance findings for grass football pitches (both for current and future scenarios) for Craven as a whole).

- 3.7.2 The pitch balance figures i.e. the relationship between supply and demand, have been calculated using the capacity and pitch quality ratings. The pitch balance figures are presented both in terms of match equivalents and the number of pitches. For the latter we have assumed that a good standard adult football pitch can accommodate 3 matches per week, a good standard youth pitch 4 matches per week and a good standard mini football pitch 6 matches per week.
- 3.7.3 It should be noted that feedback from football clubs in Craven indicates that the above assumption, as defined in the FA guidance, does not hold true in Craven, particularly during the winter months. Almost all of Craven Sports pitches are located in the valley bottoms with several sites in flood risk areas. These areas are typically river flood plains with high ground water levels with several pitches having clayey river alluvium soils

Table 14 — Overall football balance figures for Craven. Source: 4 global site assessments and demand consultations

Balance per Pitch Type	Adult football	Youth football 11v11	Youth football 9v9	Mini Soccer 7v7	Mini soccer 5v5	Total
Supply – pitch capacity in match equivalents	25	23	5	20	22	95
Demand – match equivalents for matches and training	13.5	17	4	14.5	7	56
Current Overall balance (matches per week)	+11.5	+6	+1	+5.5	+14	+38

- 3.7.4 The results in Table 14 indicate that at present, supply exceeds demand for adult football, youth football and mini-soccer. It is clear, however, that throughout the district there is limited spare capacity at sites, with 7 sites showing a deficit for overall capacity.
- 3.7.5 Only one of the key clubs summarised earlier in the section have a deficit of demand, with the large number of teams at Sutton FC combined with the poor quality of pitches at Sutton Park to provide a deficit of -5 overall.
- 3.7.6 There are no sites across the district that have significant spare capacity, which means that it is unlikely to be feasible to combine a number of clubs onto a single site. This would only be feasible if the quality of pitches was improved and the larger sites had a bigger carrying capacity. Creating a ‘hub’ site would align to the FA’s current strategy of rationalising numerous small sites to a smaller volume of large sites, with shared ancillary provision and more focus on the quality of provision.
- 3.7.7 Furthermore, Table 15 below shows the future balance projections, when the Team Generation Rate calculations are taken into consideration. These calculations that additional adult teams create 1 match equivalent of demand per week (total of match and training), The same calculation has been used for youth football, however the additional demand has been split by 11v11 and 9v9. Additional mini soccer teams are assumed to create a total of 0.5 match equivalents additional demand, split between 7v7 and 5v5.

Table 15 – Projected football balance figures for Craven (2032). Source: 4 global site assessments and demand consultations

Future Balance (2032) per Pitch Type	Adult football	Youth football 11v11	Youth football 9v9	Mini Soccer 7v7	Mini soccer 5v5	Total
Supply – pitch capacity in match equivalents	25	23	5	20	22	95
Projected Demand – match equivalents for matches and training	17	18	5	15.7	8.2	63.9
Current Overall balance (matches per week)	+8	+5	+0	+4.3	+12.8	+30.1

- 3.7.8 In consultation with the FA, Sandylands has been identified as a possible hub development site as it has a large amount of open space, a 3G facility and a number of clubs currently playing there. As an output of this strategy, the FA and the Council may look to undertake a feasibility study to evaluate how such a hub may be designed and how the RFU and ECB can be involved in the project.
- 3.7.9 An additional output of the strategy should be the protection and reconfiguration of the Malsis site to provide a secure home for Sutton FC and Cross Hill Cosmos FC. This hub site should provide high quality pitches with long term secured access to the clubs to address the current low quality and unsecured access across multiple sites and displaced demand outside of the district.

Table 16 - Football sites with deficiencies in supply

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Bentham Sports Field	2	Trust	59%	31%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the home ground of Bentham Football Club, which has a decreasing junior section but a stable senior section.
						E	The pitch was identified as having issues with weeds that should be addressed, however the club believe that the supply is good and is therefore deemed adequate for their need. The local community has aspirations to improve the ancillary facility. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The club has identified a need for all-weather training facilities and could therefore benefit from the proposed 3G facilities at Giggleswick School. The club would need to confirm that it's players would be prepared to travel 10 miles to the facility.
Bradley Cricket Club	1	Parish Council	47%	71%	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch site and is the homeground of Bradley AFC, which has recently reduced in size. There is considerable over marking of the football and cricket pitches and the pavilion has been refurbished in the past two years.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	The site is currently rated as poor, with moderate sloping and drainage issues. An improved maintenance regime is required in order to improve the quality of this provision. The last drainage programme was undertaken 5 years ago and this led to an improvement in quality, however the site would benefit from further investment. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Bridge End Ground	1	Trust	84%	54%	1	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is one of the highest quality football sites in the district and is the homeground to Settle United 1st XI and Reserve XI.
						E	The club has identified the maintenance programme as poor and changing facilities as being in need of improvement. This would be particularly beneficial as the facilities could be used by the nearby college, where the junior sides play.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study. The club is not projecting growth in the near future and the current pitch has enough capacity to provide for the clubs demand.
Burton In Lonsdale Sports And Recreation Field	1	Parish Council	58%	85%	-2	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the homeground for AFC Burton Utd, which has plans to develop a junior team over the next 12 months. Due to the rural nature of the area, it would be difficult to displace the football demand at this site to neighbouring sites.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	The pitch was rated as standard but suffers from drainage issues and a sloping pitch. The club has also stated that they think the quality of the pitches is poor. An improved maintenance programme is required to improve the overall standard and increase the carrying capacity of the current pitch. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The club currently uses the multi-use-games-area located on site for training when the pitch is too poor. The club could benefit from the proposed 3G training facility at Giggleswick School, however they would need to confirm that it's players would be prepared to travel the 12 additional miles to the facility. The club has recently invested in the ancillary facility with the help of the FA. The FA would support the development of the pitches so get to same standard as the new ancillary
Carleton Primary School	1	Education	53%	8%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further required enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cedar House School	1	Private	56%	0%	2	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
							study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cononley Primary School	2	Education	48%	8%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cononley Sports Club	2	Parish Council	64%	54%	5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. The is the home ground of Cononley Sports Club FC, which has 2 adult teams and is projecting growth in mini soccer
						E	The site suffers from drainage issues and moles. The club has identified that the site is of adequate quality, apart from the drainage issues. The club is currently looking to extend the pitch in order to reduce the over marking with the cricket pitch. If this project is feasible and the space is available, the FA would look to support this in order to improve the maintenance programme. The club should also look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						PV	The pitch is currently under capacity and no further required provision has been identified as part of this study. The potential development of floodlights at South Craven school could provide training provision for the club, especially during periods of poor weather.
Cowling Community Primary School	1	Education	48%	8%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cross Hills Football Club	1	Private	85%	71%	3	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a high quality that is home to Crosshills FC, a well run six-team club.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of the study. The club as stated it would support the proposed development at the former Malsis school through increased training and match demand.
Embsay Sports Field	1	Private	45%	60%	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is the home of a well run club however the pitch is based half on clay based ground and the other on free draining soil, making maintenance very difficult. The adult pitch on the site has recently been transferred to the club and there are further plans to transfer the youth 9x9 pitch as well.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	Planning gain is available, which should be used to improve the quality of the site and create more of a hub for the club. There is currently significant demand for youth football, all of which is supplied for by Skipton Academy, however an improved maintenance programme would improve the quality of these pitches and provide more capacity for some of the youth clubs to play at the home ground. The club should also look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	Additional sites are required in order to satisfy the demand currently provided for by the Skipton Academy, however this is unrealistic at the moment due to the size of the Embsay FC homeground
Gargrave Church Of England Primary School	2	Education	53%	8%	8	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a two pitch education site that provides only for education need
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study
Gargrave Sports Field	1	Trust	58%	40%	0.5	PR	This is a single pitch site that is the home ground for Gargrave FC. The club has recently reduced in size, down to a single team. The pitch is rated as standard and the club has stated the current provision is more than adequate for the needs of the club. Due to the proximity to Skipton, if the maintenance programme is improved at Sandylands, re-location of the club may improve the overall quality of provision

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	This site was identified as having drainage issues and a poor ancillary facility. If this pitch is to be retained, then both the pitch and ancillary should be invested in to improve overall provision. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study
Giggleswick School	8	Charity	84%	92%	2	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a high quality education site that provides a large number of pitches to the community. The school is not currently the homeground for any local clubs, which is illustrated by the spare capacity. There is however ad hoc demand, caused by poor weather and occasional tournaments or festivals run by local clubs
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study. The current school pitches could be utilised more if floodlights were installed and peak time play was available, however this is not a realistic recommendation with the current level of supply in the area and the proposed AGP development.
						PV	The school is looking to develop a 3G AGP, which will provide community use at peak times. If the development goes ahead, booking for the pitches is likely to be very competitive and the FA should support local football clubs if they would like to secure a recurring booking.
Glusburn Primary	2	Education	56%	15%	5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
School							only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Greatwood Primary School	2	Education	53%	8%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch education site that provides only for education need.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Harrison Playing Field	1	Parish Council	58%	0%	1	PR	This is a single pitch site that has previously been used by Settle FC Utd. It now has no recorded demand and scored poorly in the pitch assessment. This site could therefore be re-designated as an open play area and used as additional supply if required by the local area.
						E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Hellifield Sports Football Club	1	Parish Council	41%	25%	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a single pitch site that is the homeground of Hellifield Sports FC. Due to the rural nature of the site, it would be difficult to displace demand to nearby clubs.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	This site scored poorly due to rabbit holes and unsafe posts, however the site assessor identified the pitch as having good drainage and potential for a higher rating if these two issues were addressed. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The current changing rooms are not fit for purpose and this is limiting the development of the club. A new rebuild is required in order to improve this provision. There is potential funding available from CDC.
Ingleton Football & Cricket Field	2	Parish Council	81%	62%	-0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a high quality site that was marked well by the site assessor and is maintained by the club to a high standard.
						E	No further required enhancement has been identified as part of this study. There is significant over marking with the local cricket club, but the pitch cannot be moved due to the restricting size of the site.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Ramper Park	1	Parish Council	53%	42%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields in the Local Plan. This is a single pitch that is currently used by Carleton Sports Club FC, who did not complete the demand survey.
						E	No further required enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Sandylands Grass Pitches	4	Education	49%	9%	1.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is an education owned site that is used for a range of formal and recreational play. As a large site in a central Skipton location with a full sized 3G AGP for winter training, this site could become a hub or central point for football in the area.
						E	The maintenance programme at the site is not currently sufficient and greater levels of demand will cause further issues with the pitch. The goal posts require replacing and a formal maintenance programme is to be invested in. The FA have stated they would support the move to create a 'hub-site' at Sandylands park and would be willing to work with the ECB and RFU to rationalise ancillary facilities in order to re-provide fit-for-purpose combined clubhouse facilities. The FA would also support the improvement of the grass pitches and the use of recent pitch improvement funding opportunities from Sport England.
						PV	A basic changing facility or clubhouse is required. This could be achieved through having access granted by the nearby rugby club or sports centre.
Settle College	3	Trust	57%	8%	4	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is an education site that is the homeground of Settle United Juniors FC. The club has recently lost two of its older age group teams (U16 and 18) and have cited a lack of support and facilities as a key reason.
						E	The maintenance programme at the site is not currently sufficient and the club is not clear on how this can be improved.

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						PV	The site requires an ancillary facility in order to attract players. A short-term solution would be to arrange access into the school buildings on match days.
Skipton Academy	2	Education	57%	49%	-1	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is an education owned site that used by Embsay Juniors FC. The club is growing, as age groups move through the system and teams are established from U13 upwards.
						E	No further required enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
Skipton LMS Pitch	2	Private	52%	32%	5.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is a two pitch site with an adult pitch and a 7x7 pitch and is the homeground for Skipton LMS seniors. This land has recently been bought by a local businessman and is now subject to development plans for part of the site. If these development plans are successful, the mini-soccer could be re-allocated to the nearby Sandylands pitches or if the maintenance programme was improved, could be over marked onto the adult pitch.
						E	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. The FA has stated that they would support this project, on the assumption that there is still adequate supply for football at the site. The clubhouse development would also be a pre-requisite for the application to be supported. The club should

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
							look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The site requires a new ancillary facility, to be provided as part of the planning application.
Skipton Town Fc	1	Private	55%	75%	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the homeground to Skipton Town FC and is a single site pitch with a good quality ancillary.
						E	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. The club have stated that the quality of the pitch has been improving since they purchased their own mower and undertook a greater amount of the maintenance themselves. Support should be provided to the club to continue this development. The club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	No further required provision has been identified as part of this study.
South Craven School	2	Education	75%	46%	0	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is an education owned site that has two pitches and a 3G AGP (non-floodlit).

Site Name	Total No. of Pitches (all sizes)	Ownership	Pitch assessment score	Ancillary assessment score	Capacity for community use (match equivalents)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
						E	The school currently has a 3G pitch available, which is not available to the community in real terms, as it does not have floodlights. Embsay Juniors would benefit from the development of floodlights as it would allow them to train mid week on the all-weather surface, Sutton Juniors also currently travel outside of the district into Keighley to train, so further provision at the school would provide a facility closer to the club and re-provide facilities for neighbouring authorities.
						PV	Floodlighting is required on the AGP to allow community use at peak times.
Sutton Park	2	Parish Council	40%	15%	-4	PR	This site should be protected as playing fields as part of the Local Plan. This is the homeground of the younger ages (up to U10) for Sutton Juniors FC, which is projecting a growth in membership over the next 12 months.
						E	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 club should look to work with the FA to improve their maintenance programmes, in line with plans to develop an equipment bank and provide training to maintenance teams.
						PV	The site currently shows a clear under-supply, which could be addressed by further development at South Craven School or the former Malsis school site if the club were to support this. Further training and match provision could be provided by the AGP's and if the Malsis development went ahead, grass pitches would be available for local clubs.

3.8 Artificial Grass Pitches (AGP's) for Football

- 3.8.1 There are several surface types that fall into the category of artificial grass pitches (AGP). The three main groups are rubber crumb (3G), sand-based (filled or dressed) and water based.
- 3.8.2 The FA considers high quality 3G pitches as essential in promoting coach and player development. These pitches can support intensive use and as such are great assets for both playing and training. Primarily such facilities have been installed for community use and training. However, they are increasingly used for competition, which the FA wholly supports. The FA's long-term ambition is to provide every affiliated team in England with the opportunity to train once a week on a floodlit 3G surface together with priority access for Charter Standard Community Club through a partnership agreement.
- 3.8.3 Competitive football can take place on all 3G surfaces and the preferred pile length is 60mm. Only competition up to (but not including) regional standard can take place on a 40mm pile. Football training can take place on sand and water based surfaces but this is not preferred to a 3G pitch.

QUANTITY AND QUANTITY OVERVIEW

- 3.8.4 Table 17 provides a list of all full size (100m x 60m or bigger) AGP's that are used for football in Craven, either for training or competitive play. These have been separated from the other AGP's in the hockey section of this report as small sided AGP's are not of strategic importance for Sport England or the FA.
- 3.8.5 Craven currently has three full sized AGP's two of which are 3G and the other Sand-based. Of the two 3G AGP's, one has floodlighting and therefore can be used by the community at peak times throughout the year.
- 3.8.6 The Sandylands Sports Centre AGP is used heavily for community use however the pitch recently failed an FA quality test and was deemed to be requiring re-surfacing during the site assessments.
- 3.8.7 The Giggleswick School sand-based AGP is used extensively for school hockey, as well as for training by local football clubs. Settle Hockey Club also uses the site for their weekly training session.
- 3.8.8 The 3G pitch at South Craven School is used heavily for curriculum sports but due to the lack of floodlighting, cannot be used extensively during 'peak' times, especially during the winter.

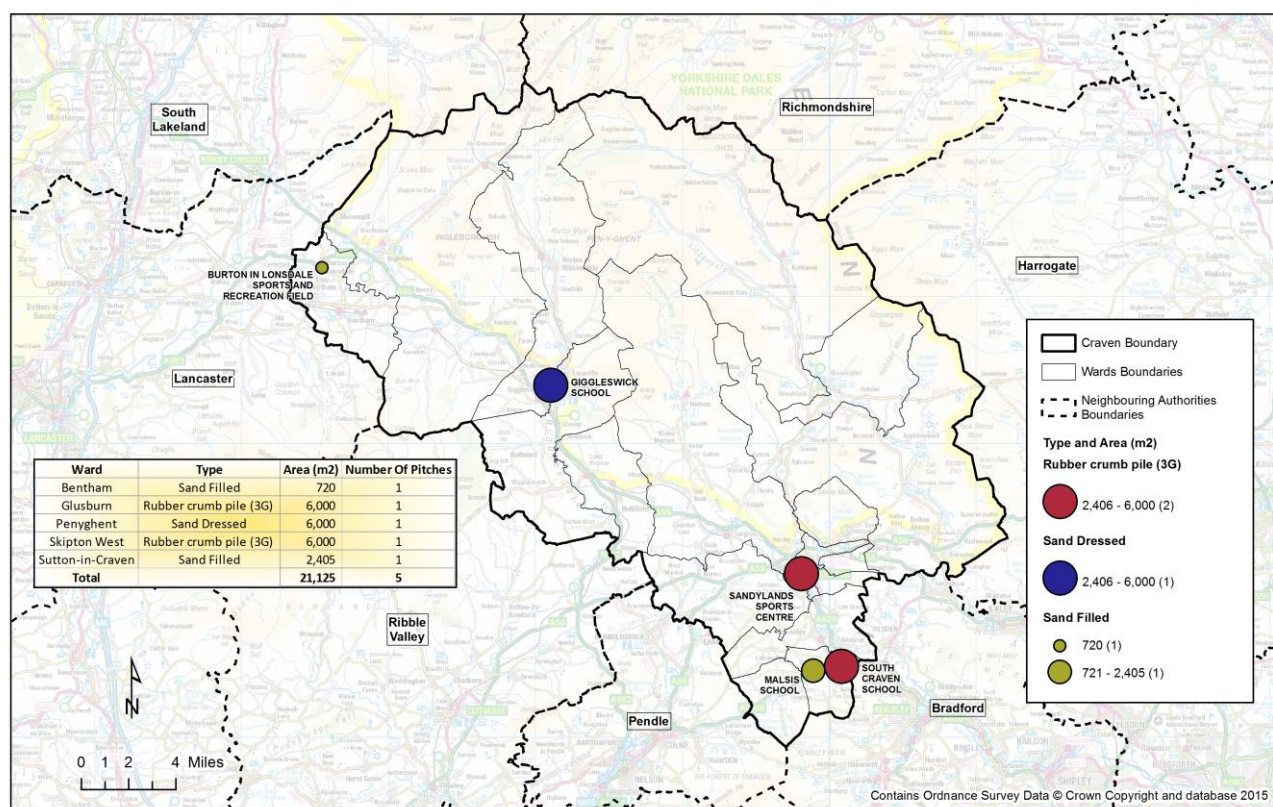
Table 17 – Full size AGP provision in Craven

Site Name	Pitch Type	Size	Community use category	Security of use	Pitch score
Burton In Lonsdale Sports And Recreation Field	Sand dressed	36x20m	Available for community use and used	Secured	36 - Poor
Giggleswick	Sand	100x	Available for	Secured	65 - Standard

Site Name	Pitch Type	Size	Community use category	Security of use	Pitch score
School	dressed	60m	community use and used		
Malsis School	Sand dressed	65x37m	Not available for community use	N/A	39 - Poor
Sandylands Sports Centre	3G	100x60m	Available for community use and used	Secured	59 – Standard (pitch recently failed a performance test and requires resurfacing)
South Craven School	3G	100x60m	Available for community use and used*	Unsecured	63 - Standard

3.8.9 The supply of AGP's in Craven is also shown graphically in Map 6 below.

Map 6 – AGP Audit Map for Craven



AGP facility provision by type and pitch area (m2)



3.8.10 Map 6 illustrates that two of the three full sized AGP's are in the south of the district, with only the sand-based AGP at Gigglewick school located in the more rural central and northern sub-areas. This is relevant when considering Gigglewick school's current aspirations to build a 3G pitch at their site.

DEMAND

3.8.11 Demand for AGP's is typically highest at peak times, on weekdays between 6pm and 10pm. Feedback from the clubs in the area has indicated that there is high demand for training at the Sandylands Sports Centre, due to the lack of floodlights on their grass training areas and the issues with drainage during periods of poor weather.

SUPPLY AND DEMAND BALANCE – THE FA MODEL

3.8.12 The FA uses an indicative supply and demand model based on the latest Sport England research, AGP's State of the Nation (March 2012). This model assumes that 51% of usage is by sports clubs when factoring in the number of training slots available per pitch type per hours from 5pm – 10pm Monday to Friday and 9am – 5pm Saturday and Sundays.

3.8.13 It is currently estimated that one full size AGP can service 60 teams, however following consultation with the FA it is understood that this measure is currently under review and likely to fall to 45 teams per AGP. Guidance from the FA has provided direction that future models should utilise the latest measure so 45 teams per AGP will be used in the calculations.

3.8.14 On the basis that there are 102 teams playing in Craven, there is a recommended need of at least 2 full size 3G pitches, to be used at peak times. According to this result, and bearing in mind the current supply, there is latent demand for one additional 3G pitches to be provided in the district. Ideally, this new provision would service the central and northern parts of the district. The recommendations section of this report will evaluate whether there is enough additional demand to install floodlights at the South Craven school, in order to increase provision to 3 full sized floodlit 3G AGP's in Craven.

SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL (AUGUST 2015)

3.8.15 The Facility Planning Models (FPM) for football across Craven have been recently drafted and provide further evidence on the supply and demand balance for football-ready AGP's in the area.

3.8.16 The Facilities Planning Model provides an opportunity to test out possible changes to supply and demand and to identify how closures and new provision could impact on other existing facilities in the area and beyond.

3.8.17 It should be noted that the FPM considers only supply and demand from inside the district borders; therefore any exported demand (residents going to neighbouring authorities to use facilities) is not included in the calculations.

3.8.18 The key findings from the FPM for football are;

- When looking at a very simplistic picture of the overall supply and demand across Craven, the resident population is estimated to generate a demand for a minimum of 1 pitch. This compares to a current available supply of 1.5 pitches, giving a supply/demand balance of + 0.46 pitches.
- It should be noted, however, that the supply and demand balance generated by

the FPM provides a 'global' view of provision – it compares AGP demand generated within Craven with the supply of AGPs within Craven and therefore represents an assumption that ALL the demand for AGPs in Craven is met by ALL the supply of AGPs in Craven. It does not consider any import or export of demand from neighbouring local authorities, or consider the transfer of demand between sub-areas. In Craven's case, this is significant as residents from Skipton are unlikely to travel to Giggleswick school to use sports facilities.

- The current level of demand for AGPs for football satisfied within Craven stands at 89%. Of this satisfied demand in Craven, 92% travelled by car, 6% on foot and under 2% used public transport. Of the total satisfied demand, 74% was retained within facility catchments and 26% was exported to other areas
- Craven's level of unmet demand for visits to AGPs for football stands at 11%, this level of unmet demand in Craven equates to 0.1 pitches. Of the demand due to lack of capacity, 19% do not have access to a car, and 28% of those living outside catchments do not have access to a car.
- On average AGPs for football in Craven are used at 77% of capacity. However, looking at the 2 facilities individually, Sandylands Sports Centre in Skipton currently operates at 100% of its 690 capacity, which is available for 30 hours at peak period each week – 18 hours on weekdays and 12 hours at weekends; Giggleswick School in Settle on the other hand operates at only 37% of its smaller

3.8.19 The FPM assessment for Craven indicates that no further supply is required for AGP's to satisfy football. It is key to understand, however, that this does not consider the rural nature of the district and also includes the Giggleswick School site as suitable football provision. It also fails to consider the demand for rugby in the district, which is the key driver of demand for the new Giggleswick development.

GROWING THE CAPACITY FOR FOOTBALL – DEVELOPMENT OF 3G AGP'S IN CRAVEN

3.8.20 Following consultation with the FA, significant demand is exported from Craven to neighbouring authorities for use of their 3G AGP facilities. This, coupled with the scenarios shown in the Stage C analysis, indicates that installing floodlights at the South Craven School and enabling community use would remove the need for this demand export.

3.8.21 As further explained in the Rugby section, this report therefore recommends that further 3G provisions is developed at Giggleswick school, in order to service the northern and central sub-areas. There is also sufficient football demand to invest in floodlights at South Craven School, in order to make this available for further community use.

3.8.22 Finally, it is recommended that the Sandylands Sports Centre 3G AGP is resurfaced and used as a key facility in the proposed 'Sandylands Hub' project, as described in the site-by-site analysis and Action Plan.

3.9 Football Summary

3.9.1 A full set of football recommendations is provided in Section 7 but below is a short summary of the key findings from the football analysis

Table 18 – Summary of Football Findings for Craven

Football Summary Box
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The supply and demand results indicate there is sufficient capacity across Craven for football pitches, with deficiency at seven sites in 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 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 will also support the development of 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.

4 CRICKET

4.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

- 4.1.1 In order to understand the overall objectives and priorities of the ECB, an analysis of key recent strategies and documentation has been undertaken and summarised below.

GROUND TO PLAY – ENGLAND AND WALES CRICKET BOARD STRATEGIC PLAN (2010 – 2013)

- 4.1.2 The ECB published its strategic plan in 2010. One of the core aims of the strategy is to enhance facilities, environments and participation. The ECB is prioritising the expansion of indoor cricket facilities, better use of school facilities and establishing better school-club links in order to position cricket at the heart of the community. This strategy was followed by the National Club Strategy (2012).

NATIONAL CLUB STRATEGY (2012)

- 4.1.3 The ECB's National Club Strategy was developed from its Strategic Plan. It focuses on promoting the sustainability of clubs and their facilities. The ECB aims to develop accessible, high quality and innovative facilities which inspire the nation to choose cricket, and create a culture of sustainable development which will leave a legacy for generations to come.
- 4.1.4 The Yorkshire Cricket Board (YCB) is the local cricket board governing grass roots cricket activity in Craven, with the key goal of promoting the game of cricket at all levels across the County¹⁰.

4.2 Consultation Overview

KEY CLUBS

- 4.2.1 The YCB has stated that Craven is not a priority area due to the rural nature of the district. With Bradford and Leeds being approximately one-hour away from the district by public transport, players tend to move away for university or early in their careers. It is then difficult for Craven to attract young professionals or workers back to the area and the net demand on cricket is negatively affected.
- 4.2.2 There are 13 clubs in the area, two of which have 8 or more teams in total (Settle CC and Skipton CC).
- 4.2.3 Skipton Cricket Club is the major club in Craven and is the only club to play in the Airedale & Wharfedale Cricket League, which is the biggest league system in this part of Yorkshire. The club has a thriving junior section and a colts' side and the club has recently invested in new covers following financial support from the ECB small grants initiative.

¹⁰ Yorkshire Cricket Board (<http://goo.gl/ZnhMz0>:2015)

- 4.2.4 Further information on the other key clubs in the area can be seen in Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis.

KEY ISSUES

- 4.2.5 Pitch maintenance is an ongoing issue in Craven. The YCB attempt to mitigate this by funding grounds maintenance teams to attend courses supplied by the YCB grounds association.
- 4.2.6 The key issue is the lack of maintenance equipment owned by clubs, therefore the YCB is looking to establish a maintenance equipment bank, to be shared among clubs in a mutually beneficial location.

PROGRAMMES, INITIATIVES AND FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

- 4.2.7 The YCB are looking to counteract a general decline in participation in cricket and reduce the export of players to more urban and developed communities. The YCB have also identified an issue of maintaining regular players, in line with cross-sport trends that suggest players are looking for informal, flexible participation opportunities rather than regular, time consuming match play.
- 4.2.8 The YCB is therefore working with the local leagues to change formats to retain interest in the game and provide shorter options for weeknight and casual play. Many of the local clubs are now encouraged to participate in the U19 20/20 cup and there is a popular weeknight league that could be developed further.
- 4.2.9 Sport England, landfill and Section 106 funding streams are the main funding opportunities for cricket clubs and programmes in the area. Clubs can also utilise the 'Funding for Sport' initiative through the Yorkshire Cricket Board, which clubs have access to through league membership.

4.3 Supply

QUANTITY OVERVIEW

- 4.3.1 Table 19 below presents the data collected on cricket pitch supply in Craven. Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis presents a detailed audit of all pitches across Craven including carrying capacity and supply and demand balance. Map 7 overleaf also shows the supply of cricket pitches across Craven in the form of a GIS map.

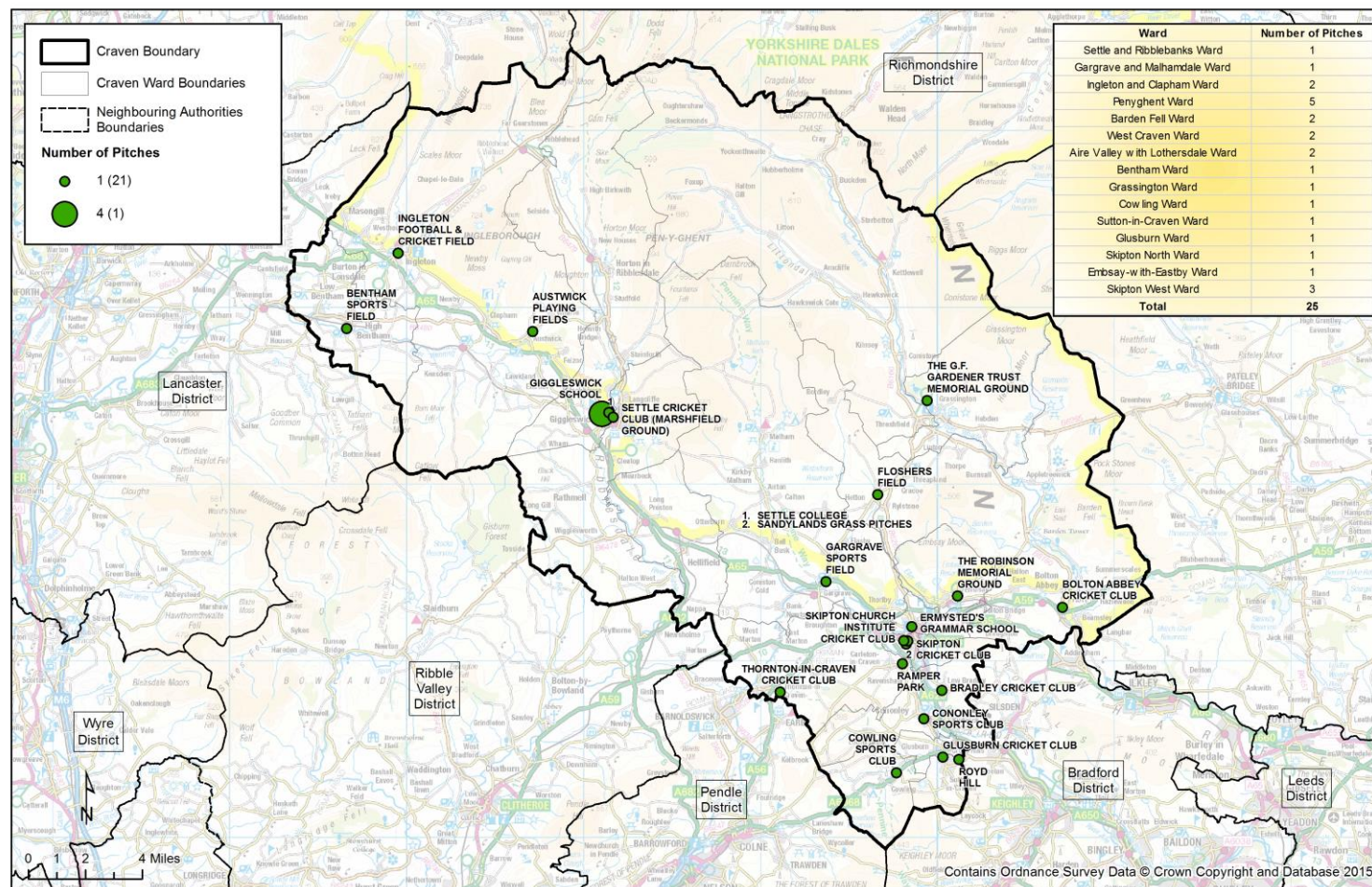
Table 19 – Supply of cricket pitches in Craven

	Grass wickets	Artificial wickets
No. Of cricket pitches	127	8

- 4.3.2 Map 7 illustrates that there is an even spread of cricket pitches across the Local Authority (not taking into consideration the National Park), with a concentration of sites in the southern sub-area around the main settlement of Skipton.

Craven Playing Pitch Strategy

Map 7 – Cricket Sites in Craven



TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

- 4.3.3 Table 20 illustrates that ownership of cricket sites is dominated by local club's and charity or trust organisations, which means that the clubs will be required to take significant responsibility for delivery of the final action plan.

Table 20 – Ownership breakdown for Cricket in Craven

Pitch ownership	Ownership of available cricket pitches	Ownership of unavailable cricket pitches
Private	0	3
County Council/ Education	2	0
Parish Council	4	0
Charity/Trust	4	0
Club	9	0

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- 4.3.4 Each site (where access was possible) was visited and assessed by an independent assessor using a non-technical assessment framework provided by the ECB. The assessment takes into account the quality of playing surface, the quality of changing rooms and the score of their maintenance regime when compared to ECB recommendations. In addition to the site visits, the club consultation was used to validate the quality ratings. Each site is rated as GOOD, STANDARD or POOR.
- 4.3.5 Table 21 summarises the quality assessment results. Full details of the subsequent carrying capacity allocations of each site by pitch type can be found in Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis. Given the ratings, the overall standard of pitches across Craven is excellent, with 100% of open and working pitches scoring standard or better.

Table 21 – Summary of cricket pitch scoring in Craven

Rating	Good	Standard	Poor
Number of pitches	14	6	0

- 4.3.6 The top three scoring sites are summarised below;
- **Glusburn CC (100%):** An very high quality 1 square site which is the home ground for two men's teams. The club does not currently have any Non-turf pitches but as an excellent purpose built ancillary facility.
 - **Royd Hill (91.7%):** A high quality site that is the home ground of Sutton in Craven CC. This is one of the few sites that is over-capacity for grass wickets, however the site does not have a non-turf pitch to reduce demand for the grass wickets.
 - **Settle CC (91.7%):** A high quality single square site which is the home of Settle CC.
- 4.3.7 Regarding ancillary provision for cricket in Craven, 7 of the cricket clubhouses are either new build, refurbished or recently extended, which means that there is currently a high quality of ancillary facilities across the district. The exception to this is Skipton CC, who consider their clubhouse in need of attention, old and not fit for purpose.

4.3.8 The scoring for all remaining sites can be seen in Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis.

4.4 Demand

CLUB AND TEAM PROFILE

4.4.1 Through the demand consultations with clubs, 11 clubs have been identified as playing in Craven. 9 of these clubs are shown in Table 22 below, with details on the team profiles where it was possible to contact them. The additional 2 clubs are included in Technical Appendix A – Cricket Analysis as these were not contactable as part of the demand consultation process.

Table 22 – Cricket club profiles for responding clubs. Source: 4 global club consultations

Club	No. of competitive teams			Total
	Senior men	Senior women	Juniors	
Bradley CC	2	0	3	5
Cononley CC	2	0	1	3
Cowling CC	2	0	1	3
Embsay CC	2	0	3	5
Glusburn CC	2	0	0	2
Ingleton CC	3	0	3	6
Settle CC	4	0	5	9
Skipton Church Institute CC	2	0	0	2
Skipton CC	2	0	8	10
Sutton-in-Craven CC	2	0	2	4
Thornton-in-Craven CC	2	0	0	2
Total	25	0	26	51

CURRENT, FUTURE AND LATENT DEMAND

4.4.2 In order to identify trends in participation over the last 3 years, each cricket club was asked to state whether their number of teams has increased, decreased or stayed the same. Each club was also asked to indicate if there are firm plans in place to increase the number of teams in the future, with the key results showing;

- 2 of the clubs projected junior growth (Cononley and Sutton Cricket Club)
- Skipton Cricket Club projected an additional adult team being required for adult males
- No clubs projected a decrease in the number of teams that would be needed to satisfy demand for cricket.

4.4.3 In order to calculate the future demand for cricket in Craven, a Team Generation Rate (TGR) has been calculated using the current number of teams and the current population. This measure allows us to calculate what size of population (for various age groups) will typically cause enough demand for a cricket team.

4.4.4 This TGR can now be applied to the population projections for the the local authority to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.

- 4.4.5 The population data is based on population projections provided by Edge Analytics, which cover the area outside of the national park (this area is subject to a separate PPS) and incorporates projected housing and job growth in Craven.

Table 23: Impact of population projections on the need for cricket provision (Team Generation Rates). Source: 4 global demand consultation and population projections provided by Edge Analytics (2016)

Age group	Current popn. Within age group	Current no. Of teams	TGR	Future (2031) population within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams required for increased popn.
Adult (19-65) – males only	9,927	2.5	25.0	10,257	25.8	0.8
Youth (8-18) – boys only	1,936	13.4	26.0	2,072	27.8	1.8

- 4.4.6 Table 23 illustrates that 0.8 additional adult teams and 1.8 additional youth teams are expected to be generated by the projected population increase across Craven. This increase is going to be most significant in youth team cricket, due to the projected growth in the number of young people across the district. The detailed analysis of Team Generation Rates can be seen in Technical Appendix B - Craven PPS TGR Calculations.

4.5 Capacity Analysis for Cricket in Craven

- 4.5.1 7 of the 11 cricket sites have been identified as having spare capacity for their grass wickets, with Settle Cricket Club, Royd Hill, Ingleton Football & Cricket Field and Skipton Cricket Club showing an under-supply.
- 4.5.2 Table 24 shows the total supply and demand balance for cricket pitches in Craven, taking into consideration the use of artificial pitches for matches. Table 24 also shows the balance when it is assumed that non-turf pitches are not used for matches at any age groups. It is likely that in reality, a small number of clubs such as those with larger junior sections, will use the non-turf pitches for a small proportion of their matches.

Table 24 – Overall Cricket balance figures for Craven

Including Non-turf Pitches in Analysis		
Supply and demand figures (matches)	Demand 494.0	Supply 875.0
Overall balance (matches)		+381
Pitch balance figure (no. Of grass or artificial wickets)		76 grass wickets or 6 artificial
Not Including Non-turf Pitches in Analysis		
Supply and demand figures (matches)	Demand 494.0	Supply 575.0
Overall balance (matches)		+81
Pitch balance figure (no. Of grass or artificial wickets)		16 grass wickets or 2 artificial

- 4.5.3 The analysis illustrates that when non-turf pitches are not included in the assessment, there is a small over-supply of cricket provision in Craven. As suggested above, it is likely that a number of clubs will use non-turf pitches for junior matches so the actual balance will be higher than this, but not to the extent of +381 as shown in the top section.

- 4.5.4 In order to understand how projected population growth will influence the demand for cricket in Craven, Table 25 illustrates the change in balance caused by increased demand. This is calculated on the assumption that each additional team will require 10 home games per season.

Table 25 - Future supply and demand balance including projected demand increase

Not Including Non-Turf Pitches in Analysis		
Supply and demand figures (matches)	Demand 521	Supply 575.0
Overall balance (matches)		+54
Pitch balance figure (no. Of grass or artificial wickets)		11 grass wickets or 1 artificial

- 4.5.5 This data illustrates that when taking the project population increase and associated Teams Generation Rates, the projected increase in demand can still be satisfied by the current level of supply.

4.6 Strategic sites for Protection, Enhancement and Provision

4.6.1 Based on the evidence collated in the PPS for cricket pitch provision, it can be concluded that there are certain cricket facilities across Craven that are recorded as high value sites, for a number of reasons.

4.6.2 Table 26 provides a justification for how each of the cricket sites in should be Protected, Enhanced or Protected.

Table 26 – Strategic cricket sites for protection and enhancement

Site Name	No. Of Pitches (Squares)	Community Use category	Non-technical Assessment Rating	Balance – Capacity for community use	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Bradley Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a good quality site that is the home ground of Bradley Cricket club, which has 2 senior teams and 3 junior teams. The club is increasing in junior members, including a small number of girls.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	The club has identified a requirement for additional training facilities. They have stated that they would favour additional grass wickets to allow teams to practice on the edge of the square.
Bentham Sports Field	1	Secured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is an adequate site that does not currently have any formal demand. Due to the rural nature it would difficult to displace any recreational demand to nearby clubs or pitches.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cononley Sports Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a good quality site that is the home ground of Cononley Cricket club, which has 2 senior teams and 1 junior team.
					E	The club would benefit from enhanced draining as it often floods following heavy rain. The ground would therefore benefit from an agronomist's report

Craven Playing Pitch Strategy

						being undertaken.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
					PR	This site should be protected as a playing field in the Local Plan. This is an education-owned site that does not currently have any community demand.
Ermysted's Grammar School	1	Secured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Cowling Sports Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a very high quality site with a good ancillary and is home to Cowling Cricket Club.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	The club has identified that they would like non-turf practice nets to address demand for additional training facilities.
Gargrave Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a high quality site with an adequate ancillary and is home to Gargrave Cricket Club.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Glusburn Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a very high quality site with a good ancillary and is home to Glusburn Cricket Club.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Ingleton Football & Cricket Field	1	Secured	Good	Over-capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch in the Local Plan. It is a good quality site that the home ground of Ingleton CC, one of the largest clubs in the district.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.

Craven Playing Pitch Strategy

					PV	<p>The club and the ECB have identified a requirement 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.</p> <p>The analysis has identified a shortage of grass wickets but the club has stated that they utilise the non-turf pitch, in order to reduce wear and tear on the square.</p>
Malsis School	1	Secured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	<p>This site is not currently used and does not have any grass pitches. The analysis indicates that the additional provision is not required and therefore these pitches could be re-designated as football or rugby pitches, pending the capacity analysis for these sports.</p>
					E	<p>No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.</p>
					PV	<p>No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.</p>
Royd Hill	1	Secured	Good	Over-capacity for grass wickets	PR	<p>This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. This is a high quality site and is home to Sutton Cricket Club.</p>
					E	<p>No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study. The club is currently undertaking a significant development project with a new clubhouse and covers.</p>
					PV	<p>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. The club does not currently have an ancillary facility but has not raised this an issue during consultation.</p>
Skipton CI Cricket Club	1	Unsecured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	<p>This site should be protected as a playing pitch in the Local Plan. There is an opportunity for Skipton Church Institute to collaborate with the nearby Skipton CC however there is currently not the necessary levels of communication between the clubs to make this possible.</p>
					E	<p>Although the site has scored well in the assessment, this is not an attractive place to play cricket and further consultation should be undertaken to confirm whether they would support a new ancillary facility, or sharing with the nearby cricket or rugby clubs.</p>

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					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Settle Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Over-capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing field in the Local Plan. This is a high quality site with a good ancillary and is the homeground for Settle Cricket Club.
					E	The quality of ancillary facilities was deemed to be adequate, with separate refreshment and changing room buildings negating the appeal of the facility.
					PV	The club has identified reducing membership levels; therefore further provision is not required.
Skipton Cricket Club	1	Secured	Good	Over-capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch site in the Local Plan. It is a high quality site and a prestigious aspect of cricket in Craven.
					E	While the assessment has identified that the ancillary is high quality, the club has identified that the current offering is in need of attention and not fit for purpose. As a result, and if the club is to develop as planned, then there is a need to improve the quality of their changing and social facilities. The club is open to sharing facilities with the nearby rugby and football clubs through the development of a sport 'hub' site.
					PV	The analysis shows the site is over-demand for grass wickets and this could be addressed through the installation of a non-turf pitch on the square, to be used for matches (juniors) and practice.
The Robinson Memorial Ground	1	Secured	Good	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing field in the Local Plan. This is a high quality site with a good ancillary and is the homeground for Embsay Cricket Club. This is one of the only clubs in the central sub-area and therefore it would be difficult to displace the demand in such a rural area.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.
Thornton-in-Craven Cricket Club	1	Secured	Standard	Currently under capacity for grass wickets	PR	This site should be protected as a playing pitch in the Local Plan. This is a local village site that provides for the needs of the local residents and it's unlikely that demand would be displaced to nearby clubs if this site were lost.
					E	No further need for enhancement has been identified as part of this study.
					PV	No further potential provision has been identified as part of this study.

