

Wider Benefits of Open Space

Social	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing safe outdoor areas that are available to all ages of the local population to mix and socialise• social cohesion - potential to engender a sense of community ownership and pride• providing opportunities for community events, voluntary activities and charitable fund raising• providing opportunities to improve health and take part in a wide range of outdoor sports and activities.
Recreational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• providing easily accessible recreation areas as an alternative to other more chargeable leisure pursuits• offers wide range of leisure opportunities from informal leisure and play to formal events, activities and games.• open spaces, particularly parks, are the first areas where children come into contact with the natural world• play opportunities are a vital factor in the development of children.
Environmental	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• reducing motor car dependence to access specific facilities• providing habitats for wildlife as an aid to local biodiversity• helping to stabilise urban temperatures and humidity• providing opportunities for the recycling of organic materials• providing opportunities to reduce transport use through the provision of local facilities.
Educational	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• valuable educational role in promoting an understanding of nature and the opportunity to learn about the environment• open spaces can be used to demonstrate virtues of sustainable development and health awareness.
Economic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• adding value to surrounding property, both commercial and residential, thus increasing local tax revenues• contribution to urban regeneration and renewal projects• contributing to attracting visitors and tourism, including using the parks as venues for major events• encouraging employment and inward investment• complementing new development with a landscape that enhances its value.

Typology	Definition	Primary Purpose
Allotments and Community Gardens	Open green spaces divided into plots of land and are dedicated to growing of non commercial produce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing vegetables • NB does not include private gardens
Cemeteries, Disused churchyards and burial grounds	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and burial grounds – may have landscape and other benefits. Linked to promotion of wildlife and biodiversity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quiet contemplation • Burial of the dead • Wildlife conservation • Promotion of biodiversity
Community / Village Halls	Community halls are located in market towns. Village halls are found in villages. Both provide a variety of facilities for use by the community.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community events • Social groups e.g. mother and toddlers • Come centres may host small sporting events
Formal Parks and Gardens	Includes urban parks, country parks and formal gardens. Provide for formal / informal recreation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal recreation • Community events
Civic and Market Squares	Centrally located hard surfaced areas where markets, community events or public gatherings take place.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community events • Markets
Market Town Amenity Space	Open green space including informal recreational spaces and spaces within housing areas that provide opportunities for informal recreation or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas. A minimum size of 100m ² has been applied. Highway verges have been included if deemed sufficiently large enough to offer landscape improvements.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Informal recreation • Landscape benefits

OPEN SPACE TYPES AND DESCRIPTIONS – APPENDIX B

<p>Natural and Semi Natural Greenspaces</p>	<p>Publicly accessible informal greenspaces including woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, wetlands, wastelands, water and derelict open land and rock areas such as quarries. A minimum size of 5ha has been applied.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wildlife and conservation • Biodiversity • Environmental education and awareness
<p>Provision for Children and Young People</p>	<p>Play spaces designed for play and social interaction involving children and young people. Includes play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops and more informal areas such as teenage shelters.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipped play areas • Ball courts • Basketball hoops • Skateboard areas • Teenage shelters
<p>Indoor and Outdoor Sports Facilities</p>	<p>Areas providing opportunities for formalised sport. Includes tennis courts, bowling greens, pitches, golf courses, athletics tracks, health and fitness centres, school playing fields and other outdoor sports areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opportunities to participate in formal and informal sport

There are a number of types of land use that have not been included in this assessment of open space in conjunction with PPG17, namely:

- grass verges on the side of roads
- small insignificant areas of grassland or trees – for example on the corner of the junction of 2 roads
- SLOAP (space left over after planning i.e in and around a block of flats)
- farmland and farm tracks
- private roads and private gardens.

As a result of the multifunctionality of open spaces there is a requirement to classify each open space by its 'primary purpose' as recommended in PPG17 so that it is counted only once in the audit.

This should be taken into account when considering additional provision. For example - in areas of deficiency of amenity greenspace, playing pitches may exist that provide the function of required amenity greenspace but its primary purpose is as an outdoor sports facility.

Ryedale District Open Space Survey

DEFINITIONS OF OPEN SPACE

Parks and Gardens - Open, green spaces including urban parks, country parks and formal gardens

Natural areas - Include woodlands, urban forestry, scrub, grasslands, wetlands, open and running water, wasteland

Village Public Rights of Way - River and canal banks, rights of way, and accessible disused railways

Market Town Amenity Space - Areas of green space, including informal recreational spaces in and around housing

Play areas for Children - Equipped play areas suitable for children and more informal areas

Teenage facilities - Range from youth shelters, to skate parks and multi-use-games-areas

Outdoor sports facilities - Grass pitches, bowling greens, tennis courts and golf courses, athletic tracks

Allotments - Open green spaces divided into plots of land dedicated to the growing non commercial produce

Cemeteries and Churchyards - Open and closed burial grounds and cemeteries

Civic and Market Squares - Centrally located hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians

Section 1 - Quantity

Q1 Please tick below whether you feel there is ENOUGH OR NOT ENOUGH provision for each type of open space within Ryedale and if possible, explain briefly the reason for your answer (eg. not enough in your area/ quality is poor/ inaccessible).