4.7 Cricket Summary

4.7.1 A short summary of the key findings from the cricket analysis is shown below. A full set of cricket recommendations is also provided in Table 27.

Table 27 – Summary of Cricket Findings for Craven

Cricket Summary Box
<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 2032 - 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.

5 Rugby Union

5.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

- 5.1.1 The Rugby Football Union (RFU) is the national governing body responsible for grassroots and elite rugby in England. Yorkshire RFU administers the sport across the sub-region, with the season operating from September to April.
- 5.1.2 The RFU published its Facility Strategy (2014) for the next four years¹¹. The strategy includes the following relevant objectives and priorities relevant to the PPS:
- The core aims of the RFU are to create effective and efficient facilities, management and governance along with community integration
 - Facility priorities include improving changing provision, natural turf pitch quality, AGPs and floodlighting for both matches and training. These affect commercial opportunities within community clubs

5.2 Consultation Overview

GENERAL OVERVIEW OF PARTICIPATION

- 5.2.1 The demand for rugby in the Craven district is satisfied by two clubs; North Ribblesdale RUFC and Skipton RUFC. Both of these clubs are ambitious and well run clubs with good junior sections and growing women and girl's teams.
- 5.2.2 Skipton RFC have recently had a small decline at senior level, falling to 1 adult team in 2013. This decline should be addressed in line with the recent funding initiatives, to be explained later in the report.

KEY ISSUES

- 5.2.3 Both clubs have matches called off caused by poor pitch quality in periods of heavy rainfall or snow. The two pitch site at Grove Park (North Ribblesdale RUFC) is not seen to have the capacity for the club's demand.
- 5.2.4 There is significant export of demand to nearby Wharfedale RUFC, which is one of the premier clubs in Yorkshire and attracts high quality players from across the county.

MAJOR CLUBS

- 5.2.5 **Skipton RUFC:** The club has 10 teams and has an aspiration to join the junior club. The club is looking to improve drainage systems across all adult pitches and have previously had support from the RFU to improve drainage on their 2nd pitch. 2015/16 is the first full season that the club has benefitted from the RFU pitch improvement programme and therefore the quality of the pitches should improve over the next 2/3 years.

¹¹ RFU National Facility Strategy (<http://goo.gl/m6kqms>: 2014)

- 5.2.6 North Ribblesdale RUFC:** This two pitch site suffers from poor drainage on their second team pitch, which is currently being addressed by Sport England Pitch Improvement funding. The club is looking to start a girl's team, with the long term objective of developing a competitive women's team. Currently the two pitch site does not have the capacity to satisfy the growing demands of the club.

KEY FACILITY PRIORITIES

- Further development against the club development plan for Skipton RFC
- Improved facilities through the existing Pitch Improvement Programme and further site development at Grove Park.

FURTHER POINTS OF NOTE

- 5.2.7** Wharfedale RFC is a major club that falls outside of the district by exports demand from Craven for Rugby Union. The RFU would like to encourage a collaborative approach between Wharfedale and the two Craven clubs, especially on their approach to women's rugby. The club is one of the premier clubs in Yorkshire, playing in National 1 Rugby Union League.
- 5.2.8** Giggleswick school are currently looking to develop a World Rugby 22 AGP ('rugby ready') at their school site are likely to commit to providing 25 hours of community use as part of the delivery model.
- 5.2.9** Wharfedale RUFC and North Ribblesdale RUFC would both be in a position to benefit from this development and the scenario modelling projects that there will be sufficient community demand from these two clubs to satisfy the requirements for development. The full supply and demand scenario is shown in Technical Appendix A – Rugby Analysis.

5.3 Supply

QUANTITY OVERVIEW

- 5.3.1** There are only two clubs in the district, however there is additional supply through private and state-owned education bodies and private trusts and charities. The ownership of rugby sites in Craven is shown in Table 28 and 29 below.

Table 28: Ownership of rugby pitches in Craven

Ownership	Number of pitches	
	Senior	Junior / Minis
Education	4	0
Club	2	0
Charity/Trust	7	4
Council	2	1
Privately Owned	2	1

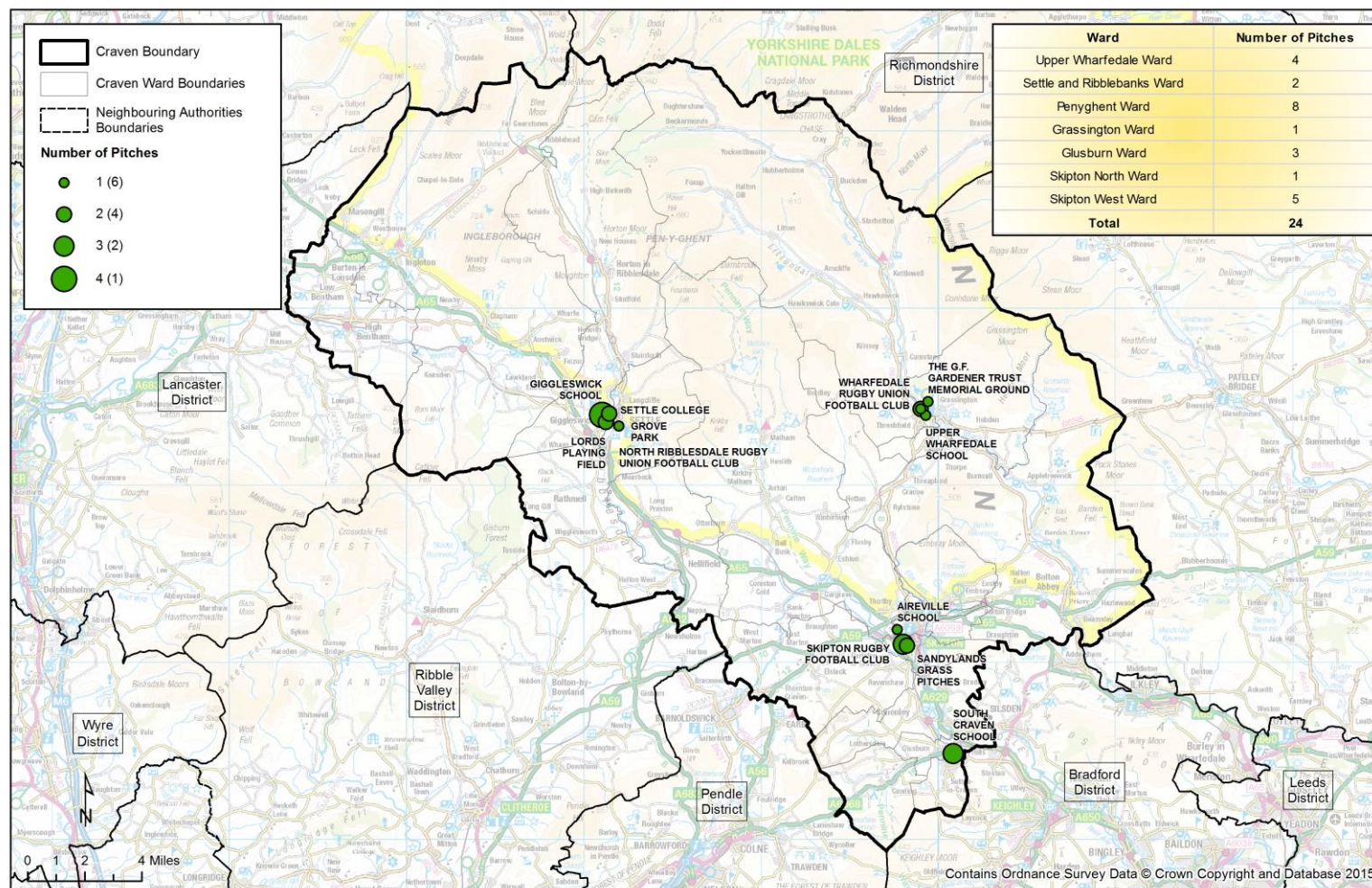
Table 29 – Rugby pitch supply in Craven

Drainage	Maintenance		
	Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Natural Inadequate (D0)	9	-	-
Natural Adequate (D1)	1	7	-

Pipe Drained (D2)	1	3	-
Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	0	2	-

5.3.2 Map 8 shows the geographic location of the rugby pitches in Craven. This map also includes Wharfedale RUFC and sites in the national park, which are not included in this study but have an impact on the provision of rugby in Craven.

Map 8 – Rugby pitch audit in Craven



Senior Rugby facility provision by number of pitches

QUALITY ASSESSMENT

- 5.3.3 Each site (where access was possible) was visited and assessed by an independent assessor using non-technical assessments as determined by the RFU. The methodology for assessing rugby pitch quality analyses two key elements; the maintenance programme and level of drainage.
- 5.3.4 Each is scored and classified in one of three categories. These represent actions required to improve site quality. A breakdown for each of the two scoring elements and three respective categories is provided in the following two tables.

Table 30 – Rugby pitch maintenance quality assessment specifications. Source: RFU PPS Guidance

Category	Overall Quality Rating
M0	Action requires significant improvements to the maintenance programme
M1	Action requires minor improvements to the maintenance programme
M2	Action requires no improvements to the maintenance programme

Table 31 – Rugby pitch drainage quality assessment specifications. Source: RFU PPS Guidance

Category	Overall Quality Rating
D0	Action on pipe draining system is needed on pitch
D1	Action on silt drainage system is needed on pitch
D2	No action is needed on pitch drainage

- 5.3.5 These scores are then combined to provide a match equivalent capacity, as calculated in Table 32 below.

Table 32 – Match equivalent calculation for rugby pitches. Source: Appendices 4a to 4c – Rugby Football Union¹²

		Maintenance		
		Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Drainage	Natural Inadequate (D0)	0.5	1.5	2
	Natural Adequate (D1)	1.5	2	3
	Pipe Drained (D2)	1.75	2.5	3.25

- 5.3.6 Table 33 summarises the quality assessment results. Full details of the subsequent carrying capacity allocations of each site by pitch type can be found in Technical Appendix A – Rugby Analysis. A total of 15 pitches require significant improvements to the maintenance programme, while 9 pitches require urgent action on their draining systems.

Table 33 – Quality summary by pitch type

Drainage	Maintenance		
	Poor (M0)	Standard (M1)	Good (M2)
Natural Inadequate (D0)	9	-	-

¹² Sport England PPS Guidance – RFU Appendices (<http://goo.gl/em3wyj>; 2015)

Natural Adequate (D1)	1	7	-
Pipe Drained (D2)	1	3	-
Pipe and Slit Drained (D3)	0	2	-

5.3.7 Of the sites that are currently operating, Sandylands Grass Pitches, Skipton Academy, South Craven School and the second pitch at North Ribblesdale RUFC were given the poorest rating. The detailed analysis of all rugby pitch quality in Craven can be seen in Technical Appendix A – Rugby Analysis.

5.4 Demand

CURRENT DEMAND

5.4.1 Both of the rugby clubs in the area were consulted with as part of the demand gathering process, with the consultation providing the following findings;

5.4.2 Skipton RFC

- The club has recently installed a new drainage system on their 2nd pitch and would like to undertake the same project on their 3rd/junior pitch
- The club is currently going through it's first year under the RFU pitch improvement programme and are therefore aiming to increase the overall quality of pitches within two to three years
- The grounds suffer from antisocial behaviour of 11 – 18 year olds, as well as dog fouling across the site
- The club currently have issues with their grandstand, however due to the standard of the 1XV, it is likely to be difficult to prioritise further development of this part of the facility, over and above pitch improvements that will benefit the entire club

5.4.3 North Ribblesdale RUFC

- The site only has two pitches for 12 teams (junior and adult) and does not see this as adequate provision
- The club is seeking to start a new girls team, in order to feed into a competitive women's team and provide opportunities for exercise for local females. If this part of the development plan is successful, then the clubhouse will need to be improved to meet the needs of female players.
- There are currently trees at the top of the second pitch that are causing issues with the planned pitch improvement programme. This club does not want to leave the trees there as this will reduce the overall capacity of the ground.

FUTURE DEMAND

5.4.4 In order to calculate the future demand for rugby in Craven, a Team Generation Rate (TGR) has been calculated using the current number of teams and the current population. This measure allows us to calculate what size of population (for various age groups) will typically cause enough demand for a rugby team.

- 5.4.5 This Team Generation Rate can now be applied to the population projections for local authority to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.
- 5.4.6 The population data is based on population projections provided by Edge Analytics, which cover the area outside of the national park (this area is subject to a separate PPS) and incorporates projected housing and job growth in Craven.

Table 34 – Future demand projections for rugby teams in Craven. Source: 4 global demand consultations and population projections provided by Edge Analytics (2016)

	Current popn. Within age group	Current no. Of teams	TGR	Future (2031) popn within age group	Predicted future number of teams	Additional teams that may be generated from the increased population
Mini/Midi (6-12) - Mixed	2,537	4.7	12.0	2,799	13.2	1.2
Junior Rugby – Male (13-17)	1,367	4.4	6.0	1,480	6.5	0.5
Senior Rugby – Male (18-45)	6,614	0.6	4.0	7,388	4.5	0.5

- 5.4.7 Table 34 illustrates that, in line with population projections for 2032, Craven will require an additional 1.2 mini teams and 0.5 junior teams, as well as an additional 0.5 senior rugby teams. The detailed analysis of Team Generation Rates can be seen in Technical Appendix B - Craven PPS TGR Calculations

5.5 Supply and Demand Balance

- 5.5.1 To calculate whether there is any spare capacity at rugby sites in Craven, Table 35 shows the supply and demand figures across the three sites that have community rugby use.

Table 35 – Supply and Demand Balance by Club

Site Name	Pitch type	Quantity	Supply (Capacity)	Demand (matches + training in match equivalents)		Balance (Supply minus demand)
				SNR	JNR	
Grove Park – North Ribblesdale RUFC	Senior	2	4.75	4	16.5	-15.75
Sandylands Grass Pitches	Senior	2	1	0	10.5	-9.5
Skipton Rugby Football Club	Senior	3	7	5	2.5	-0.5

- 5.5.2 As shown, all three sites are over-capacity for rugby, with the negative balance being particularly high for Grove Park and Sandylands Grass Pitches. This illustrates the need for a coordinated approach that balances the creating of new pitches with the improvement in quality and maintenance of the current pitch stock.
- 5.5.3 The latter is important, as the low scoring maintenance programme has had a significant impact on the capacity of the sites, especially at Grove Park where the second pitch was one of the worst scoring pitches in Craven.
- 5.5.4 The key output of the supply and demand analysis is that action is required to ensure that rugby can be provided in Craven and that the rugby clubs are able to satisfy the demand from both juniors and adult teams. The site-by-site action plan will define the key steps that should be undertaken to improve the overall picture of provision and pitch stock.

5.6 Strategic Sites for Protection, Enhancement and Provision

- 5.6.1 As shown above, it is recommended that seven of the sites are protected as they;
- Have greater demand than supply, therefore creating latent demand that can increase participation if provision is improved, or
 - Are a major club in the area, with significant junior sections and an adult teams playing in the National Leagues, or
- 5.6.2 The only site that it is not recommended to be protected for rugby use is the Malsis school, as the southern sub-area is well served for rugby by Skipton RFC and there is not currently any rugby played at the site.

5.6.3 With this recommendation of protection in mind, Table 36 provides further recommendations on potential areas of enhancement for each of the four rugby clubs.

Table 36 – Rugby sites for enhancement in Craven

Site Name	No. Of Pitches	Community Use category	Non-technical Assessment Score	Balance – Capacity for community use	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Giggleswick School	4 Senior 4 Junior	Secured	5 x D1/M1 3 x D2/M1	17.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the Local Plan. This is a high quality educational site that is secured for community use. Due to the lack of floodlights on the grass pitches, there is limited demand from local clubs to use the grass pitches at peak times. The school does ad-hoc supply to North Ribblesdale RUFC as and when the clubs pitches are unplayable.
					E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
					PV	The school is currently looking to develop a full size World Rugby 22 3G pitch. These plans should be supported and could cause demand to be imported from neighbouring local authorities by Wharfedale RFC and Leeds Carnegie.
Grove Park - North Ribblesdale RUFC	2 Senior	Secured	1 x D3/M1 1 x D2/M0	-15.75	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the Local Plan. This is a two-pitch site used by the local rugby club. The analysis shows a significant over-demand, which is caused by the large levels of demand played on only two pitches.
					E	The site requires improved maintenance programmes on both pitches, in order to improve the long-term sustainability of the pitches. The club may look to benefit from a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund. The club will be enhancing the 2 nd pitch with a full drainage system funded by the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund.
					PV	The club is currently in talks with Giggleswick school to utilise their planned 3G site for training and potentially matches. The RFU and

Craven Playing Pitch Strategy

						club should look to support this development to reduce the demand on the pitches at Grove Park. To add benefit for the rugby club this pitch must be built to World Rugby 22 standards.
Malsis School	2 Senior 1 Junior	Unsecured	D0/M0	1.5	PR	There are not currently any pitches marked at the former Malsis, however there is potential for the site to be developed into formal pitches, with space for at least 2 rugby pitches.
					E	If it is deemed that these pitches are required, they will need investment to prepare and mark for rugby, including new posts and maintenance equipment.
					PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study
Sandylands Grass Pitches	2 Senior	Unsecured	D0/M0	-9.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the local plan. This is a valuable asset for local education use, as well as junior play for the neighbouring Skipton Rugby Club. With Skipton RFC's projected growth, demand for these pitches is likely to increase and the pitches are not at the required quality to support this.
					E	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.
					PV	No further provision identified as part of this study.
Settle CE Primary School	1 Junior	Secured	D0/M0	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the local plan. This is a one-pitch site used only by the school. There is also additional demand from nearby North Ribblesdale RUFC, especially during periods of poor weather.
					E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study. If the use of pitches by North Ribblesdale is deemed to be a permanent arrangement, the school and club should work together to improve the maintenance programme on the school pitches.
					PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.
Skipton Academy	1 Senior	Secured	D1/M1	0.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the local plan. This is a one-pitch site used by the academy. It has the potential to provide further supply to Skipton RFC if their level of demand outgrew their current supply. This would need to be balanced with any additional demand for football as this pitch is over-marked with a

Craven Playing Pitch Strategy

						football pitch.
					E	If this was to be used for competitive rugby, investment would be required in the maintenance regime and equipment to ensure long term sustainability.
					PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study
Skipton Rugby Football Club	3 Senior	Secured	1 x D3/M1 2 x D1/M1	-0.5	PR	This site should be protected as part of the Local Plan. This is the main site of the only rugby club in Skipton and the club has demonstrated an ambition to improve drainage and maintenance procedures in order to increase the quality of provision
					E	The club is looking to develop the drainage on the third pitch, having recently undertaken an extensive drainage improvement project on the 2nd pitch. The club will need to improve the maintenance programme to balance the projected growth of the club. The club may look to benefit from a maintenance equipment bank, shared with the other clubs in the district and funded from sources such as the Sport England Pitch Improvement Fund.
					PV	In order to benefit from the large amount of space at the club and on nearby Sandylands, the club may look to develop side lighting or additional floodlighting so the current pitch stock can be managed effectively during times of poor weather.
South Craven School	3 Senior	Secured	D0/M0	1.5	PR	This site should be protected as playing pitches in the local plan. This is a one-pitch site used by the school
					E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
					PV	No further provision identified as part of this study.

5.7 Rugby Summary

5.7.1 A full set of rugby recommendations is provided in Table 37 but below is a short summary of the key findings from the rugby analysis

Table 37 – Summary of Rugby Findings for Craven

Rugby Summary Box
<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 level of under-supply ➤ The RFU has prioritised the Pitch Improvement Programmes at Skipton RFC and NRRUFC 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

6 Hockey

6.1 Introduction and Strategic Context

- 6.1.1 In order to understand the overall objectives and priorities of the England Hockey Board (EHB), an analysis of key recent strategies and documentation has been undertaken and summarised below.

THE NATIONAL HOCKEY FACILITY STRATEGY – THE RIGHT FACILITIES IN THE RIGHT PLACES (2012).

Vision: For every hockey player in England to have appropriate and sustainable facilities that provide excellent experiences for players.