	<i>More than enough</i>	<i>About right</i>	<i>Nearly enough</i>	<i>Not enough</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
Parks and Gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reason for answer</i>					
Natural areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reason for answer</i>					
Market Town Amenity Spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reason for answer</i>					
Village Greens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reason for answer</i>					
Play areas for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reason for answer</i>					
Teenage facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reason for answer</i>					
Allotments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Reason for answer</i>					

Travel Time

Q2 Please write the TIME you would expect to travel below the type of transport you would expect to use when travelling to open space in Ryedale (please state one time and travel mode for each open space type only):

	<i>Walk</i>	<i>Cycle</i>	<i>Bus</i>	<i>Car</i>
FOR EXAMPLE - Amenity Areas	—	—	—	—
Town/Country Parks	—	—	—	—
Local Parks	—	—	—	—
Natural areas	—	—	—	—
Market Town Amenity Spaces	—	—	—	—
Village Greens	—	—	—	—
Play areas for children	—	—	—	—
Teenage facilities	—	—	—	—
Allotments	—	—	—	—

Usage

Q3 How OFTEN do you use each of the following types of open space? (please tick once option only for each type of open space?)

	<i>More than once a month</i>	<i>Less than once a month</i>	<i>Don't use</i>
Parks and Gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village Public Rights of Way	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Market Town Amenity areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village Greens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play areas for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teenage facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor sports facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor sports facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Churchyards and cemeteries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civic spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q4 Do you or any member of your household own/ manage/ use an allotment in Ryedale?

Yes (please proceed to Q6)..... No

Q5 If NO, would you be interested in using an allotment within Ryedale?

Yes..... No

If YES please indicate why you are not an allotment user already

Quality

Q6 How would you rate the quality of the following types of open space in Ryedale? (If you are unsure please leave blank)

	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Poor</i>
Parks and Gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village Public Rights of Way	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Market Town Amenity areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Village Greens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play areas for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Teenage facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor sports facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Indoor sports facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Churchyards and cemeteries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civic spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

HOW OFTEN have you used each of the following types of open space in Ryedale in the last 12 months?

Q7 Please indicate which open space TYPE you use MOST FREQUENTLY in Ryedale? (PLEASE TICK ONLY ONE)

<i>Parks</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Play areas for children</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Churchyards and cemeteries</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Natural areas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Teenage facilities</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Civic Spaces</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Village Public Rights of Way</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Outdoor sports facilities</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Village Greens</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Market Town Amenity areas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Indoor sports facilities</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Type most frequently used

Q8 Please name the **SITE** you use **MOST FREQUENTLY** and where it is located (e.g. village/town)?

Site Name.....

Location.....

THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS SHOULD BE RELATED TO THE OPEN SPACE TYPE YOU MOST FREQUENTLY USE AS INDICATED IN QUESTIONS 7 & 8

Travel

Q9 How do you normally **TRAVEL** there? (please tick one box only)

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Walk..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Public transport..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Car..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cycle..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Q10 How **LONG** does it take you to reach this type of open space?(please tick one box only)

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Less than 5 minutes..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Between 10-15 minutes..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Between 20-30 minutes..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Between 5-10 minutes..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Between 15-20 minutes..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Over 30 minutes..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Aspirations

Q11 If you were describing your ideal features within this type of open space, what would be the **TOP FIVE FEATURES** you think should be provided? (please tick only **FIVE**)

- | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| Well kept grass..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Level surface/ good drainage..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Nature features (eg wildlife)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Facilities for children and young people..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clean / litter free..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Events eg music..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pond / lake /water features..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Good access to site..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Flowers/trees and shrubs..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Toilets..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dog walking facilities..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | On site security (eg warden/CCTV)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Changing facilities..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Cafe..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dog free area..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Information boards..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Parking facilities..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Seating..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Litter bins..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |
| Footpaths..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Picnic area..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | |

Q12 Which of the following factors would make you feel **SAFER** using this type of open space (please tick one or more)

- | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Adequate lighting..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Staff-on-site (eg. park rangers)..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Overlooked by housing..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Clear route to open space..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reputation of area / space..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Other users..... | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| CCTV..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | Clear boundaries..... | <input type="checkbox"/> | | |

Quality

Q13 Please indicate whether you experience any of the following **PROBLEMS** at the open space type you visit most frequently as indicated in Q7/Q8 by rating the seriousness of the problem in the boxes below:

	Significant Problem	Minor Problem	No problem
Vandalism and graffiti	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety and age of equipment (play areas, seating)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poor maintenance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Litter problems	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miss-use of site (e.g. youths congregating)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Fouling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION THREE - OUTDOOR SPORTS

Q14 Please tick below whether you feel there is ENOUGH OR NOT ENOUGH provision for each type of outdoor sport facility in your local area and if possible, explain briefly the reason for your answer.

	More than enough	About right	Not enough	No opinion
Grass pitches <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Synthetic turf pitches <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis courts <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bowling greens <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q15 Please write the TIME you would expect to travel below the type of transport you would expect to use when travelling to outdoor sports facilities in Ryedale (please state one time and travel mode for each open space type only):

	Walk	Cycle	Public Transport	Car
Grass pitches	—	—	—	—
Synthetic Turf Pitches	—	—	—	—
Tennis Courts	—	—	—	—
Bowling Greens	—	—	—	—

SECTION FOUR - INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES

Q16 If you were describing your ideal features for indoor sports facilities, what would be the TOP FIVE FEATURES you think should be provided? (please tick only FIVE)

Accessible routes to leisure facilities.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Information available	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ease/security of parking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Welcoming staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cleanliness of changing rooms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Child care facilities.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ease of booking	<input type="checkbox"/>	Maintenance of facility/equipment ..	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cost of facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>
Range of activities.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refreshments/vending.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Q17 Please tick below whether you feel there is ENOUGH OR NOT ENOUGH provision for each type of indoor facility in your local area and if possible, explain briefly the reason for your answer.