Mission: More, Better, Happier players with access to appropriate and sustainable facilities

- 6.1.2 The club market for hockey is well structured and clubs are required to affiliate to England Hockey to play in community leagues. As a result, only a few occasional teams lie outside of the EH affiliation structure. Schools and Universities are the other two areas where significant hockey is played.
- 6.1.3 The EHB have the ambition of growing participation by 10,000 adults and 32,500 children. To enable this the following three objectives have been highlighted;
- **PROTECT: To conserve the existing hockey provision.** EH currently have over 800 pitches that are used by hockey clubs (club, school, universities). We need to retain the current provision where appropriate to ensure that hockey is maintained across the country
 - **IMPROVE: To improve the existing facilities stock (physically and administratively).** The current facilities stock is ageing and there needs to be strategic investment into refurbishing the pitches and ancillary facilities. There needs to be more support for clubs to obtain better agreements with facilities providers & education around owning an asset.
 - **DEVELOP: To strategically build new hockey facilities where there is an identified need and ability to deliver and maintain.** This might include consolidation of hockey provision in a local area where appropriate. Research has identified key areas across the country where there is a lack of suitable Hockey provision and there is a need for additional pitches. There is an identified demand for multiple pitches in the right places to consolidate hockey and allow clubs to have all of their provision catered at one site.

6.2 Consultation Overview

- 6.2.1 This section summarises the consultations with England Hockey and key facility providers for hockey

ENGLAND HOCKEY

- 6.2.2 Consultation with England Hockey (EH) has indicated that Craven does not have any **competitive** Hockey clubs and is therefore not an area of priority. The district does, however, provide opportunities for casual, participation based Hockey through Settle Hockey Club.
- 6.2.3 Settle Hockey club is only hockey club playing in Craven, training at Giggleswick School. This is a social club that does not play matches, but has an open training session every Sunday with consistent participation throughout the year.
- 6.2.4 The key priority for England Hockey is to retain Settle Hockey club and ensure they have an adequate facility to train at, as this provides an excellent opportunity for less formal participation and exercise.

6.3 Supply

- 6.3.1 Table 38 shows the AGP facilities that are currently available for community use and are of a suitable size for competitive hockey to be played.

Table 38 – Quantity overview for sand-based AGP's in Craven

Site name	AGP type	Weekday peak hours available	Saturday match slots available	Sunday match slots available
Giggleswick School	Sand dressed	13	2.5	3.5

- 6.3.2 There are an additional two other sand-based AGP's at Burton in Lonsdale Sports and Recreation Ground and at the Malsis School site, however neither of these are full size pitches and are therefore not suitable for Hockey.
- 6.3.3 The Giggleswick School AGP was rated as STANDARD during the site assessments and it was noted that the pitch is used heavily for curriculum and after school hockey.

TENURE AND MANAGEMENT

- 6.3.4 The Giggleswick School AGP is owned and managed by Giggleswick School, a registered charity which is incorporated as a charitable company.

6.4 Demand

CURRENT DEMAND

- 6.4.1 There is only one hockey club in Craven, which plays recreational hockey every weekend and does not have competitive matches.
- 6.4.2 The team profile and demand for pitches in the district is summarised in Table 39 and 40 below.

Table 39 – Team profile for Hockey in Craven

Club Name	Adult Teams			Juniors	Total
	Senior Men	Senior Women	Mixed		

Settle Hockey Club	0	0	1	0	1
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Table 40 – Demand for training and match slots for hockey

	Number of teams	Match/training slots required		
		Weekday	Saturday	Sunday
Senior teams (16-65)	1	0	0	1
Junior teams (11-15)	0	0	0	0

- 6.4.3 Table 39 and 40 indicates that with the current level of demand for hockey in Craven, no further supply is likely to be required.

FUTURE DEMAND

- 6.4.4 In order to calculate the future demand for Hockey in Craven, a Team Generation Rate (TGR) has been calculated using the current number of teams and the current population. This measure allows us to calculate what size of population (for various age groups) will typically cause enough demand for a hockey team.
- 6.4.5 This Team Generation Rate can now be applied to the population projections for the local authority to confirm how population growth or reduction will affect the demand for teams in each of the key age groups.
- 6.4.6 The population data is based on population projections provided by Edge Analytics, which cover the area outside of the national park (this area is subject to a separate PPS) and incorporates projected housing and job growth in Craven.

Table 41 – Future demand projections for hockey teams in Craven. Source: 4 global demand consultations and population projections provided by Edge Analytics (2016)

Age group	Current popn. Within age group	Current no. Of teams	TGR	Estimated future population for Craven	Predicted future number of teams	Additional provision needed to accommodate new teams
Adult – M (16-45)	7,145	0.1	0.5	7,981	0.6	0.1
Adult – F (16-45)	7,438	0.1	0.5	7,683	0.5	0.0

- 6.4.7 Table 41 illustrates that, in line with population projections for 2031, Craven will require an additional 0.1 male adult teams. It should however be noted that a figure of 0.5 teams for male and female was used to show the mixed playing norms of Settle Hockey Club. The detailed analysis of Team Generation Rates can be seen in Technical Appendix B - Craven PPS TGR Calculations.

6.5 Supply and Demand Balance

- 6.5.1 To calculate whether there is any spare capacity at hockey sites in Craven, Table 42 shows the supply and demand figures across the three sites that have community hockey use.

Table 42 – Supply and demand balance for hockey in Craven

Site name	Supply (Match slots)			Demand (Match slots required – for training and matches)			Balance (Match slots)		
	Weekday	Sat	Sun	Weekday	Sat	Sun	Weekday	Sat	Sun
Giggleswick School	6.5	2.5	3.5	5.5	0	1	+1	+2.5	+2.5

6.5.2 Table 42 illustrates that when hockey demand and supply is analysed alongside football training, there is a small positive balance at Giggleswick School for the sand-based AGP. As further explained in the Facility Planning Model section below, this is likely to increase further following the proposed 3G AGP development, as the majority of the football training demand will be displaced to the new pitch.

SPORT ENGLAND FACILITY PLANNING MODEL (AUGUST 2015)

6.5.3 The Facility Planning Model (FPM) for hockey in Craven has been recently drafted and provides further evidence on the supply and demand balance for hockey-ready AGP's in the area.

6.5.4 The FPM provides an opportunity to test out possible changes to supply and demand and to identify how closures and new provision could impact on other existing facilities in the area and beyond.

6.5.5 It should be noted that the FPM considers only supply and demand from inside the district or borough borders; therefore any exported demand (residents going to neighbouring authorities to use facilities) is not included in the calculations.

6.5.6 The key findings from the FPM for Craven are summarised below;

- Craven's total population of 55,574 creates a demand for AGPs for hockey that equates to 0.3 pitches
- Currently 61% of Craven's total demand for visits to AGPs for hockey is currently being met. Of Craven's satisfied demand visits, 96% of journeys were made by car, 3% travelled on foot and under 1% used public transport.
- 47% of Craven's satisfied demand was retained while 53% is exported to other areas.
- Unmet demand for AGPs for hockey in Craven currently stands at 39%, 68% of Craven's unmet demand is due to lack of capacity at AGP facilities whilst 32% is demand from outside the catchment area. Of this latter unmet demand, 18% is from people who do not have access to a car, whilst 3% of demand due to lack of capacity do not have access to a car.

6.5.7 As the FPM takes into consideration travel time to facilities, it is almost unavoidable for such a rural to have unmet demand. It should be noted however, that this level of unmet demand (equating to 0.1 pitches) is higher than all of Craven's neighbouring local authorities.

- 6.5.8 It is also key to understand that the proposed development of the 3G pitch at Giggleswick school and the proposed installation of floodlights at South Craven School will increase the availability of AGP's for community use football, which in turn is likely to remove the majority of the unmet demand for Hockey.

PLANNED DEVELOPMENTS

- 6.5.9 Due to the low level of hockey demand in Craven, there are no further plans to develop sand-based AGP's for hockey use. The Malsis school site, which has planned football developments, has been evaluated to understand whether there would be enough demand from hockey clubs outside of the district to satisfy a new full sized sand-based AGP at the site.
- 6.5.10 The scenario, which can be found in Technical Appendix A – Hockey Analysis, illustrates that even if Airedale Hockey Club and Skipton Hockey club move all of their training and playing to the new site, there would still be +12 hours' spare capacity at the site.
- 6.5.11 This lack of demand, coupled with the planning constraints of the site that mean a full size pitch is unlikely to be possible, leads to the recommendation that another full size sand-based AGP is not required in Craven.

SITE-BY-SITE ANALYSIS AND SUMMARY

- 6.5.12 As shown in the site-by-site analysis below, it is recommended that the sand-based pitch at Giggleswick school is protected for hockey use.

Table 43 – Site by Site Analysis for Hockey

Site Name	Pitch Type and Size	Pitch assessment score	Balance (Hockey)	Balance (Total)	Justification for Protection (PR), Enhancement (E) or Provision (PV)	
Giggleswick School	Sand-dressed (100m x 60m)	65 - Standard	+23	+12	PR	This site should be protected as an AGP in the Local Plan. This is the only site where hockey is currently undertaken in Craven and is the home of Settle Hockey Club. The school provides community use through a formal Section 106 agreement.
					E	No further enhancement has been identified as part of this study
					PV	No further provision has been identified as part of this study.

6.5.13 The summary box below shows the key findings for hockey for the Craven PPS

Table 44 – Hockey summary box for Craven

Hockey Summary Box
<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.

7 Summary of Key Findings

7.1.1 The following section provides a summary of the key findings for each of the sports analysed in the previous sections.

7.2 Football

Table 45: Key finding for Football

Football Summary Box
<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 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 will also support the development of 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.

7.3 Cricket

Table 46: Key findings for Cricket

Cricket Summary Box
<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.

7.4 Rugby

Table 47 – Key findings for Rugby

Rugby Summary Box

- 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 level of under-supply
- 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

7.5 Hockey

Table 48 – Key findings for Hockey

Hockey Summary Box
<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.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Overview

- 8.1.1 As illustrated throughout this analysis, Craven 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 housing development plans, emphasising the recommendation that the focus should be on improving the quality rather than quantity of provision.
- 8.1.2 The calculation has shown that rugby does not currently have adequate 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.
- 8.1.3 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.
- 8.1.4 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.
- 8.1.5 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.
- 8.1.6 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.
- 8.1.7 Table 72 below shows the recommendations from the Craven PPS, broken down by sport and with clear owners and timescales.
- 8.1.8 It should be noted that Short term; 1 – 3 years, Medium term; 3 – 5 years and Long term; 5 – 10 years

Table 49 – Recommendations for Craven PPS

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.	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 and PFA FA CDC	FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Volunteer time or Consultant to undertake feasibility study	1. Short 2. Long	Low
Bradley Cricket Club	Foot-2	The playing pitches are rated as poor with moderate sloping and drainage issues.	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 and Parish Council FA CDC	Volunteer time to apply for FF or Sport England Small Grants Funding. FA funding for maintenance training.	Short	Low
	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 2. Use ECB small grants to fund additional strips at the edge of square	Bradley Cricket Club and 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	Foot-4	The pitch was rated as standard but suffers from drainage issues and a sloping pitch. An improved	1. Undertake a pitch assessment to identify the drainage solution and improvements needed	Parish Council AFC Burton	Volunteer time and agronomist costs to	Medium	Low

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
Recreation Field		maintenance programme is required to improve the overall standard and increase the carrying capacity of the current pitch.	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	FA CDC	undertake feasibility study.		
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	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 FC CDC 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	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	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
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	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	Embsay Football Club CDC FA	Volunteer and Officer time to project manage ownership transfer. Developer to carry out Feasibility report and partnership	Short	High

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
		undertaken at the home ground.	maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA		to implement. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.		
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.	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. Refurbish the ancillary accommodation for cricket use	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
Giggleswick School	Foot-8	The school 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 RFC CDC North Rib RUFC Wharfedale RUFC	Giggleswick and RFU for part funding. CDC officer time to negotiate fair usage schedule	Medium	High
	Hock-1	The school is currently used by Settle Hockey Club, who play informal hockey on a Sunday morning and enjoy high and	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	None	Short	High

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
		consistent participation		Settle HC			
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 2 nd pitch with the Sport England and Club funding 3. Support the Giggleswick school development and negotiate appropriate peak time training slots for those players who are willing to travel to the school	North Rib RUFC RFU CDC	Funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Short	High
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	1. Use potential planning gain available to invest in a new facility and develop the overall provision at 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	CDC and Parish Council FA Hellifield Sports FC	Officer time to project manage facility development. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Medium	Medium
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

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
(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 41 units 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"> 1. 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. 2: 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: 3. Reconfiguring and improving drainage to provide new football pitches (1 adult, 2 youth and 2 mini-soccer*) 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 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 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 	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
Royd Hill	Crick-5	The club has identified a requirement for a mobile batting	1. Confirm with club their priority development (nets or mobile cage)	Sutton Cricket	Officer time for priority	Medium	Medium

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
		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.	2. Invest in agreed priority, to provide greater training capacity for the club	Club ECB CDC	discussion. Shared funding between club and ECB small grants		
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 by the local area	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 2. Work with North Yorkshire County Council to use recent Sport England Pitch Improvement funding to improve the quality of the grass pitches 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	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
	Rug-3	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	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	RFU CDC North Yorkshire County Council Sport England ECB	Officer time to manage hub project RFU time for strategy planning. RFU funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Medium to Long	Medium

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
		and improved pitches,	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.	FA			
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
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	1. New site owner to refine plans for their private on-site development on 1/3 rd 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	CDC Skipton LMS Seniors Skipton FC Juniors FA	Officer time to negotiate sports output from planned developments. FA support for maintenance	Short	High

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
		the quality of the provision. A recent acquisition of the site provides opportunity for development and facility improvement.	Sandylands Grass Pitches action to create a fit-for-purpose facility mix across the entire site.		training and equipment.		
Skipton RFC	Rug-4	The club is looking to develop the drainage on the third pitch, having recently undertaken an extensive drainage improvement project on the 2nd pitch. The club will need to improve the maintenance programme to balance the projected growth of the club. The pitches across the site (including Sandylands) cannot be managed efficiently in winter due to the lack of floodlights.	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
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	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	Short to Medium	High

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
		provision in the area and would provide a large amount of additional football capacity for a relatively small investment			successful		
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



END

Part IV: Sports Facilities Strategy February 2016



SPORTS FACILITIES STRATEGY 2015-2032

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

FEBRUARY 2016

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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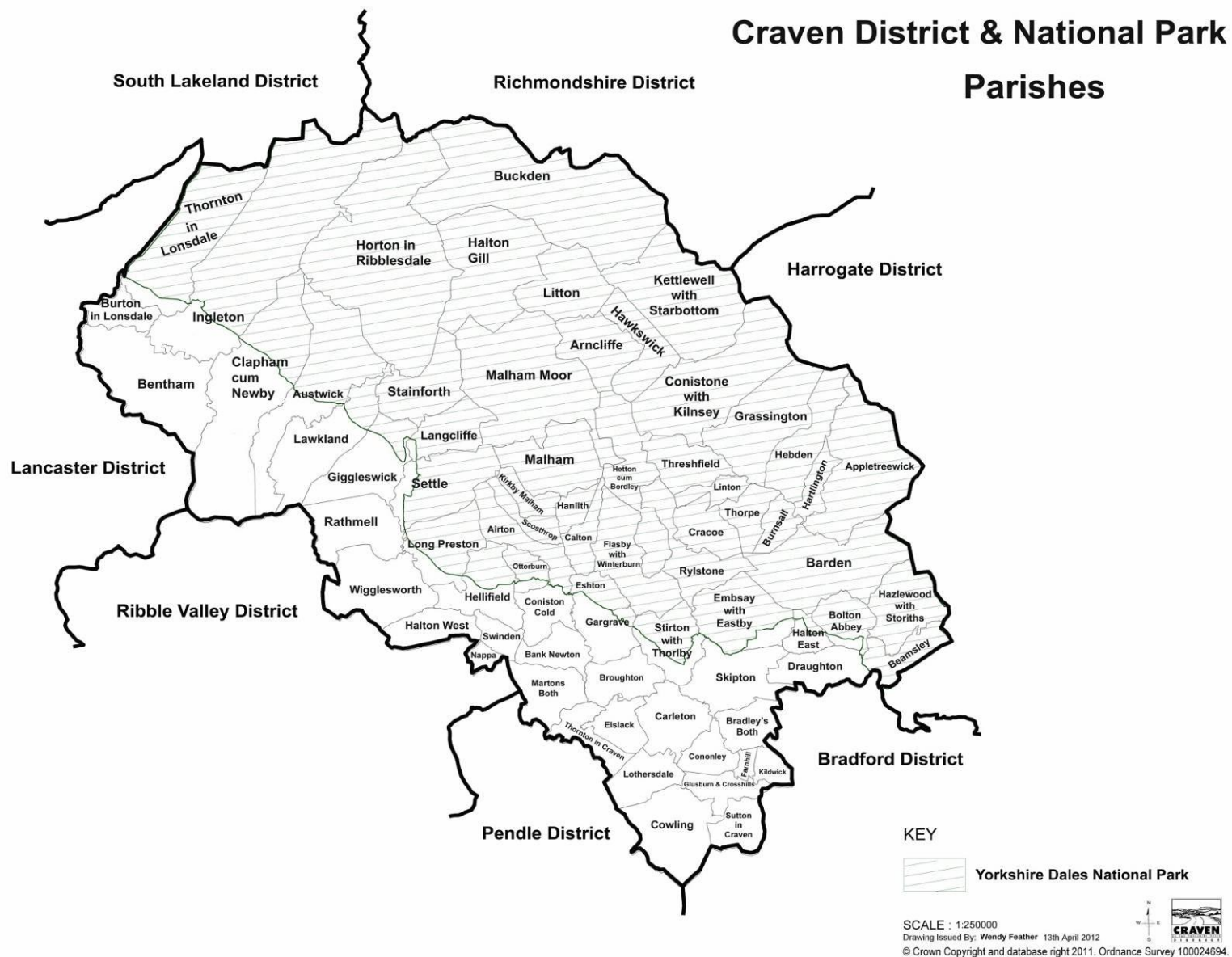
1. INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

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.

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



Version: April 2012

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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:

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- **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.**

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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**

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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**

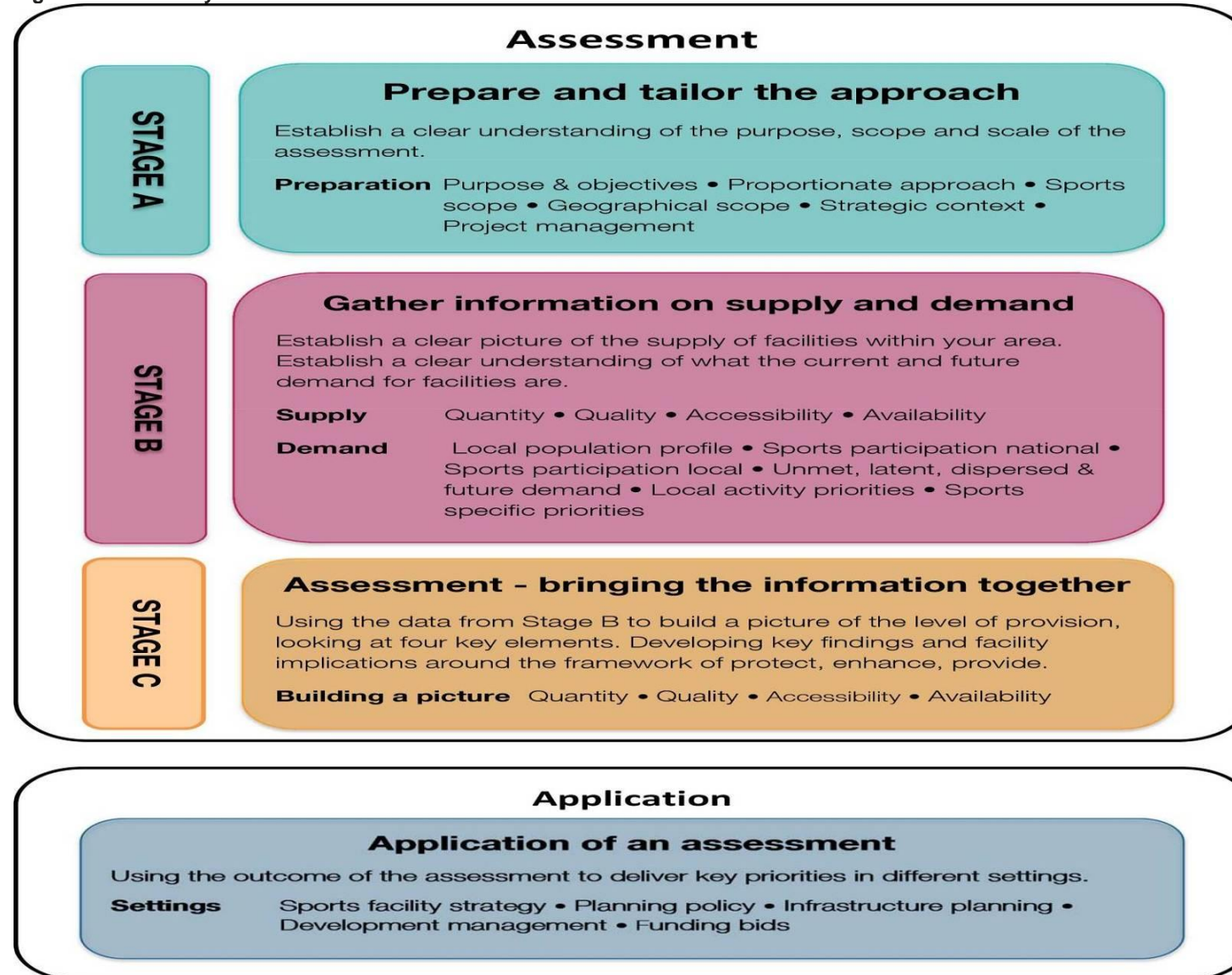
STRATEGY STRUCTURE

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

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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.