	More than enough	About right	Nearly enough	Not enough	No opinion
Swimming Pools <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports Halls <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community / Village Halls <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q18 Please write the TIME you would expect to travel below the type of transport you would expect to use when travelling to indoor sports facilities in Ryedale (please state one time and travel mode for each open space type only):

	Walk	Cycle	Public Transport	Car
Swimming Pools	—	—	—	—
Sports Halls	—	—	—	—
Community / Village Halls	—	—	—	—

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT YOU

Q19 Are you;
 Male Female

Q20 How old are you?
 Under 16 25-39..... 60-75.....
 16-24..... 40-59..... 75+.....

Q21 Which of the following best describes your ethnic origin?

<i>White British</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Black Other</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mixed White and Black Caribbean..</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>White Irish</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asian British</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mixed White and Black African</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>White Other</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asian Pakistani</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mixed White and Asian</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Black British</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asian Indian</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Mixed Other</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Black African</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asian Bangladesh</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Chinese</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Black Caribbean</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<i>Asian Other</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<i>Other (please specify)</i>	<input type="text"/>				

Q22 Are there any children in the household under 16 years?

Yes..... No.....

Q23 For analysis purposes only please provide your post code

PMP Consultancy is registered under the Data Protection Act 1998 with the Notification Department of the Information Commission.

***Thank you for completing this questionnaire, please return it in the prepaid envelope provided by
XXXXXX***

STEP 3 & 4: SETTING AND APPLYING PROVISION STANDARDS – APPENDIX D

Quantity

PPG17 advocates that planning policies for open space, including playing fields, should be based upon local standards derived from a robust assessment of local need.

The quantity of provision provided by the audit of open space has assisted in the setting of such local provision standards for the District. These are included for each type of open space in the separate sections and, as recommended by PPG17, is undertaken by population to calculate the quantity of provision per person.

The quantitative analysis has also taken into account key issues raised from previous consultations with the public. This provides a more objective view rather than relying solely on statistical calculations. A comparison with the community's view on the existing level of facilities required and the current level of provision needs to be undertaken to help establish a reasonable level of provision.

Provision standards are then applied to determine whether there is a surplus of provision, the provision was about right or there is a deficiency.

The standards are based on population data provided by Ryedale District Council and consider three scenarios of the distribution of population growth.

Basic methodology: Setting the quantity standard

- Existing national and local standards are identified
- The existing level of provision is calculated from the open space audit and provided against the population by analysis area, by rural/urban areas and at the district level
- Benchmarking is provided from other studies carried out by PMP giving an indication of whether the existing level of provision is above or below other authorities
- Consultations undertaken as part of the study form the local needs assessment to determine whether standards should be set above or below existing levels of provision. In particular question 2 of the survey – whether respondents feel there is enough/not enough etc. and WHY
- This information is brought together to determine whether the standard should be increased or decreased or set at the existing level. The use of the quantity standards calculator and worksheet help to determine the exact standard

The overall aim of the quantity assessment is to:

- establish areas of the District suffering from deficiency of provision within each type of open space
- areas of significant surplus where it may be possible to investigate changing the type of open space to types that are deficient in that area.

STEP 3 & 4: SETTING AND APPLYING PROVISION STANDARDS – APPENDIX D

Quality

Quality and value of open space are fundamentally different and can sometimes be completely unrelated. An example of this could be:

- a high quality open space is provided but is completely inaccessible. Its usage is therefore restricted and its value to the public limited; or
- a low quality open space may be used every day by the public or have some significant wider benefit such as biodiversity or educational use and therefore has a relatively high value to the public.

The needs assessment therefore analyses quality and value separately within each type of open space.

Basic methodology: setting a quality vision

A quality vision is devised based on the consultations with the community, other national and local design guidelines and standards set for other authorities. This provides a benchmark for the existing provision and the basis in which new provision should aspire.

The quality vision is linked to the site assessments of quality by setting a percentage score for each typology. This score reflects the key points from the local quality vision. This score can then be applied to the existing level of provision to identify any key areas for improvements and to identify those sites that currently meet this standard.

The overall aim of a quality assessment should be to identify deficiencies in quality and key quality factors that need to be improved within:

- the geographical areas of the District
- specific types of open space
- specific quality factors that ensure a high quality open space

This enables resources to be concentrated on areas that need to be improved.

Accessibility

Accessibility is a key assessment of open space sites. Without accessibility for the public the provision of good quality or good quantity of open space sites would be of very limited value. The overall aim of an accessibility assessment should be to identify:

- how accessible sites are
- how far are people are willing to travel to reach open space
- areas of the District deficient in provision
- areas of the District suffering in accessibility and therefore of priority importance
- key accessibility factors that need to be improved

STEP 3 & 4: SETTING AND APPLYING PROVISION STANDARDS – APPENDIX D

Setting accessibility standards for open space should be derived from an analysis of the accessibility issues within the audit and in light of community views.