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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**

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- **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**

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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.

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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.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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 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.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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 to 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**

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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**

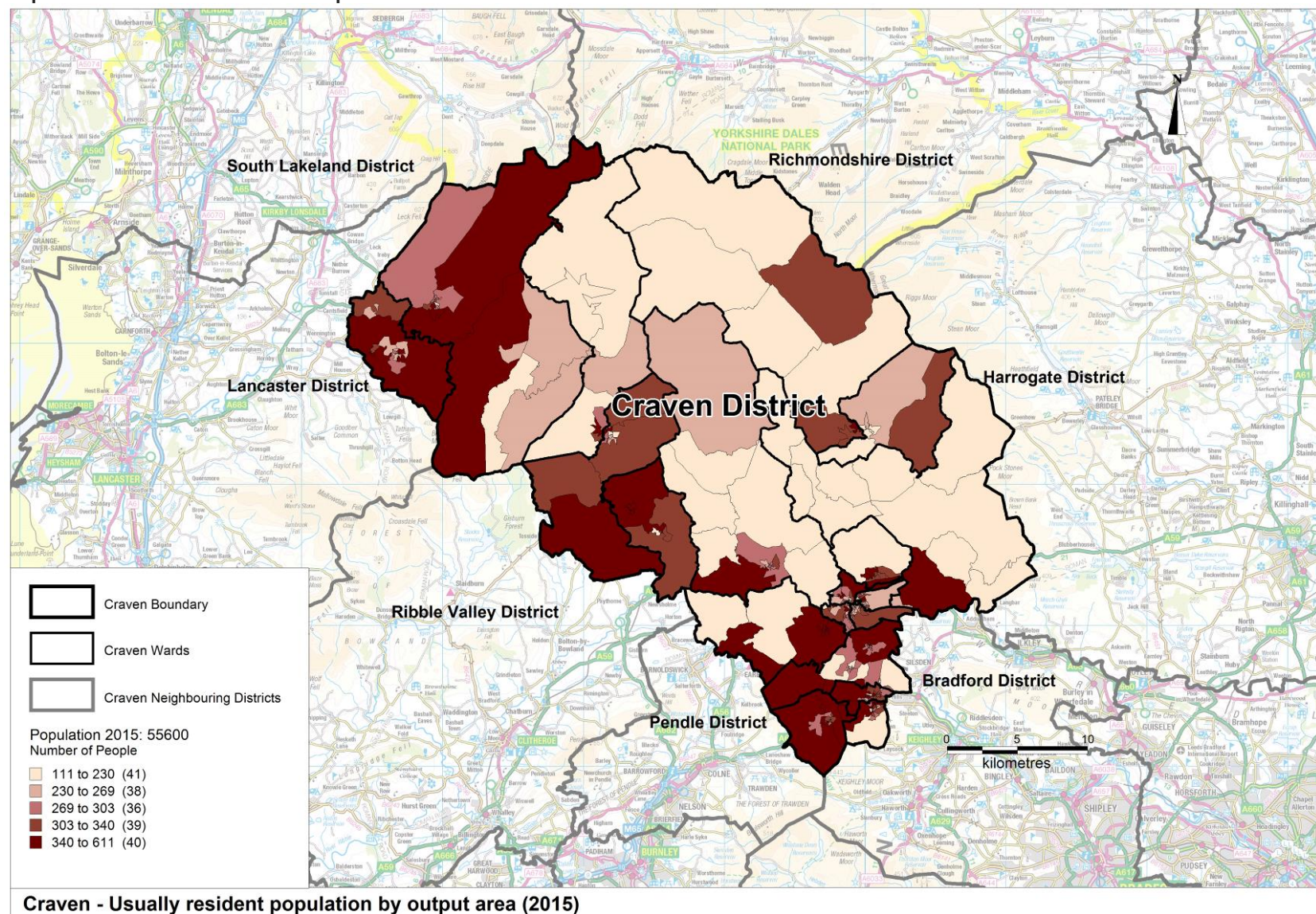
(Source: ONS Data 2011 Census)

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.

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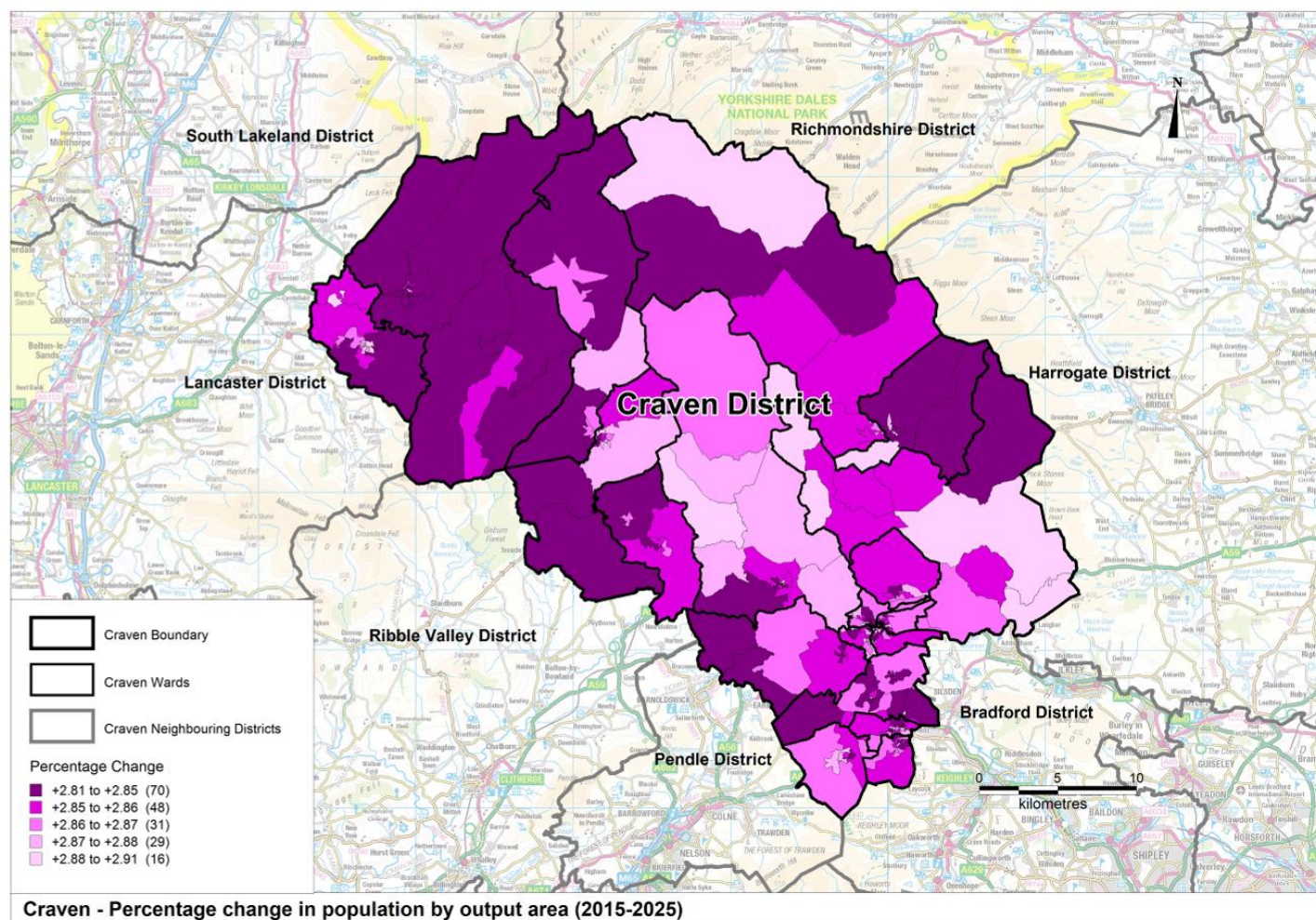
Map 2.1 Craven District – Current Population



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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



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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.

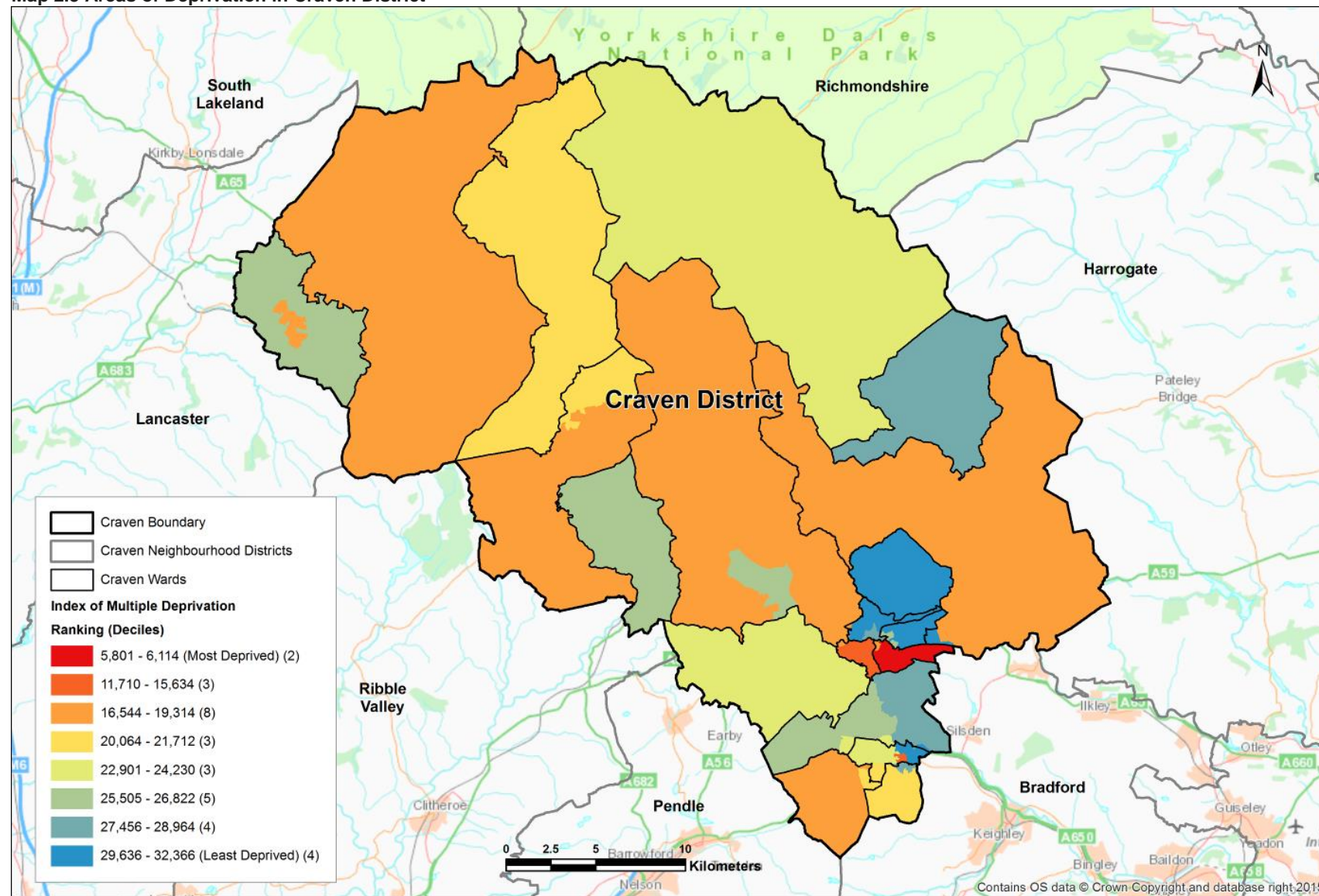
(Source: ONS 2012 based subnational population estimates)

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



Craven Index of Multiple Deprivation (2015)

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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)

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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.

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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.

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY CRAVEN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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%

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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.

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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	<p>Mid-life professional, sporty males with older children and more time to themselves.</p> <p>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.</p>	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

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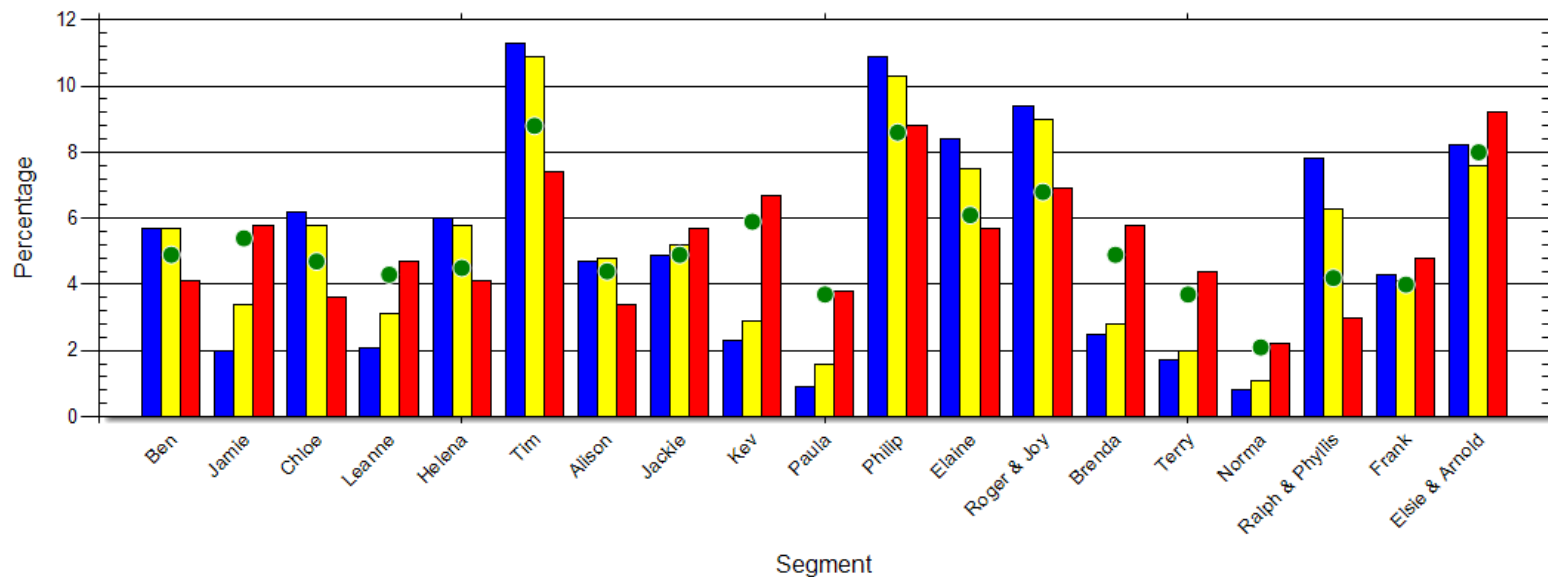
Figure 2.1: Dominant Market Segments in Craven

Population of all segments within catchment area



Catchment area:
Craven District

- Craven District
- North Yorkshire
- Yorkshire
- England

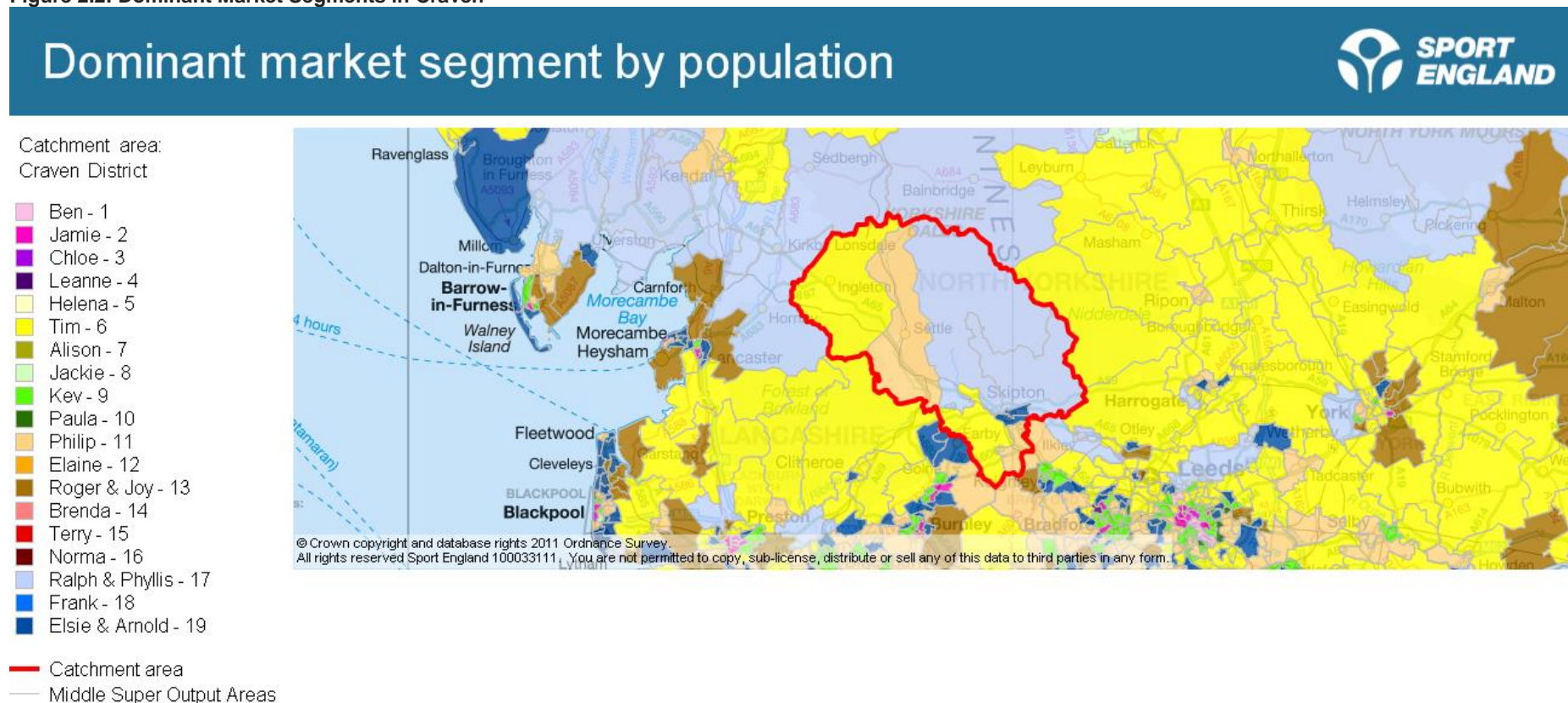


(Source: Sport England October 2015)

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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.

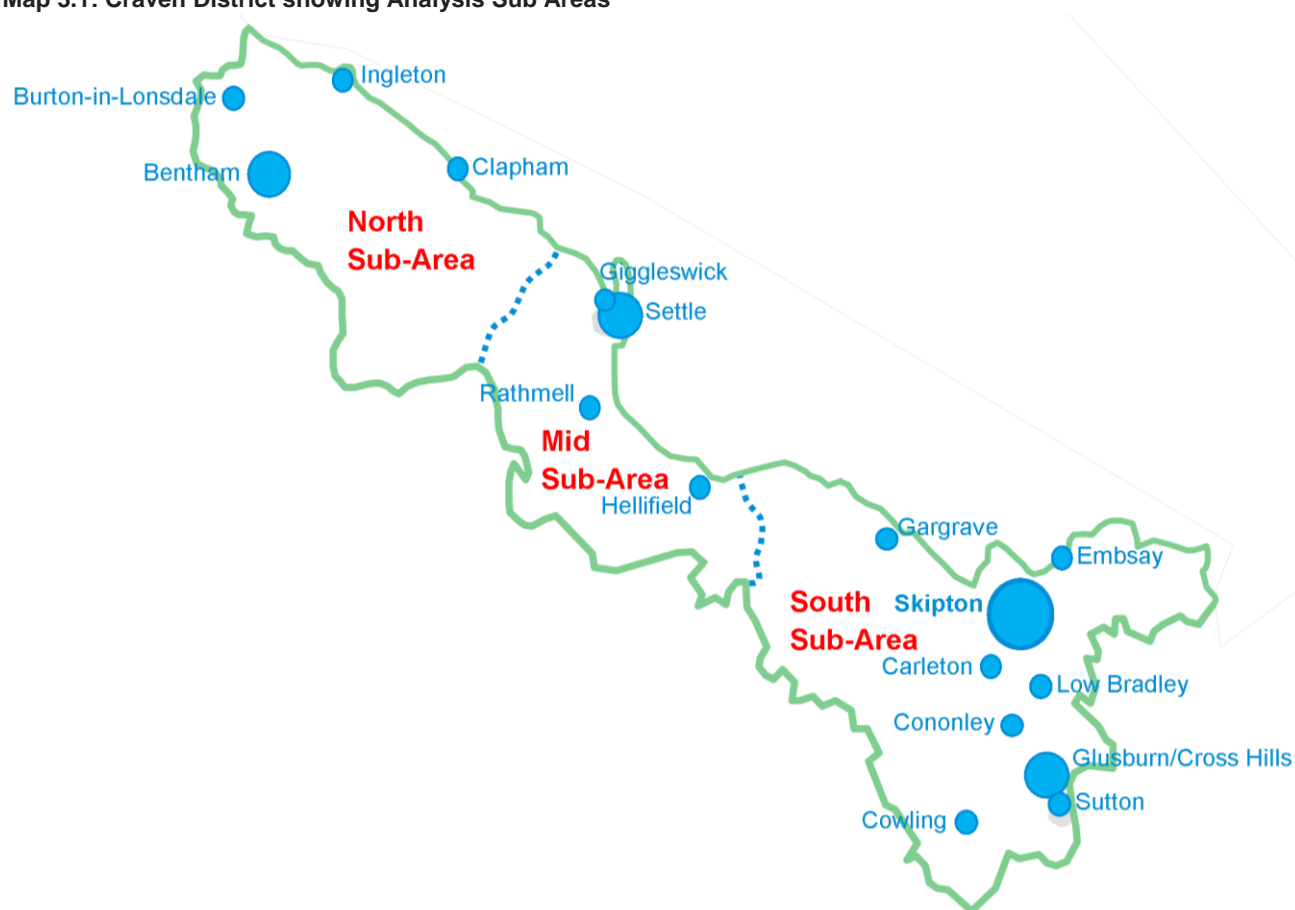
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3. EXISTING FACILITY PROVISION

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



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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.