Basic methodology: setting the accessibility standard

Distance thresholds (i.e. the maximum distance that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of provision using different modes of transport) are a very useful planning tool especially when used in association with a Geographical Information System (GIS). This is assessed through the household survey asking how far people would expect to travel to each type of open space (question 3) and the 75% quartile is derived from this.

This is supplemented by other consultations and the distances people currently travel

PPG17 encourages any new open space sites or enhancement of existing sites to be accessible by environmentally friendly forms of transport such as walking, cycling and public transport. There is a real desire to move away from reliability on the car.

Level of usage and value

The value of an open space site is entirely different to quality and relates mainly to three key factors as described in PPG17 companion guide:

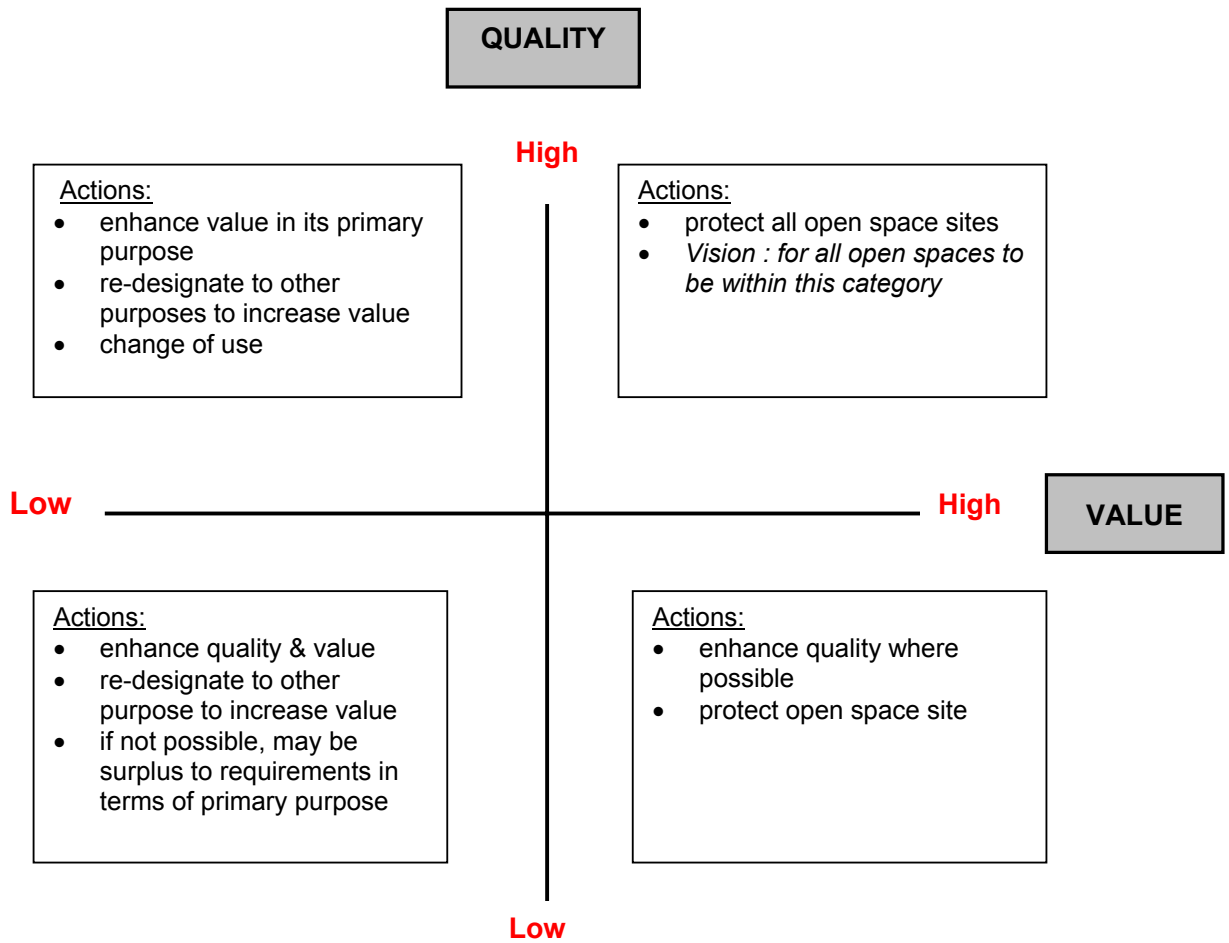
- Context – a site that is inaccessible is irrelevant to potential users and therefore is of little value irrespective of its quality. Also, in areas where there is a large amount of high quality open space or more than is actually required, some of it may be of little value. In contrast to this, a site of low quality but in an area of low provision may be of extremely high value to the public
- Level and type of use – poorly used open space sites may be of little value while highly used sites may be of high value
- Wider benefits – there are many wider benefits of open space sites that should be taken into account when analysing the results of particular sites e.g. visual impact, benefits for biodiversity, education, cultural, economy etc. These benefits are difficult to assess in a systematic way and would require detailed site visits.

Evaluating value therefore involves attempting to assess these factors, in particular relating the context of the open space site (quality and accessibility) against the level of use of each site.

From the assessment of the value of sites, we are able to start to determine policy options in terms of feeding into a specific action plan. This is fundamental to effective planning:

STEP 3 & 4: SETTING AND APPLYING PROVISION STANDARDS – APPENDIX D

The figure below provides a simple means of determining the most appropriate policy approach to each existing open space site.



Ryedale District Council – Setting Quantity Standards

Field	Comment
National Standards	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. National Playing Fields Association for playing pitches
Current Provision (per 1,000 population)	This is the current provision in hectares per 1,000 population within the Local Authority area
Existing Local Standards	There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmark when setting new local standards
Benchmarking	These are figures detailing actual provision and local standards set by PMP within other green space and open space projects and provide another comparison benchmark when setting local standards for other Local Authorities. This is provided as a separate sheet.
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	Some statistical information that will come from the household questionnaire and needs to be applied and reported per analysis area to provide some detailed local analysis.
Consultation Comments (Quantity)	A summary of reasons behind peoples choices of whether they feel provision is about right or not enough in some areas. PPG 17 indicates that where local provision is regarded as inadequate it is important to establish why this is the case. The a feeling of deficiency can sometimes be due to qualitative issues of existing open space sites rather than actual quantity issues. Any other qualitative consultation / information that has been extracted on local needs in terms of quantity of provision e.g. from neighbourhood drop-in sessions and local strategic documents
PMP Recommendation	PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion and approval by the client - standard should be in hectares per 1,000 population
PMP Justification	PMP reasoning and justification for the local standard that has been recommended
CLIENT APPROVAL	Client to approve local standard before analysis undertaken - any changes in standards at a later date during the project will impact on re-doing calculations, analysis and report - the standards drive the analysis

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
MARKET TOWN GREEN SPACE (INCORPORATING PARKS AND GARDENS AND AMENITY AREAS)**

National Standards	No National Standards	
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	0.91 hectares per 1000 population (in market town analysis areas)	
Existing Local Standards	<p>The Council seeks the provision of, or a financial contribution towards the provision of, outdoor play space on all new housing developments of 10 dwellings or more in the Market Towns. Outside the Market Towns, the Council seeks the provision of open space (or a financial contribution) towards the provision of open space on all housing developments of 5 dwellings or over.</p> <p>The Local Plan places particular importance on safeguarding land in the market towns both for recreation purposes and because of their amenity value.</p>	
BENCHMARKING	See attached sheet	
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	<u>Parks and gardens</u> 8% - More than enough 60% - About Right 8% - Nearly Enough 19% - Not Enough	<u>Market Town amenity green space</u> 3% - More than enough 27% - About Right 17% - Nearly Enough 40% - Not Enough
'Consultation Comments (quantity)	<p><u>Parks and Gardens</u></p> <p>There is a strong emphasis on the level of provision being about right across Ryedale, with 60% of respondents thinking that the about of parks and gardens was about right. The highest levels of satisfaction with parks and gardens can be found in analysis areas 1 (Rural North) and 5 (Helmsley). However Helmsley is in close proximity to Dumcombe Park and much of the Rural North is near the North Yorkshire Moors. The lowest level of satisfaction were found in Analysis Areas 2 (Malton) and 4 (Pickering) where around 29% respectively felt that there was not enough parks and gardens. The fact there these areas are market towns is significant, with no formal parks and gardens within these areas.</p> <p>Residents at Malton drop in sessions said that there are plenty of well-known parks in Ryedale but no local parks in the Malton as yet. Furthermore, many of these larger parks had an entrance fee and others were not accessible all year round. Residents in Pickering also wanted a formal park and garden, given that the only current provision was Smiddy Hall. These comments reinforce the findings of the household survey that there is not enough provision in these areas. These findings were further reinforced during consultations carried out previously.</p> <p>Many respondents at the drop in sessions noted the importance of continued access to the rural areas and the North Yorkshire Moor and Dales, which means there is a limited need for formal open spaces such as parks and gardens.</p>	

	<p>However, other residents noted that the influence of the North Yorkshire Moors should not be seen as a justification for a lack of provision within Ryedale, and there is still a functional need for parks and gardens (for example, during lunch breaks from working in the centre of Malton etc)</p> <p><u>Market Town Amenity Green Space</u></p> <p>There is a fairly mixed response in terms of whether people feel there is enough amenity green space in Ryedale, with 27% thinking that there is about right, and 40% thinking that there is not enough. When added to those who feel that there is nearly enough provision (57%) the emphasis is more on there not being enough. The combined figure for nearly enough and not enough of respondents from Malton was 63%. The same figure for Pickering was 69% and for Helmsley it was 54%. The deficiency in Pickering and the need to enhance greenspaces has been documented in the Renaissance Market Town work.</p> <p>Residents at drop in sessions aired a concern that market towns continue to see the highest level of housing growth and as the town are (and will continue to be) the places where most people live increase the level of provision was crucial. However development pressures are also reducing the number of possible sites for new provision, in the context of town centre parking and congestion. This perceived shortfall of market town amenity space needs to be addressed though the setting of appropriate quantity standards, particularly given the lack of formal parks and gardens within the market towns. Concern over the level of development of market town amenity spaces was also highlighted during previous consultations. Despite this, some residents placed an emphasis on quality improvements rather than additional sites, further echoing the mixed opinions of residents.</p>
<p>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</p>	<p>1.3 hectares per 1000 population (recommended that parks and gardens is integrated with market town amenity green space and one standard set)</p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The current level of provision of formal parks and gardens within the built up area of the market towns is very low. In contrast these settlements appear to be relatively well served by amenity green spaces. It is therefore important to consider the quantity and distribution of both types of space at the same time. Setting a standard for each may result in unrealistic expectations and requirements.</p> <p>There are a number of strategic sites outside of settlement boundaries which when considered alongside access to the surrounding countryside reduce the requirement for large increases in the level of provision. However, these sites have not been included within the audit used for setting standards as they would unrealistically skew the levels of provision.</p> <p>Consultation suggests that there are not enough local parks and gardens – particularly within the market towns of Pickering and Malton. It is therefore considered important to set a quantity standard that will enable the Council to address deficiencies. Given the need for further parks and gardens is considered alongside the provision of market town amenity greenspaces, with both Malton and Pickering having over 14 and 9 hectares of provision respectively.</p>