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

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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

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SPORTS HALLS

EXISTING PROVISION - SUPPLY

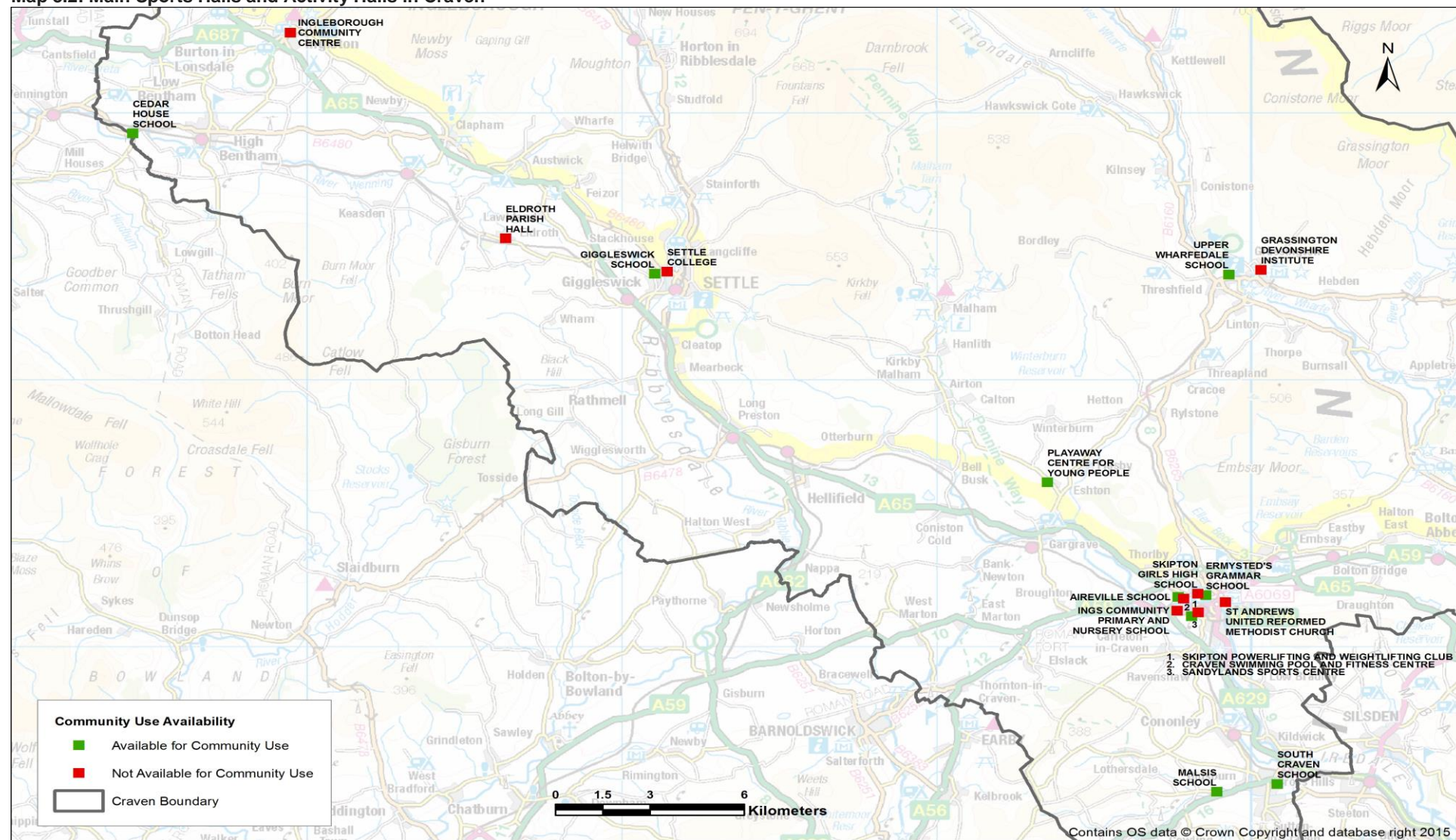
- 3.19. Indoor multi-sports halls are defined as areas where a range of sport and recreational activities are carried out. They are at least 10m x 18m (e.g., the size of one badminton court including surrounding safety area) and include specifically designed venues such as leisure centres and school 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.

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Map 3.2: Main Sports Halls and Activity Halls in Craven



Craven Sports and Activity Halls by community use availability

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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		

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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

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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		

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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>			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.
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</p> <p>INDEPENDENT SCHOOL</p> <p>SCHOOL</p> <p>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.

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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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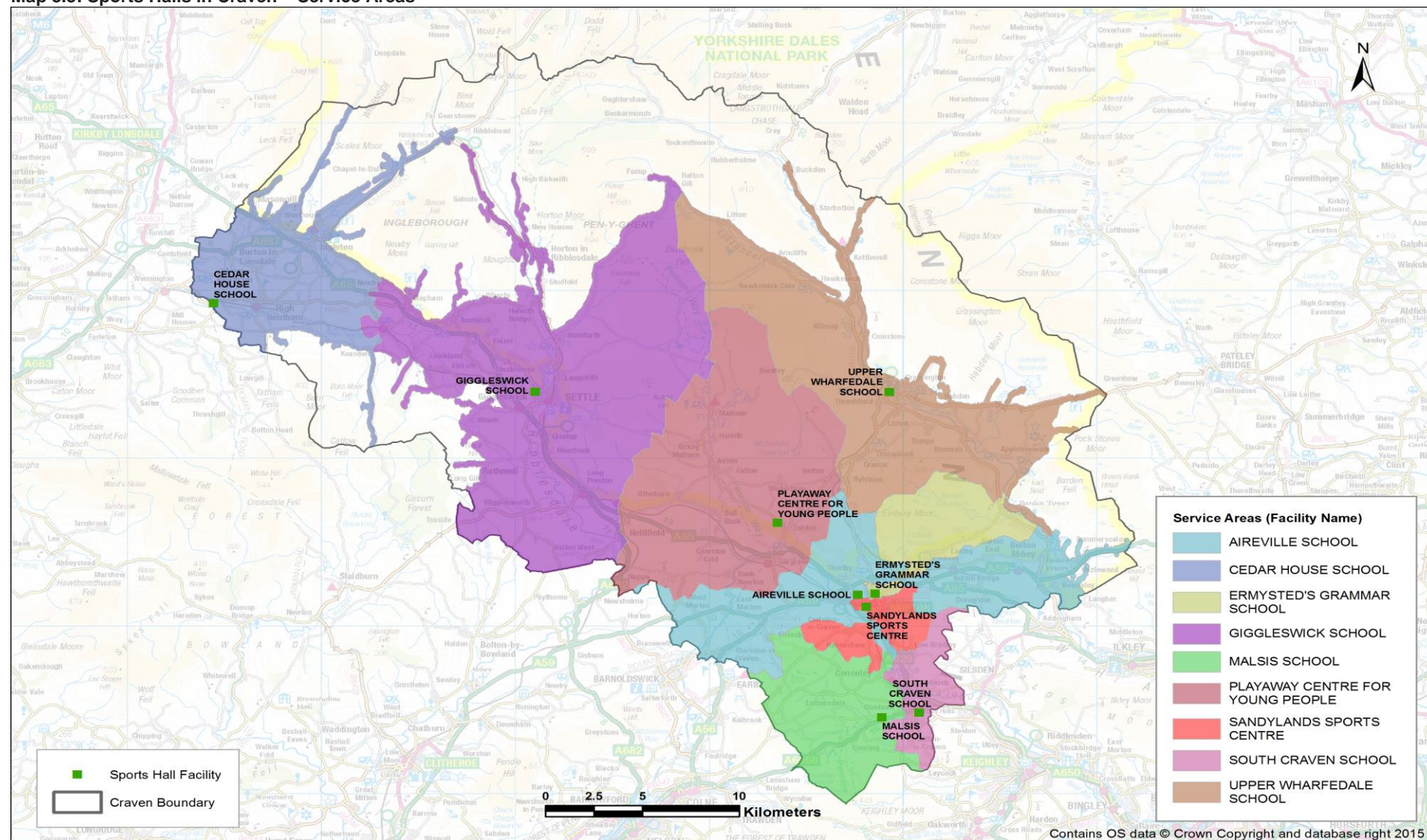
- 3.33. Of the other 9 community accessible sports halls (3 courts+), one was built 62 years ago (1954 Skipton Academy). Only 1 community accessible sports halls have been built in the last 10 years – Giggleswick 2007.
- 3.34. The quality of the existing facilities is therefore variable, despite refurbishments 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>	No affiliated clubs, not a focus areas

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..

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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.

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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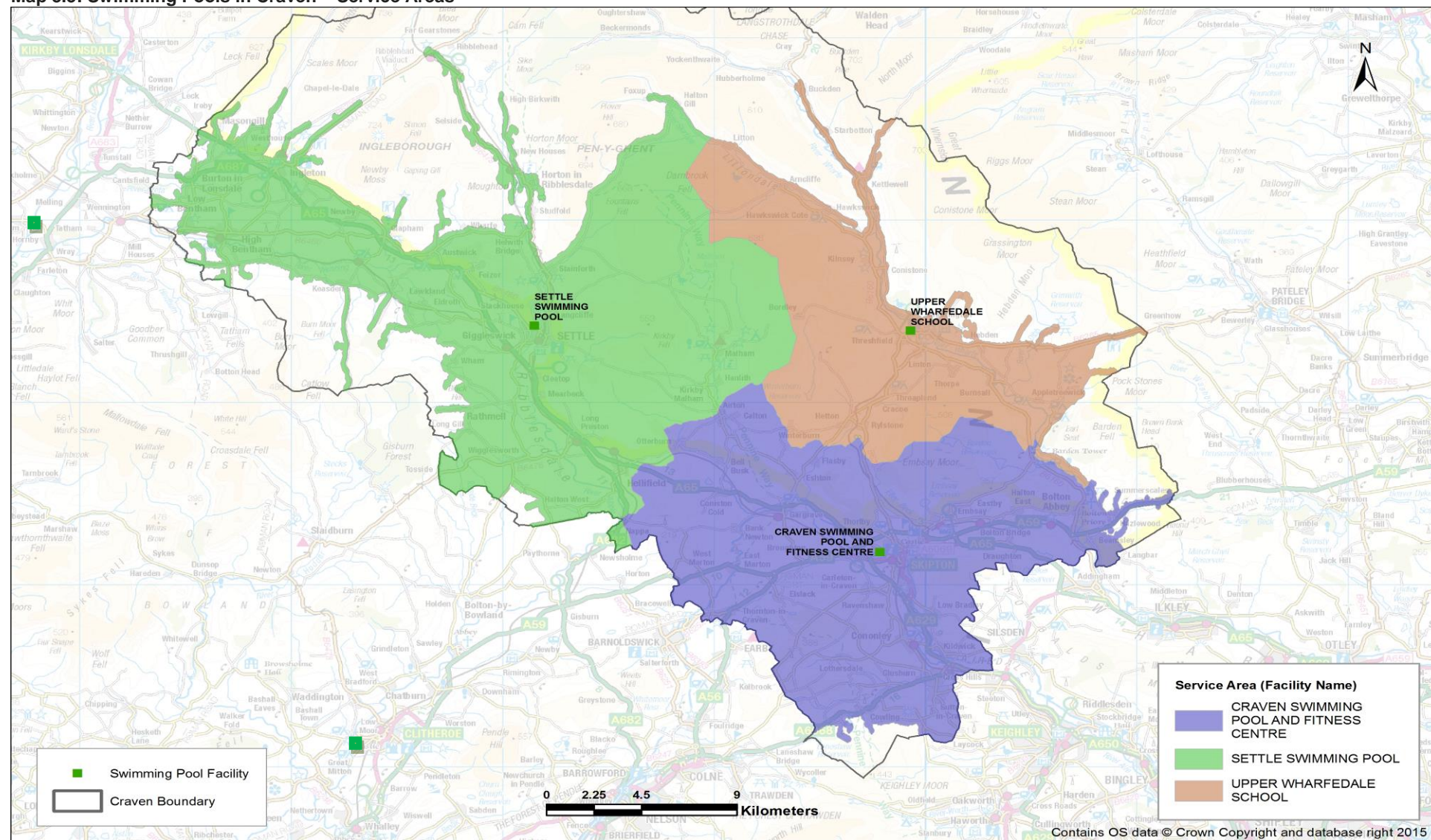
- 3.100. The quality of the existing swimming pool facilities is therefore variable.
- 3.101. Although an ageing facility, the Upper Wharfedale School pool is in good condition given its refurbishment six years ago. Settle Pool was refurbished twelve years ago; it is an ageing facility, and is showing 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)

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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.

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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

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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.**

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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.

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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.

Map 3.6: Health and Fitness Facilities Craven



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EXISTING SUPPLY – GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION AND QUALITY

QUALITY

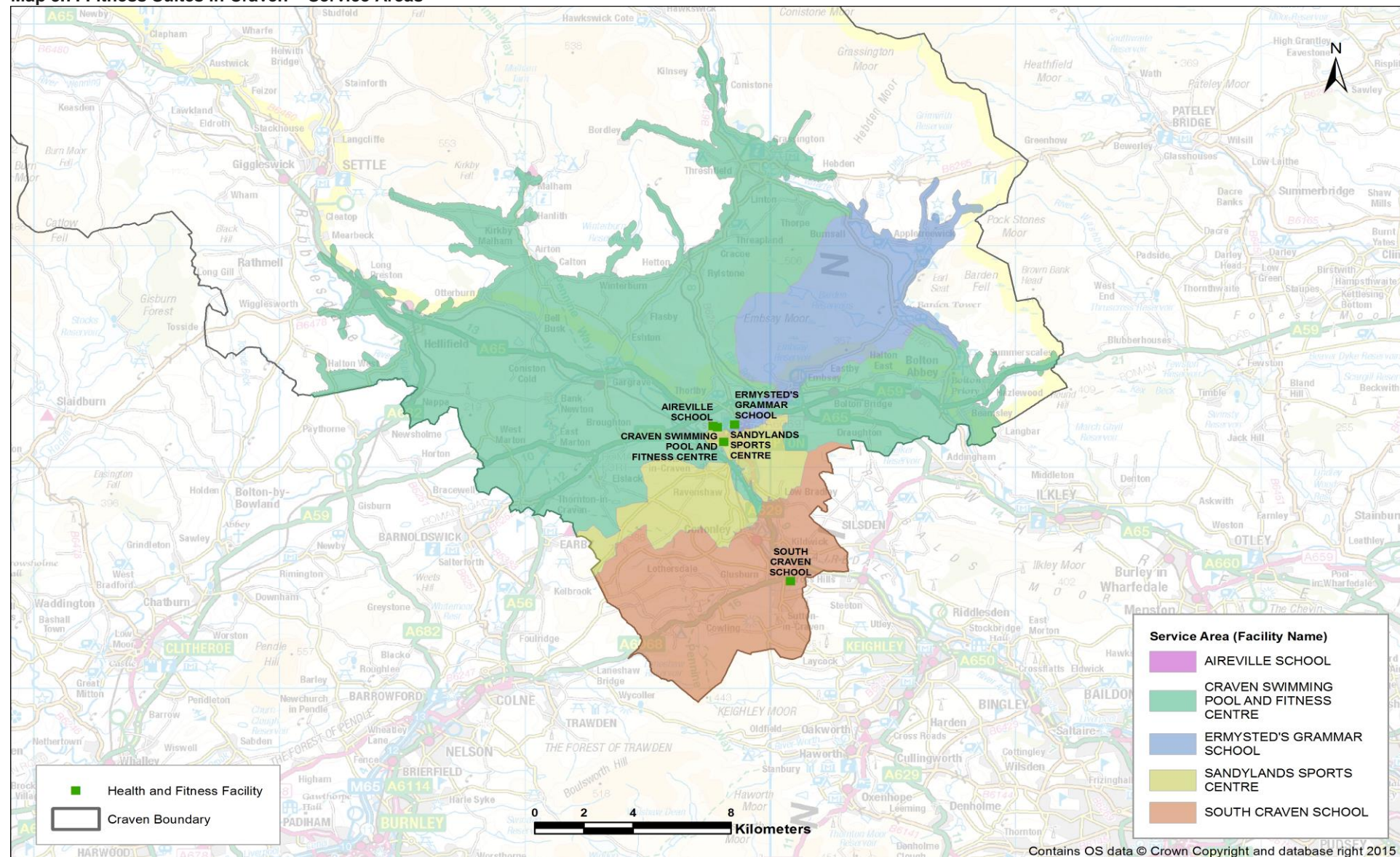
- 3.145. Detailed quality assessments have been undertaken on the CDC facility and other main sites. These are provided in Appendix 8 (8a-8c), and summarised in Table 3.4.
- 3.146. The majority of the existing fitness suites in Craven were built from 2000 onwards; some have been refurbished in the last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

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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.

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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.

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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.

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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?

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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**

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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	

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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.

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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.

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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

SPORT AND LEISURE FACILITIES STRATEGY

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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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DISCLAIMER

Forecasts and recommendation in any proposal, report or letter are made in good faith and on the basis of the information before the Company at the time. Their achievement must depend, among other things, on effective co-operation of the Client and the Client's staff. In any consequence, no statement in any proposal, report or letter is to be deemed to be in any circumstances a representation, undertaking, warranty or contractual condition.



Part V: Open Space, Playing Pitch and Sports Facility Annual Progress
Report on Delivery Summer 2017

Craven District: Open Space, Playing Pitch and Sports Facility Annual Progress Report on Delivery – Summer 2017

Introduction

In March 2016 the Council approved the Craven District Open Space, Built facility and Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy. The work produced a set of specific site recommendations and policy or service recommendations that were set out in Action plans for each of the 3 study area sections. A total of 57 actions were included in these plans along with a short, medium or long term timeframe.

The action plans set out who is the lead organisation for implementing the recommendations including site owners, sports clubs, developers, Parish/Town Council or District Council. In order to ensure that the evidence base remains up to date and robust as highlighted below, under the National Context, the Council will ensure that an annual update of progress against the action plans is done.

National Context

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 is 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.”*

Proposed Annual Update

The Sport England guidance for both Playing Pitches and Sports Facilities clearly sets out that there should be an annual progress of delivery and a review of the evidence base every 3 years. The Open Space report states that the plan must be actively implemented and regularly reviewed with the “Progress to Date” and “Review Date” sections of the actions plans for the Council to self-monitor progress and record this. For consistency the Council will apply this Progress to Date across each of the 3 areas of work. The action plan tables below show this and record the progress to date for works done up to May 2017.

Craven District Council will circulate the report as an update to: the steering group; relevant local networks such as Parish/Town Councils; internal management structures and relevant Council committees and sub committees for information.

Built Facility Action plan and Progress to Date.

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			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	Pre-Publication draft Craven Local Plan (June 2017) includes Draft policy INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreation Facilities and the Infrastructure Development Plan (appendix c to the draft local plan) aims to safeguard and improve facilities and therefore to achieve this specific action.
	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	Pre-Publication draft Craven Local Plan (June 2017) includes Draft policy INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreation Facilities and the Infrastructure Development Plan (appendix c to the draft local plan) aims to safeguard and improve facilities and therefore to achieve this specific action. Sandylands Sports hall was partially refurbished in 2016 due to flooding. Further

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 – 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 – 10 YEARS		
						work required to check the future life of the sports hall
	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	Full options report carried out by Strategic Leisure for the Pool, which includes a more detailed business case feasibility report on preferred option done. Short term roof issues taking priority over long term solution
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 (possibly in the future) 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	Under the existing open space planning policy: SRC2 funds cannot be used for indoor sports provision. Draft Local Plan policy INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreation Facilities aims to safeguard and improve facilities and therefore to achieve this specific action. CIL not in place and may follow the adoption of the local plan.
RECOMMENDATION 3 (R3) CDC adopts the suggested sub area	Adopt the identified sub area approach to future provision and delivery of	CDC, local stakehol	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC leisure and planning officers	Pre-Publication draft Craven Local Plan (June 2017) policy INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreation

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 – 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 – 10 YEARS		
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.	leisure facilities and participation opportunities	ders / partners				Facilities aims to safeguard and improve facilities and therefore to achieve this specific action. Current CDC work is applying this recommendation to ensure a strategic forward planning and investment process.
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	Planning application on this site (32/2016/17097) for Conversion and restoration of Malsis Hall to create care facility (use class C2) including demolition of existing extensions and construction of new extensions, upgrading and re-opening of former sports facilities and residential development of 67 dwellings within grounds (including conversion of listed lodge building to dwelling house). Application approved in Nov 2017 subject to signing of S106 agreement.
RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5) South Craven School is	Confirm South Craven as a key multi-sport hub for	South Craven	SHORT TO MEDIUM		CDC leisure and planning officers;	No known progress to date. Also PPS action linked to this. Recommend that the

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 – 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 – 10 YEARS		
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.	the District	School; facility operators			South Craven School; facility operators	Academy is approached for update as planning permission for said facilities may expire.
	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	No known progress to date. Also PPS action linked to this. Recommend that the Academy is approached for update as planning permission for said facilities may expire
	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	No known progress to date. Also PPS action linked to this. Recommend that the Academy is approached for update as planning permission for said facilities may expire
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	All schools have LEA hire agreements in place and charging scheme. A range of community use groups use school facilities. Play and pay element has not been discussed and investigated.