	<p>Consultation also suggests that there is a perceived lack of market town amenity space, which when considered against the lack of formal parks and gardens means that a standard needs to be set which encourages significant new provision. As such, the standard is set higher than the existing level of provision in response to the higher proportion of people who felt there is not enough of this type of open space. This will protect the existing level of provision and will ensure that an appropriate level of provision will be provided in future developments, particularly given the focus of housing growth in the market towns in the LDF core spatial strategy.</p> <p>It is important to ensure an appropriate balance between formal parks and gardens and market town amenity green spaces.</p>
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Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL**

National Standards	<p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha</p> <p>English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends 1 ha of LNR per 1,000 population</p>
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	4.46 hectares per 1000 population. (Only sites over 5 hectares have been audited)
Existing Local Standards	No existing standards
BENCHMARKING	See attached sheet
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	<p>12% - More than enough 54% - About Right 10% - Nearly Enough 17% - Not Enough</p>
'Consultation Comments (quantity)	<p>There is an emphasis on the level of provision being enough or more than enough with a combined total of 66% of respondents stating one or the other. The highest level of satisfactions was found in Analysis Area 5 - Helmsley (where 79% thought there was more than enough or about right) and Analysis Area 1 (Rural North) where the same figure was 70%. The lowest level of satisfaction was found in Analysis Area 2 (Malton) where 28% thought that there was not enough natural areas. These figures are reflective of the fact there is a number of sites of strategic nature within both of these analysis areas whereas no such sites exist elsewhere within Ryedale.</p> <p>Residents in Malton said that whilst there are natural areas, there is a need for more ease of access as most are privately owned and jealously guarded. There is a general perception that whilst Ryedale has plenty of quality open spaces, that these are mostly private. Furthermore, it is important to ensure that local provision is made available, as a number of residents noted that more natural areas are needed for those without transport and that the majority of provision is far more sparse in mid and south Ryedale. Previous consultations raise similar issues, concluding that there is a need for more accessible natural spaces in the district.</p>
'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	4.46 hectares per 1000 population (sites over 5 hectares)
PMP Justification	Given that the audit only includes larger sites of over 5 hectares, it is difficult to relate the consultation findings to exact levels of provision as the emphasis of the audit was on larger sites outside of settlement boundaries. There could be a number of smaller sites which fall under the audit threshold but which when applied with the accessibility catchments

	<p>reveal that the coverage of natural areas is far different from that perceived when looking just at larger sites.</p> <p>As such setting a precise quantity standard based on solely sites over 5 hectares would deflect from the fact that there is potentially a wider variety of important natural and semi-natural sites which are important to overall provision. As such the standard is set for broad planning need only and provision of local sites should also be considered, both individually and in the wider context of amenity spaces and parks and gardens.</p> <p>The standard has been set at the existing level of provision to reflect the fact that the majority of residents think that the level of provision is currently about right. Setting a standard at the existing level of provision for larger sites means that the local authority can focus on improvements to the quality of sites and improving access to natural and semi natural green spaces whilst protecting existing sites.</p>
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Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
VILLAGE AMENITY SPACE**

National Standards	No national standards
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	1 village amenity space per 371 people (rural analysis areas)
Existing Local Standards	No existing local standards
BENCHMARKING	See attached sheet
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	3% - More than enough 42% - About Right 13% - Nearly Enough 26% - Not Enough
'Consultation Comments (quantity)	<p>There is a mixed response in terms of whether people feel there is enough village green space across Ryedale. 42% feel that provision is about right whilst 26% think that there is not enough. Similarly with the market town amenity space analysis above, there is a need to focus more attention on the Rural North and Rural South analysis areas, although bearing in mind that the other analysis areas will contain a number of villages. The Rural North analysis area had the lowest level of satisfaction with 33% thinking that the level of provision was not enough, suggesting that some locational deficiencies might exist.</p> <p>Respondents at drop in sessions felt that all villages should have a village green, to allow space for informal play and community events locally rather than having to travel outside of the village for provision. This perception echoes previous consultation suggesting that all residents expect a minimum of a village green. There was a concern that village greens are often too small to fulfil such a role. However the requirement for such provision is dependent on the size of the village, with the emphasis of larger villages. Furthermore, given that maintenance of village greens is not usually carried out by the local authority and often falls to the parish councils or neighbouring residents, it is important to establish the demand for provision rather than adhering to strict quantity provisions. However, the larger the village greens the more onerous the maintenance issues become.</p> <p>Other comments at drop in sessions included a common viewpoint that many people had no village greens in their village or in neighbouring villages.</p>
'PMP Recommendation	1 village amenity space for all villages with a population of 320 or above
PMP Justification	There is a need to ensure that each significant village has a village green to cater for the dispersed population and to allow for informal play and community events. Setting the standard slightly above the current level of provision will enable the Council to make quantitative improvements as required but also to focus on improving the quality of existing sites. There is a danger that setting a threshold higher and therefore requiring provision in every village could create issues in terms of long term maintenance and sustaining high quality sites (capable of achieving the quality

	vision). Furthermore, increase the supply of village greens will be severely limited by the availability of central located sites suitable within villages should they not already have a village green. While the quantity standard recommended is intended to be realistic, some type of provision in each village is desirable and the quantity standard should therefore be considered as a minimum level of provision.
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Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
PROVISION FOR CHILDREN AND YOUNG PEOPLE**

<p>National Standards</p>	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 2 acres (ie 0.81 ha per 1,000 population) for children's playing space - includes areas designated for children and young people and casual or informal playing space within housing areas</p> <p>NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement are intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments</p> <p>1) LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace</p> <p>(2) LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line)</p>	
<p>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</p>	<p>0.79 facilities per 1000 population</p>	
<p>Existing Local Standards</p>	<p>Standards adopted by the Council of 0.26 hectares of outdoor play space by 100 population based on NPFA recommendations. Although it varies of a site by site basis, in most circumstances the Council will seek to divide the provision into 0.18 hectares per 100 for youth and adult use, 0.03 for children's play areas and 0.05 for amenity / casual / informal play space.</p>	
<p>BENCHMARKING</p>	<p>See attached sheet</p>	
<p>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</p>	<p><u>Provision for Children</u></p> <p>3% - More than enough 28% - About Right 15% - Nearly Enough 39% - Not Enough</p>	<p><u>Provision for Young People</u></p> <p>2% - More than enough 17% - About Right 10% - Nearly Enough 51% - Not Enough</p>
<p>Consultation Comments (quantity)</p>	<p><u>Provision for Children</u></p> <p>Across Ryedale, there is a greater emphasis on there being insufficient provision for children, with a combined 54% thinking that there is either nearly enough or not enough provision. The highest levels of satisfaction were in Analysis areas 4 (Pickering) and 5 (Helmsley). In the Pickering sub area, 39% thought there was more than enough provision or that the level of provision was about right. In Helmsley, the respective figure was 40%. The lowest level of satisfaction can be found in Malton (where 45% thought that the level of provision was not enough) and the Rural South, were 43% though that there was not enough.</p>	

	<p>Of those respondents who felt that the level of provision was enough, there was a common perception that many of the existing sites are underused and abused. There were issues regarding the difficulties for parish councils in maintenance of sites due to funding issues. The Council have a play area grant aid scheme, which can lead to funding of up to £25,000 or 20% of project costs. This has led to lots of applications from village halls.</p> <p>Of those that felt the level of provision was not enough, there was a mix of comments between quantitative and qualitative reasons. Some respondents stated the need for more equipment within the existing facilities and better quality such as parking for parents while other stated that there was not enough, that there was a need for more local facilities and that there was a need for facilities to keep children off the streets. Previous consultations highlighted that there is both insufficient provision and insufficient good quality provision.</p> <p>A number of residents felt that given that villages in rural areas are dispersed, each village should have its only play area so children can stay in their own area.</p> <p><u>Provision for Young People</u></p> <p>The emphasis of responses to the household survey is on the level of provision being inadequate across the district. The highest level of satisfaction could be found in Analysis Area 2 (Malton) where 27% thought that the level of provision was about right. However, there remained a substantial number (44%) who thought that there is not enough provision for young people. The lowest level of satisfaction was in Pickering, where 64% thought that there was not enough provision.</p> <p>Of those limited number of respondents that felt there are enough young people facilities, people felt that those that are provided are vandalised or caused a nuisance to surrounding residents. Of those respondents that felt that there is not enough provision, a large number of people felt that more facilities would keep teenagers off the streets and give them something to do. The majority of comments surround the quantitative lack of provision and the fact young people could not be expected to travel substantial distances to play areas.</p> <p>Internal consultations identified conflicts between younger and older users of the same sites suggesting a need for clearly defined areas and the need for youth areas where there are younger children play areas to prevent older children hanging around in the play areas. This was also reflected in previous consultations. Drop-in sessions outline that where effects have been made to address quantitative deficiencies, the focus of provision is on mainly male orientated pastimes such as skateboarding and future provisions needs to appeal to girls as well. Other people stated that supervision was necessary on sites to ensure that where sites are provided then are not abused. Area specific comments in Pickering often referred to the desire for a skatepark.</p>
<p>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</p>	<p>0.85 facilities per 1000 population</p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>Because of the way in which the audit has been undertaken, a combined standard has been proposed for provision for</p>

	<p>children and young people, based on the overall consultation responses. There was a mixed response to the household survey with a slight emphasis on there not being enough provision for children – although this is relatively low compared to other authorities we have done studies for. The reasons for answers suggest that where people felt there was not enough provision this was a mixture of quality and quantity reasons indicating there is not a clear cut deficiency – particularly the need for additional equipment at some sites. This may also be reflective of a desire for provision in even the smallest of village sites.</p> <p>Setting a quantity standard slightly above the existing provision will enable quantitative deficiencies to be remedied but also a focus on improving existing sites. The largest requirement for new provision over the LDF period would be in Malton, where in the region of ten new facilities would be needed to meet the local standard.</p>
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Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES**