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 – 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 – 10 YEARS		
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	Initial facility plans drafted and ongoing work being undertaken to develop outdoor tennis facilities at the site before full indoor venue feasibility and business case undertaken. Appendix C to the Pre-Publication draft Local Plan; Infrastructure Delivery Plan identifies the need to replace ageing sports halls at Sandylands, and to develop the site as multi sports hub as evidenced in the Built Facilities Assessment & PPS 2016.
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	A Statement of Requirements assessment for new closed circuit cycle track in Skipton has been done in line with British Cycling requirements. Planning permission for scheme 63/2016/17465 has been approved subject to the signing of a S106 agreement on land south of Burnside for Residential development for 67 houses with associated off street parking, access roads and cycle circuit track. Design

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 – 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 – 10 YEARS		
						<p>and management to be addressed by the developer to fit with existing SRC2 policy. S106 being drafted up to include flexibility that developer makes financial payment (£330k) in lieu of track if this not viable. BC have said no financial support from them at this stage.</p> <p>No Bowls facility feasibility has been initiated.</p>

Open Space Action plan and Progress to Date

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))	Draft local plan policies include: ENV10: Local Green Space, INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreation Facilities, ENV4: Biodiversity & ENV5: Green Infrastructure. These draft policies aim to enhance biodiversity. CDC leading on Green and Blue space EU funding for South Skipton development. No known toolkit being developed as no Green space managers at District Council	May 2018
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	Draft local plan policy: ENV5 – Green Infrastructure aims to improve and expand the GI network in Craven. Within some draft allocations in the Local Plan, areas of GI are identified on the policies map and included within development principles for these allocated site.	Local Plan planned to be adopted by Nov 2018.
P4/P5	Define developer contribution model based on best practice for improvements to the quality, quantity and accessibility of open	10;12	CDC Officer time	Draft local plan policy include: INF3: Sport, Open Space &	Local Plan planned to be adopted by

SHORT TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES REQUIRED	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
	space through the updating of the Council's existing Planning Gain Guide and approach to calculating developer contributions.			Recreation Facilities. Appendix A to the draft local plan & draft policy INF1 Planning Obligations support the provision of local infrastructure, including open space. Workshop with developers taken place and in support of this.	Nov 2018.
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	Draft local plan policy INF3 incorporates either adoption of national or local standards for quantity, quality and accessibility of open space. Appendix A to the draft local plan explains these standards and how draft INF3 will be applied. Application of saved Local Plan policy SRC2 is using updated evidence base, including these standards for assessing this for new housing developments (>10)	Local Plan planned to be adopted by Nov 2018.
P5	Assist local parishes in the production of Neighbourhood Plans, where LGS designations can be proposed 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. One of the role of Neighbourhood Plans is to identify, assess and designate LGS. CDC advises parishes to use the CDC LGS Assessment document.	Cononley, Bradley and Gargrave are currently preparing Neighbourhood plans. All parishes have been sent paper relating to the Open Space, PPS, Built	Preparation of NPs is ongoing – review in 2018 Local Plan planned to be adopted by

SHORT TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES REQUIRED	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				Facility assessment / strategy and how this aids neighbourhood planning.	Nov 2018.
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	Included in the new Aireville Park play area concept design. Funding enquiry made to NYCC Heath improvement to support this. No plans for ban rather please do not smoke in my play area approach, such as scheme in Liverpool.	Await any funding to support roll out: £3-£4k
S11	Devise programme of improvements to allotment sites	6;8;11	CDC Officer and Town/Parish Councils time	No progress to date on co-ordinated programme. No designated lead officer at CDC. Add Water tap source into minimum standards for sites.	2018

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	Skipton to Bradley section upgraded to full multi user route. Planning gain negotiated and secured for other sections around Skipton. Awaiting additional funding before town centre and Skipton to Broughton road sections improved – but out to	<i>Ongoing</i> Local Plan planned to be adopted by summer 2018.

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				consultation. Draft Local Plan policy ENV11 aims to improve access to, along and from the waterway and improve the environmental quality of the waterway corridor.	
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	No progress to date on co-ordinated appraisal, but site by site appraisal taking place if any allotments are within catchment of new housing sites. CDC sites have waiting list and some other also have waiting list. No designated lead officer at CDC.	2018
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	Masterplan in place with number of projects delivered. Play area concept design produced, new double zip wire installed, currently fundraising £100k and awaiting planning gain trigger point. No progress on golf course. Wider Greenspace bid being worked up by Economic Development for funding.	Review Masterplan in 2019 after play area complete
S2	Build an "iplay" playground, or introduce to an existing playground, and analyse usage.	6;8;11	Capital funding/ Sponsorship/	Considered for Aireville park but did not fit with	2019

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
	Consider as part of refurbishment of Aireville Park. Consider also for Settle		Developer contributions of £30K	scheme green play focus and site conditions. Skatepark is priority for Settle at present. iplay has been recommended for South Skipton scheme	
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	Funding enquiry made to NYCC Heath improvement to support this. No plans for ban rather please do not smoke in my play area approach, such as scheme in Liverpool.	Await any funding support 2018
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	New Pump track in Ingleton complete and open. Initial design for Skatepark in Ingleton done. Settle Skatepark site being considered by Settle Town Council and some planning gain secured.	2018
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	Renovation plans for Gargrave Play area, Ingleton Park play area and Carleton Play area with some Green play elements included: awaiting funding to deliver. Negotiations with new housing schemes over on site green play underway.	2019 post Aireville Park play space delivery. Local Plan planned to be adopted by November 2018.

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				<p>Draft Local Plan proposes area of LGS in Bentham (East of Station Road). Draft local plan policy ENV10 sets out the type of development that may be acceptable e.g., facilities for open space & recreation. Draft local plan policy include: INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreation Facilities aims to achieve the provision or contribution towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities. Appendix A to the draft local plan & draft policy INF1 Planning Obligations support the provision of local infrastructure, including open space.</p>	
S6/P6	Build new MUGA in Mid area of Craven	6;8;11	Capital funding/ Grant funding of £65K	Priority for Settle is Skatepark	Review in 2019
S7	Develop programme for introduction or replacement of information signage, including QR codes, in open spaces	6;8;9;11	Capital funding	Ongoing and linked to new play areas, allotment improvements etc	2018
S10	Selectively introduce areas of natural landscape to open spaces and Liverpool to	6;11;12	Revenue funding	Linked to green play concept. Some sites	2018

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
	Leeds Canal			looking at this such as Long Preston Rec Ground, Carleton Rec Ground	

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	Considered within the draft local plan and draft neighbourhood plans	Local Plan planned to be adopted by Nov 2018.
P4/5/6	<p>Meet quantitative shortfall of open space:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Parks and Gardens provision in North Craven and Mid Craven B. Green Corridors in North Craven and Mid Craven C. Amenity Greenspace in South Craven D. Provision for Children and Young People in Mid Craven and North Craven E. Allotment provision in North Craven F. Cemeteries, Churchyards and other Burial Grounds in North Craven G. Civic Spaces in North Craven 	7;8;12	Developer funding	<p>A - See S1/P6 below. Ingleton Park improvement plans produced.</p> <p>C – Holme Lane planning application includes new Amenity Space – await decision,</p> <p>D - New provision completed and planed for Ingleton and Settle for Young people (pump track / skatepark).</p> <p>G – Town and Village Centre plans produced and funding being secured to include Civic Space improvements in North Craven,</p> <p>E & F - no action</p> <p>Draft local plan policy include: INF3: Sport, Open Space &</p>	Local Plan planned to be adopted by Nov 2018.

LONG TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				Recreation Facilities aims to achieve the provision or contribution towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities. Appendix A to the draft local plan & draft policy INF1 Planning Obligations support the provision of local infrastructure, including open space.	
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	No progress	2019
S1/P6	Construct a new park/improve an existing park in the Mid area (possibly Settle)	11	Capital funding or developer funding	Planning permission approved for the development of surface water management scheme (flood meadows) for phase 2 of residential developments at land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle. Awaiting decision on housing scheme to confirm exact nature of the new space but planned as new open space park with range of	2018

LONG TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS To DATE	REVIEW DATE
				elements to meet evidence base.	

Playing Pitch Recommendation Action plan and Progress to Date

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
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.	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 and PFA FA CDC	FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Volunteer time or Consultant to undertake feasibility study	1. Short 2. Long Low Priority	1 – The West Riding FA have piloted such a scheme and awaiting how this might roll out across the region. 2 – No Progress The BPFA are struggling to sustain the site due to limited use
Bradley Cricket Club	Foot-2	The playing pitches are rated as poor with moderate sloping and drainage issues.	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 and Parish Council FA CDC	Volunteer time to apply for FF or Sport England Small Grants Funding. FA funding for maintenance training.	Short Low Priority	1 – as above
	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 2. Use ECB small grants to fund additional strips at the edge of square	Bradley Cricket Club and Parish Council YCB ECB	YCB time to confirm space for development. ECB funding for agronomist installation work	Short Low Priority	1 & 2 – Football pitch moved slightly closer to wicket so no room now for extra non turf wicket. Cricket Club have report on drainage and working up solution to this to improve links to the football pitch drains
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 Med Priority	Settle Juniors have developed refurbished ancillary accommodation after feasibility over re-use of Settle Middle School buildings. New clubhouse and changing to serve middle school pitches
Burton In Lonsdale Sports And	Foot-4	The pitch was rated as standard but suffers from drainage issues and a sloping pitch. An improved	1. Undertake a pitch assessment to identify the drainage solution and improvements needed	Parish Council AFC Burton	Volunteer time and agronomist costs to	Medium Low Priority	No progress as Burton FC has folded and action not relevant with no team.

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
Recreation Field		maintenance programme is required to improve the overall standard and increase the carrying capacity of the current pitch.	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	FA CDC	Undertake feasibility study.		
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	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 FC CDC FA	Volunteer time and consultancy costs to undertake a feasibility study. FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Officer time to negotiate S106	Short Med Priority	1 – No progress on this other than identified in Connonley Mill planning application as need. Await progress of planning application and any planning gain. 2 – as above – line 1
	Crick-2	The club would benefit from enhanced draining as it often floods following heavy rain	1. Use a qualified agronomist to undertake a study and recommend an improvement strategy to reduce flooding	CDC YCB	Funding for agronomist report	Short Med Priority	1 – no progress on this other than identified above re Connonley Mill planning
Cowling Sports Club	Crick-3	The club requires additional training facilities to satisfy demand for training at peak times	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 Priority	Club has progressed wicket covers with Grant funding and support from CDC. Considering the non-turf pitch plans
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	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	Embsay Football Club CDC FA	Volunteer and Officer time to project manage ownership transfer. Developer to carry out Feasibility report and partnership	Short High Priority	1 – Agreed with land owner and developer via housing planning scheme but awaiting progress on the implementation of this. Senior team has folded 2 – as above line 1

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
		undertaken at the home ground.	maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA		to implement. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.		
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.	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. Refurbish the ancillary accommodation for cricket use	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 Priority	1 – As above line 1. Just juniors using the football pitch this season so club feels adequate. 2 – Ongoing and clubhouse ok at present. Shall await outcome of planning application and potential planning gain for site.
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 Med Priority	Need to await below action
	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 RFC CDC North Rib RUFC Wharfedale RUFC	Giggleswick and RFU for part funding. CDC officer time to negotiate fair usage schedule	Medium High Priority	1 – Scheme has been worked up and awaiting next stage of planning application.
	Hock-1	The school is currently used by Settle Hockey Club, who play informal hockey on a Sunday morning and enjoy high and	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	None	Short High Priority	Club continues to use the pitch

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
		consistent participation		Settle HC			
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 2 nd pitch with the Sport England and Club funding 4. Support the Giggleswick school development and negotiate appropriate peak time training slots for those players who are willing to travel to the school	North Rib RUFC RFU CDC	Funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Short High Priority	1 & 3 - Final stages of this scheme with planning permission being granted and scheme due to start this year. 2 – As above line 1 4 – await School actions
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	1. Use potential planning gain available to invest in a new facility and develop the overall provision at 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	CDC and Parish Council FA Hellifield Sports FC	Officer time to project manage facility development. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Medium Med Priority	1 – Site owners (Skipton Auction Mart) are looking at developing around 5 houses and reinvesting in pitch and clubhouse. No team on site at present. 2 - NA
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 Priority	1 – Club has worked up a scheme and progressing, some local residential objections so on hold.

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
(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 granted to build 41 units 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. This planning permission was obtained by Malsis School, which are no longer the owners of the site. 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	<p>1. 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.</p> <p>2: 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:</p> <p>3. Reconfiguring and improving drainage to provide new football pitches (1 adult, 2 youth and 2 mini-soccer*)</p> <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>	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 Priority	<p>1 – 4: Planning application (32/2016/17097) that includes re-orientation of pitches to create 5 viable grass pitches for the Club: Application approved in Nov 2017 subject to signing of S106 agreement.</p> <p>5 – Developer offering re-use of wooden building for clubhouse with limited capacity for changing etc HAS THESE BEEN AGREED AS PART OF PLANNING APPROVAL? – Await planning application and negotiation with developer. BRUCE – CAN YOU AMEND THIS POINT AS NECESSARY</p> <p>6 – Artificial pitch is being removed to integrate land into grass pitch layout for 5 pitches.</p>
Royd Hill	Crick-5	The club has identified a requirement for a mobile batting	1. Confirm with club their priority development (nets or mobile cage)	Sutton Cricket	Officer time for priority	Medium	1 – awaiting confirmation from club

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		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.	2. Invest in agreed priority, to provide greater training capacity for the club	Club ECB CDC	discussion. Shared funding between club and ECB small grants	Med Priority	2 – pending above decision
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 by the local area	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 2. Work with North Yorkshire County Council to use recent Sport England Pitch Improvement funding to improve the quality of the grass pitches 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	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 Priority	1 & 2 – the Cricket and Football Clubs have been working up a scheme but Cricket Club has decided to replace their pavilion with much larger clubhouse at concept design stage, football club leading on pitch improvement works and funding for the NYCC pitches as well as reconfigure them. 3 – as above line 1
	Rug-3	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	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	RFU CDC North Yorkshire County Council Sport England ECB	Officer time to manage hub project RFU time for strategy planning. RFU funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Medium to Long Med Priority	1 – as above 2 - progressing as pitch swap with Skipton CICC and ongoing works with Football club to improve whole ground 3 – as above line 1

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
		and improved pitches,	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.	FA			
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 Priority	Skipton CICC applied for funding to move their wicket and pitch next to clubhouse and asset transfer. As this is club priority. Unsure if club would form part of a whole site hub site?
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 Priority	1 – ongoing 2 – working up plans with football club to propose this scheme, but produced concept design for just going on their land.
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	1. New site owner to refine plans for their private on-site development on 1/3 rd 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	CDC Skipton LMS Seniors Skipton FC Juniors FA	Officer time to negotiate sports output from planned developments. FA support for maintenance	Short High Priority	1 – Planning application submitted that does not fully accord with this action plan and Sport England exception policies, so objection. Awaiting CDC decision. Land owner has ceased clubs use of the site. LMS Seniors have folded after 80 years and junior club desperate for pitch for 2017/18 season.

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3-5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
		the quality of the provision. A recent acquisition of the site provides opportunity for development and facility improvement.	Sandylands Grass Pitches action to create a fit-for-purpose facility mix across the entire site.		training and equipment.		2 – limited collaborative work on this matter – Cricket Club going on their own with concept design for new clubhouse
Skipton RFC	Rug-4	The club is looking to develop the drainage on the third pitch, having recently undertaken an extensive drainage improvement project on the 2nd pitch. The club will need to improve the maintenance programme to balance the projected growth of the club. The pitches across the site (including Sandylands) cannot be managed efficiently in winter due to the lack of floodlights.	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 Priority	1 – as above line 1 2 – club looking at this in line with recommendation and potential planning gain 3 – awaiting development on this action
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 Priority	1 – club applied to Football for Pitch Improvement Fund to increase pitch playing quality and playing capacity
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 Priority	1 – School has submitted planning application for floodlights that include the tennis court area. Lights have no impact upon residents but do not meet sports NGB minimum lighting levels for recreational and training use. School not progressed built facility plans. Reasons unknown.

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
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	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 Priority	1 – as above line 1 2 – as per Malsis School site

The Sport England Guidance on keeping the PPS Strategy robust and up to date includes the following simple annual review tasks:

- How the delivery of the recommendations and action plan has progressed and any changes required to the priority afforded to each action (e.g. the priority of some may increase following the delivery of others)
- How the PPS has been applied and the lessons learnt
- Any changes to particularly important sites and/or clubs in the area (e.g. the most used or high quality sites for a particular sport) and other supply and demand information, what this may mean for the overall assessment work and the key findings and issues
- Any development of a specific sport or particular format of a sport
- Any new or emerging issues and opportunities.

Most of the above points are captured in the action plans “Progress to Date” column. However, there are a couple of issues to highlight and be recorded for steering group approval.

Bentham school playing field provision: At the time of the assessment both the Low Bentham Primary and High Bentham Primary schools had or were closing. Both schools have small mini soccer size pitches that were captured in stage B of the PPS. There was limited or no community use of both sites. The new Bentham Primary school was being built and opened in 2015, which has a new mini soccer pitch and Netball court. This was not captured in the 2015 PPS Stage A and B work and is therefore a missing site in the PPS. The Low Bentham Primary school playing field site has been sold to the Bentham Town Council for the purpose of creating an equipped play area and recreation ground for the community as identified in the Open Space assessment as deficiency and local need. The High Bentham former school site has been **identified as a draft housing allocation in the Pre-Publication Draft Craven Local Plan June 2017, with potential for Extra Care Accommodation**. For the purpose of clarity the facilities at the new Bentham Primary school: Mini Soccer pitch and Netball court: could be considered as a direct replacement of the mini soccer pitch and multi-use games area at High Bentham Primary school. There are two other, multi pitch, playing field sites in Bentham with Cricket and Football provision that, according to the PPS, meet the current and potential future needs of pitch sports in the Community.

Skipton CI Cricket Club Cricket Action Plan Site No 6: this club has moved its cricket wicket to move it closer to their clubhouse to form a better site connection between the two and is therefore a minor addition to the PPS work.

Skipton LMS Pitch Football Action Plan Site No 12: A change of use planning application has been submitted for this site and includes for levelling of the senior pitch and construction of a 180 car parking space on a third of the site. The application is awaiting a CDC decision. The land owner has recently ceased clubs use of the site and the Senior football club has folded. The Junior Club, that have used the site for over 15years, have a need to continue using both the small sided pitch as well as increased use of the full size pitch for the coming season. All relevant steering group members are closely involved in this planning application.

No other sites have new or emerging issues that need to be highlighted.

Part VI: Open Space, Playing Pitch and Sports Facility Annual Progress
Report on Delivery Summer 2019

Craven District: Open Space, Playing Pitch and Sports Facility Annual Progress Report on Delivery – Summer 2019

Introduction

In March 2016 the Council approved the Craven District Open Space, Built facility and Playing Pitch Assessment and Strategy. The work produced a set of specific site recommendations and policy or service recommendations that were set out in Action plans for each of the 3 study area sections. A total of 57 actions were included in these plans along with a short, medium or long term timeframe.

The action plans set out who is the lead organisation for implementing the recommendations including site owners, sports clubs, developers, Parish/Town Council or District Council. In order to ensure that the evidence base remains up to date and robust as highlighted below, under the National Context, the Council will ensure that an annual update of progress against the action plans is done.

National Context

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 is 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.”*

Proposed Annual Update

The Sport England guidance for both Playing Pitches and Sports Facilities clearly sets out that there should be an annual progress of delivery and a review of the evidence base every 3 years. The Open Space report states that the plan must be actively implemented and regularly reviewed with the “Progress to Date” and “Review Date” sections of the actions plans for the Council to self-monitor progress and record this. For consistency the Council will apply this Progress to Date across each of the 3 areas of work. The action plan tables below show this and record the progress to date for works done up to August 2019.

Craven District Council will circulate the report as an update to: the steering group; relevant local networks such as Parish/Town Councils; internal management structures and relevant Council committees and sub committees for information. Each action has highlighted text to show headline progress.

Built Facility Action plan and Progress to Date.

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			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	COMPLETED LP Policy adopted to achieve this action
	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	COMPLETED LP Policy adopted to achieve this action Sandylands Sports hall was partially refurbished in 2016 due to flooding. Further work required to check the future life of the sports hall Plans for new indoor space with Tennis and Gymnastics centre have been submitted for planning
	Undertake a feasibility study on Settle Pool to assess the options and best solution for future	Settle Swimming Pool	SHORT TO MEDIUM NEW POOL - LONG		CDC officers/External consultants	COMPLETED Full options report carried out by Strategic Leisure for the Pool, which includes a more detailed business case feasibility report on

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 – 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 – 10 YEARS		
	provision on that site					preferred option done. Short term roof issues. Pool opting for front and side extension to refurbish entrance, changing and create extra space for generating income. Pre application completed and grant offer from Sport England.
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 (possibly in the future) 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	COMPLETED LP Policy adopted to achieve this action
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	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	COMPLETED LP Policy adopted to achieve this action

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 - 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS		
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	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	Action Complete Planning application on this site (32/2016/17097) for Conversion and restoration of Malsis Hall to create care facility (use class C2) including demolition of existing extensions and construction of new extensions, upgrading and re-opening of former sports facilities and residential development of 67 dwellings within grounds (including conversion of listed lodge building to dwelling house). Application approved in Nov 2017 signed S106 agreement and works underway.
RECOMMENDATION 5 (R5) South Craven School is developed as a key community accessible sports facility; improvements to the tennis courts and pitches should	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	Limited progress to date . Also PPS action linked to this. Planning permission for Air dome expired. No progress in 2019

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 - 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS		
progress, and the sports hall capacity be maximised for use by local clubs.	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	Limited progress in 2019 Academy applied for Planning for flood lights on 3G pitch and outdoor tennis courts. Lights failed to meet min NGB standards, but were approved by CDC. Therefore no NGB grants eligible. Also PPS action linked to this. No progress in 2019
	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	Limited progress in 2019 Limited work with facility operator as commercial company. No ability by the Council to secure CUA as academy did not upgrade lights to meet min NGB standards and so no grant or ability to secure CUA. No progress in 2019
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	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	Limited progress in 2019 All schools have LEA hire agreements in place and charging scheme. A range of community use groups use school facilities. Play and pay element has not been discussed and investigated. No progress in 2019

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 - 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 - 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 - 10 YEARS		
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.	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	Good progress in 2019 Facility plans produced and costed. Planning application submitted and approved Sept 19. Business case undertaken for Gym and Tennis leading to viability appraisal over capital cost, negotiations on land use arrangements being discussed and resolved before project can progress. Application to LTA etc planned by end of 2019 Appendix A to the adopted Craven Local Plan and the Council's Infrastructure Delivery Plan, which sites along the local plan as evidence identifies the need to replace ageing sports halls at Sandylands, and to develop the site as multi sports hub as evidenced in the Built Facilities Assessment & PPS 2016.
RECOMMENDATION 8 (R8) Further work is undertaken to develop the business case for investment in, and development of a closed circuit cycling	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	CDC with relevant landowners and Clubs	MEDIUM		Potential Planning Gain / CIL British Cycling £1m	Limited progress in 2019 Planning permission for scheme 63/2016/17465 approved for 67 houses with associated off street parking, access roads and cycle circuit track. S106 agreement in place includes Design and management of cycle track or the developer makes financial

RECOMMENDATION	ACTION	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY	TIMESCALE		RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE
			SHORT	= 1 – 3 YEARS		
			MEDIUM	= 3 – 5 YEARS		
			LONG TERM	= 5 – 10 YEARS		
track, and the future development of bowls facilities.	facilities to inform the decisions taken on the future of this facility.					payment (£330k) in lieu of track. Site sold to Yorkshire Housing and land owner has no intention of building cycle track. No Bowls facility feasibility has been initiated.

Open Space Action plan and Progress to Date

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 if a Draft Toolkit for enhancement of biodiversity is prepared in the future	Achieved through the implementation of policies ENV4: Biodiversity, ENV5: GI and SP5-SP11 - policies relating to allocated sites for housing and employment	2020
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	Action Complete LP Policy adopted to achieve this action	Local Plan adopted Nov 2019.
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	Action Complete LP Policy adopted to achieve this action	Local Plan adopted Nov 2019.
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	Action Complete LP Policy adopted to achieve this action.	Local Plan adopted Nov 2019.
P5	Assist local parishes in the production of Neighbourhood Plans, where LGS designations can be proposed where appropriate. Any new LGS designations or new areas of open space to be incorporated	10;12	CDC Officer and Town/Parish Councils time. One of the role of Neighbourhood Plans is to identify, assess and	Some progress in 2019 Gargrave adopted, Bradley, Cononley and Clapham are currently preparing Neighbourhood plans. All	Preparation of NPs is ongoing – review in 2019

SHORT TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES REQUIRED	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
	in future reviews of the Open Space Assessment.		designate LGS. CDC advises parishes to use the CDC LGS Assessment document.	parishes have been sent paper relating to the Open Space, PPS, Built Facility assessment / strategy and how this aids neighbourhood planning. CDC Planning Policy Team currently working with parishes on preparation of NPs.	Local Plan adopted Nov 2019.
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	Funding bid declined as limited evidence of smoking in park. Project not feasible or beneficial	Close Action.
S11	Devise programme of improvements to allotment sites	6;8;11	CDC Officer and Town/Parish Councils time	Good progress in 2019 Initiated with Skipton Town Council on the back of potential planning gain funding for allotment sites from larger schemes. CDC allotments being transferred over to STC	2020

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	Good progress in 2019 Implementation of the Leeds and Liverpool Towpath Access Plan (August 2015) progressing. Funding secured to upgrade the towpath through the Skipton town centre from Gawflat Bridge to Belmont Wharf and the Springs	Local Plan adopted Nov 2019.

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				<p>Branch. Work is underway and included two planning gain sums.</p> <p>Scheme prepared by the Canal & River Trust to upgrade the stretch of towpath from Anchor Bridge in Gargrave to Gawflat Bridge in Skipton, and from Bradley Swing Bridge to South Craven. Grant aid secured through European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD).</p> <p>Project due to complete Feb 2020</p>	
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	<p>Good progress in 2019</p> <p>Review done for Skipton linked to CDC transfer of 2 sites to STC. Despite large waiting list in the town ca 100 there is an oversupply against the national standard by over double. Parish / town Council consultation underway. Review report produced and recommended actions for next Open Spaces action plan.</p>	2020
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	<p>Good progress in 2019</p> <p>Masterplan in place with most projects now delivered. Park wide Ecological Enhancement Plan produced and detailed works planned for the channel and catchment area of Gallow Syke. Tree planting plan (4000trees) also in progress for deliver end</p>	Masterplan review underway

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				2019. Scope for new masterplan produced	
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	Limited progress in 2019 Considered for Aireville park but did not fit with scheme green play focus and site conditions. Skatepark is priority for Settle at present. iplay type provision has been recommended for scheme at HAWbank Field	2020
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	Limited progress in 2019 All play area leads sent the NYCC grant scheme to apply to this. No successful bids from Craven.	Review in 2020
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	Some progress in 2019 Initial design for Skatepark in Ingleton done. Settle Skatepark site change by Settle Town Council planning gain and funding in place. STC moving to delivery of this, subject to securing a site	2020
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	Good progress in 2019 Proposals for the renovation of the play area in Riverside Park, Ingleton included within the Masterplan for the development of the Park. Negotiations with new housing schemes over on site green play underway. Adopted Local Plan designates area of LGS in Bentham (East of Station Road). Local plan policy ENV10 sets out the type of development that may be	2020 Local Plan adopted Nov 2019.

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				acceptable on designated LGS e.g., facilities for open space & recreation. Adopted local plan policy INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreation Facilities requires provision or contribution towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities where need is identified. Appendix A to the local plan & policy INF1 Planning Obligations support the provision of local infrastructure, including open space.	
S6/P6	Build new MUGA in Mid area of Craven	6;8;11	Capital funding/ Grant funding of £65K	No progress in 2019 Priority for Settle is Skatepark	<i>Review in 2020</i>
S7	Develop programme for introduction or replacement of information signage, including QR codes, in open spaces	6;8;9;11	Capital funding	Limited progress in 2019 Aireville park being considered in new masterplan. Ongoing and linked to new play areas, allotment improvements etc	2020
S10	Selectively introduce areas of natural landscape to open spaces and Liverpool to Leeds Canal	6;11;12	Revenue funding	Some progress in 2019 Linked to green play concept. Some sites looking at this such as Long Preston Rec Ground, Carleton Rec Ground. Proposals to increase the area and quality of the natural landscape in Aireville Park, Skipton have been prepared as part of the Ecological Enhancement Plan for the whole park. Skipton TC leading	2020

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				delivered wildflower planting on some of their sites. Adopted Local Plan includes policies to achieve this action including ENV11: The Leeds Liverpool Canal, ENV5: Green Infrastructure.	
P1	Have regard to existing Landscape Character Assessments for all countryside areas when appropriate.	10;12	CDC Officer time	Some progress in 2019 Considered within the adopted Craven Local Plan and draft neighbourhood plans. Local Plan policy ENV1: Countryside and Landscape aims to conserve the high quality Craven landscape by having regard to the relevant Landscape Character Assessments and appraisals.	Local Plan adopted Nov 2019.
P4/5/6	Meet quantitative shortfall of open space: A. Parks and Gardens provision in North Craven and Mid Craven B. Green Corridors in North Craven and Mid Craven C. Amenity Greenspace in South Craven D. Provision for Children and Young People in Mid Craven and North Craven E. Allotment provision in North Craven F. Cemeteries, Churchyards and other Burial Grounds in North Craven G. Civic Spaces in North Craven	7;8;12	Developer funding	Some progress in 2019 A - See S1/P6 below. Masterplan for the development of Riverside Park in Ingleton prepared and adopted by Ingleton Parish Council. 4.4ha new park and garden in Settle at Ingfield lane – awaiting delivery; C – Holme Lane planning application includes new Amenity Space – await decision, D - New provision completed and planed for Ingleton and Settle for Young people (pump track / skatepark). G – Requirements for the improvement of civic space	Local Plan adopted Nov 2019.

MEDIUM TERM ACTIONS					
No.	ACTIONS	SECTION REF	RESOURCES	PROGRESS TO DATE	REVIEW DATE
				<p>identified in Action Plans for key towns and villages in North Craven</p> <p>E : Review initiated with STC, F - no action</p> <p>Adopted local plan policy INF3: Sport, Open Space & Recreation Facilities requires provision or contribution towards new or improved sport, open space and built sports facilities where need is identified. Appendix A to the local plan & policy INF1 Planning Obligations support the provision of local infrastructure, including open space.</p>	
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	<p>Specific desk top review done for Walton Wrays Cemetary linked to South Skipton housing scheme and new open space around this site</p> <p>No progress elsewhere.</p>	2020
S1/P6	Construct a new park/improve an existing park in the Mid area (possibly Settle)	11	Capital funding or developer funding	<p>Limited progress in 2019</p> <p>Planning permission approved for the development of surface water management scheme (flood meadows) for phase 2 of residential developments at land to the south of Ingfield Lane, Settle. This will form a new 4.4Ha park and garden as well as flood meadow. Await developer starting scheme.</p>	2020

Playing Pitch Recommendation Action plan and Progress to Date

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
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.	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 and PFA FA CDC	FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Volunteer time or Consultant to undertake feasibility study	1. Short 2. Long Low Priority	2019 - No Teams at this site, limited progress. 1 – The West Riding FA have piloted such a scheme and awaiting how this might roll out across the region. 2 – New Group at Bentham PFA leading on site development and outline options for clubhouse carried out in spring 2018 2019 – new PFA members leading on developing the site and use after community consultation
Bradley Cricket Club	Foot-2	The playing pitches are rated as poor with moderate sloping and drainage issues.	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 and Parish Council FA CDC	Volunteer time to apply for FF or Sport England Small Grants Funding. FA funding for maintenance training.	Short Low Priority	1 – as above
	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 2. Use ECB small grants to fund additional strips at the edge of square	Bradley Cricket Club and Parish Council YCB ECB	YCB time to confirm space for development. ECB funding for agronomist installation work	Short Low Priority	Limited progress 1 & 2 – Football pitch moved slightly closer to wicket so no room now for extra non turf wicket. Cricket Club have report on drainage and working up solution to this to improve links to the football pitch drains
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 Med Priority	Some progress Settle Utd FC have plans drawn up to improve facilities to meet current and future demand – costs ca £130k Lots of in kind support from Club members and some club funds for this but will need some external funding.
Burton In Lonsdale Sports And	Foot-4	The pitch was rated as standard but suffers from drainage issues and a sloping pitch. An improved	1. Undertake a pitch assessment to identify the drainage solution and	Parish Council AFC Burton	Volunteer time and agronomist costs to	Medium Low Priority	No progress as Burton FC has folded and action not relevant with no team.

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 & Priority – Sh: 1–3 yrs Med: 3–5 yrs Lng	Progress to Date
Recreation Field		maintenance programme is required to improve the overall standard and increase the carrying capacity of the current pitch.	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	FA CDC	Undertake feasibility study.		
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	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 FC CDC FA	Volunteer time and consultancy costs to undertake a feasibility study. FA support for maintenance training and equipment. Officer time to negotiate S106	Short Med Priority	Good progress 1 –Cononley Mill planning application has secured £228k of planning gain. Initiated work with club about this site triggered by planning gain resource. Club has worked up list of projects for the planning gain 2 – as above – line 1 3 – No CUA and cost of astro is prohibitive to clubs so they go to Skipton
	Crick-2	The club would benefit from enhanced draining as it often floods following heavy rain	1. Use a qualified agronomist to undertake a study and recommend an improvement strategy to reduce flooding	CDC YCB	Funding for agronomist report	Short Med Priority	1 – progress on this with Sports Club linked to above Cononley Mill planning gain
Cowling Sports Club	Crick-3	The club requires additional training facilities to satisfy demand for training at peak times	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 Priority	Some progress Club has progressed wicket covers with Grant funding and support from CDC. Considering the non-turf pitch plans
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	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	Embsay Football Club CDC FA	Volunteer and Officer time to project manage ownership transfer. Developer to carry out Feasibility report and partnership	Short High Priority	Good progress 1 – Agreed with land owner and developer via housing planning scheme but awaiting progress on the implementation of this. Senior team has folded Housing scheme started and club to progress scheme to planning. 2 – as above line 1

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		undertaken at the home ground.	maintenance machinery and benefit from additional maintenance training, to be supported by the FA		to implement. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.		
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.	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. Refurbish the ancillary accommodation for cricket use	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 Priority	Limited progress 1 – As above line 1. Just juniors using the football pitch this season so club feels adequate. 2 – Ongoing and clubhouse ok at present.
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 Med Priority	Limited progress Need to await below action
	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 RFC CDC North Rib RUFC Wharfedale RUFC	Giggleswick and RFU for part funding. CDC officer time to negotiate fair usage schedule	Medium High Priority	1 – Scheme has been worked up and awaiting next stage of planning application.
	Hock-1	The school is currently used by Settle Hockey Club, who play informal hockey on a Sunday morning and enjoy high and	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	None	Short High Priority	Club continues to use the pitch. Pitch carpet replaced May 2019

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		consistent participation		Settle HC			
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 2 nd pitch with the Sport England and Club funding 4. Support the Giggleswick school development and negotiate appropriate peak time training slots for those players who are willing to travel to the school	North Rib RUFC RFU CDC	Funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Short High Priority	Good progress 1 & 3 – Pitch works complete and into establishment period. 2 – As above line 1 4 – await School actions Club has identified clubhouse extension is their next priority to cater for womens teams to have separate changing spaces and a small gym
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	1. Use potential planning gain available to invest in a new facility and develop the overall provision at 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	CDC and Parish Council FA Hellifield Sports FC	Officer time to project manage facility development. FA support for maintenance training and equipment.	Medium Med Priority	Some progress 1 – Site owners (Skipton Auction Mart) applied for 8 units on site and reinvesting in new pitch and clubhouse. New team on site for 2018 season, no team in 2019. 2 – Await outcome of planning application as site owner may be required to do this.
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 Priority	Limited progress 1 – Club has worked up a scheme and progressing, some local residential objections so on hold.

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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 granted to build 41 units 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. This planning permission was obtained by Malsis School, which are no longer the owners of the site. 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	<p>1. 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.</p> <p>2. 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:</p> <p>3. Reconfiguring and improving drainage to provide new football pitches (1 adult, 2 youth and 2 mini-soccer*)</p> <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>	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 Priority	<p>ACTION COMPLETE</p> <p>1 – 4: Planning application (32/2016/17097) that includes re-orientation of pitches to create 5 viable grass pitches for the Club: Application approved in Nov 2017, S106 agreement in place and works on pitches carried out summer / Autumn 2018 – Pitched and Club house complete Sept 2019.</p> <p>5 – New internal layout for wooden building for clubhouse being worked up with club ready to meet Condition on planning permission.</p> <p>6 – Artificial pitch is being removed to integrate land into grass pitch layout for 5 pitches.</p>
Royd Hill	Crick-5	The club has identified a requirement for a mobile batting	1. Confirm with club their priority development (nets or mobile cage)	Sutton Cricket	Officer time for priority	Medium	1 – awaiting confirmation from club

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		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.	2. Invest in agreed priority, to provide greater training capacity for the club	Club ECB CDC	discussion. Shared funding between club and ECB small grants	Med Priority	2 – pending above decision
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 by the local area	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 2. Work with North Yorkshire County Council to use recent Sport England Pitch Improvement funding to improve the quality of the grass pitches 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	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 Priority	Some progress 1 & 2 – the Cricket and Football Clubs have worked together and secured planning permission for new multi sports Clubhouse, Football club leading on pitch improvement works following pitch assessment report. Potential funding for the NYCC pitches as well as reconfigure them. Multi agency meeting with NYCC in Oct 19 to facilitating this. 3 – as above line 1
	Rug-3	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	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	RFU CDC North Yorkshire County Council Sport England ECB	Officer time to manage hub project RFU time for strategy planning. RFU funding and support for maintenance equipment bank.	Medium to Long Med Priority	Some progress 1 – as above 2 - progressing as pitch swap with Skipton CICC and ongoing works with Football club to improve whole ground 3 – as above line 1

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		and improved pitches,	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.	FA			
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 Priority	Good progress Skipton CICC moved their wicket and pitch next to clubhouse and secured long lease for site as this is club priority. Site now fenced off and club continuing to manage their site well.
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 Priority	Good progress 1 – ongoing 2 – Planning permission secured and now working up finances on how to deliver the scheme. Costs coming in at around £1m. The £330k from Burnside housing development notionally allocated to support this – see R8 action above.
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	1. New site owner to refine plans for their private on-site development on 1/3 rd 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	CDC Skipton LMS Seniors Skipton FC Juniors FA	Officer time to negotiate sports output from planned developments. FA support for maintenance	Short High Priority	Limited progress 1 – Planning application withdrawn. Skipton juniors using pitch for youth matches. Owner considering their options such as 3G solution on site

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		the quality of the provision. A recent acquisition of the site provides opportunity for development and facility improvement.	Sandylands Grass Pitches action to create a fit-for-purpose facility mix across the entire site.		training and equipment.		2 – limited collaborative work on this matter – Cricket Club going on their own with PP secured for new clubhouse
Skipton RFC	Rug-4	The club is looking to develop the drainage on the third pitch, having recently undertaken an extensive drainage improvement project on the 2nd pitch. The club will need to improve the maintenance programme to balance the projected growth of the club. The pitches across the site (including Sandylands) cannot be managed efficiently in winter due to the lack of floodlights.	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 Priority	Limited progress 1 – as above line 1 2 – club looking at this in line with recommendation and potential planning gain 3 – awaiting development on this action Club has invested in new lift at clubhouse with some planning gain to improve access to clubhouse
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 Priority	Good progress 1 – club applied to Football for Pitch Improvement Fund to increase pitch playing quality and playing capacity Club working up club development plan
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 Priority	Limited progress 1 – School secured planning application for floodlights that include the tennis court area. Lights have no impact upon residents but do not meet sports NGB minimum lighting levels for recreational and training use. Air dome built facility planning permission now expired..

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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	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 Priority	Limited progress 1 – as above line 1 2 – as per Malsis School site

The Sport England Guidance on keeping the PPS Strategy robust and up to date includes the following simple annual review tasks:

- How the delivery of the recommendations and action plan has progressed and any changes required to the priority afforded to each action (e.g. the priority of some may increase following the delivery of others) -
Some priorities have drifted due to lack of resources whereas some have progressed well. Often the progress is linked to the club's capacity or the progress of planning gain as a key driver for leveraging the action.
- How the PPS has been applied and the lessons learnt?
Lessons are shared between projects so as to ensure learning and pitfalls or opportunities are addressed. NGB's also input around lessons from other similar projects. Benchmarking is also done with other schemes outside Craven such as planning gain agreements. Also share progress with other District LA's in North Yorkshire.
- Any changes to particularly important sites and/or clubs in the area (e.g. the most used or high quality sites for a particular sport) and other supply and demand information, what this may mean for the overall assessment work and the key findings and issues
As set out in the above progress to date column or key issue sites below.
- Any development of a specific sport or particular format of a sport
Walking football has been growing and demand has been catered for at existing sites
- Any new or emerging issues and opportunities.
North Ribblesdale RUFC have plans to expand their clubhouse to cater for growing female game

Most of the above points are captured in the action plans "Progress to Date" column. However, there are a couple of issues to highlight and be recorded for steering group approval.

Skipton CI Cricket Club Cricket Action Plan Site No 6: this club has moved its cricket wicket to move it closer to their clubhouse to form a better site connection between the two and is therefore a minor addition to the PPS work.

Hellifield Sports Football Club Foot-9: planning applications have been submitted for this site for houses with a planning gain commitment for new clubhouse and new pitches to compensate for the loss of playing field space. Key challenge is that there is no club at this site, partially due to the poor quality facilities. Await outcome of planning application.

Skipton LMS Pitch Football Action Plan Site No 12: The change of use planning application has been on hold for this site after continued objection from Sport England. . All relevant steering group members are closely involved in this planning application. Potential solution being investigated with NYCC and Skipton Juniors FC for having a 4G pitch on the NYCC land to compensate for the loss of the car park land.

No other sites have new or emerging issues that need to be highlighted.

Craven District Council

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