National Standards	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 4 acres (ie 1.62 per 1,000 population) for outdoor sport - includes pitches, athletics tracks, bowling greens, tennis courts training areas and croquet lawns</p> <p>NPFA - in the past some LA's have added 1 acre (0.4ha) arbitrary to cover 'amenity areas' and 'leisure areas' or something similar that may not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement are intended for residential areas and do not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments</p>		
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	2.03 hectares per 1000 population (excluding golf courses)		
Existing Local Standards	<p>L1 – Outdoor Sports Facilities – applications for outdoor sport facilities will be permitted outside the development limits of settlements defined on the proposals maps where the proposal meets a number of criteria.</p> <p>L2 – Playing fields – development that is likely to result in the total or partial loss of a playing field will only be permitted where a number of criteria are satisfied.</p>		
BENCHMARKING	See attached sheet		
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	<p>Grass pitches: 6% more than enough <u>47% about right</u> 22% not enough 25% no opinion</p>	<p>Synthetic turf pitches: 3% more than enough <u>17% about right</u> <u>32% not enough</u> 48% no opinion</p>	<p>Tennis Courts: 3% more than enough <u>36% about right</u> 30% not enough 31% no opinion</p>
	<p>Bowling Greens: 4% more than enough <u>37% about right</u> 15% not enough 43% no opinion</p>		
'Consultation Comments (quantity)	<p>Breaking down the levels of satisfaction according to some of the sub-categories of outdoor sports facilities indicates that the emphasis is on the level of provision being about right across the sub-categories, with the exception being synthetic turf pitches where 32% thought that there was not enough. The highest level of satisfaction was grass pitches, where nearly 50% thought the level of provision was about right. Previous consultation highlights that the distribution of sites is of more significance than the quantity.</p> <p>Of those people who thought that there was not enough grass pitches, 33% were in the Malton analysis area. Similarly, the highest number of responses stating that there was not enough synthetic turf pitches came from the Malton analysis area.</p>		

	<p>Residents at the drop in sessions highlighted the importance of ensuring that the market towns have sufficient provision of sport facilities.</p> <p>When asked the reason for whether there is enough/not enough of each type of sports pitch, the following themes were identified:</p> <p>Grass pitches: of those who thought there was adequate provision, many people admitted that in terms of location provision that others in the district may not be as fortunate to be so well catered for. Of those who thought that there was not enough, some issues revolved around the need to focus on all sports more than is currently the case and access issues over school sites.</p> <p>Synthetic turf pitches: the lack of facilities locally (only 1 in the whole of Ryedale) means that people commonly travel to York to use synthetic turf pitches and there is a need for a multi purpose all weather pitch. People felt that increasing provision for the current provision at Pickering would also help to ensure people could participate in sport all year round.</p> <p>Tennis Courts: range of responses from those respondents who felt provision was about right including the existing good facilities and the benefit of free and easy to access facilities versus respondents who felt that there was a poor quantitative level of provision and it was expensive to use existing facilities and that most facilities required private membership. Consultation highlights an emphasis on ensuring quality of provision as well as quantity.</p>
<p>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</p>	<p>2.05 hectares per 1000 population</p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>Due to the broad nature of this typology, this standard should be applied for planning need only. Further research into the demand for specific sporting facilities should be undertaken (in the form of a Playing Pitch Strategy) Golf courses have been removed from these figures due to their size and subsequent tendency to skew figures.</p> <p>Consultation indicates that the existing level of outdoor sports facilities is about right, and the importance of maintaining the current level of provision. The largest perceived shortfall is in STPs and tennis courts. It is recommended that a standard be set just above the current level of provision (2.05 hectares per 1000 population). This will provide the flexibility to address deficiencies in sub-types of open space as required. Opportunities should also be taken to increase community use at existing school facilities.</p>
<p>Client Approval</p>	<p>Local Quantity Standard</p>

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
SPORTS HALLS**

National Standards	Sport England Facility Calculator: 3.45 halls for the population of Ryedale (13.82 courts) Equates to 0.27 courts per 1000 population
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	9 courts (0.17 courts per 1000 population)
Existing Local Standards	No existing standards
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	3% - More than enough 30% - About Right 15% - Nearly Enough 42% - Not Enough
'Consultation Comments (quantity)	The emphasis of respondents is on the level of provision being not enough. Common reasons cited include specific reference to lack of provision in Malton and the dependence on provision in Ampleforth for which many people have to travel significant distances. This suggests there may be locational deficiencies across the district rather than across the board. This is reinforced by looking at the analysis area, with 71% of those who think there is not enough provision coming from the Malton and Rural South analysis areas and the remaining 29% coming from the Rural North, Pickering and Helmsley.
'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	0.27 courts per 1000 population
PMP Justification	Very much dependent on the level of provision compared to national standards. Current provision is less than the recommended national standard and the perception that there is insufficient is recognised across the district, particularly in Malton and the Rural South analysis areas. Setting the standard in such a way will ensure that locational deficiencies - picked out in the application of the accessibility catchments – can be addressed.

Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
SWIMMING POOLS**

National Standards	Sport England Facility Calculator: 495.55m ² and 2.33 pools for Ryedale This equates to 9.58m ² per 1000 population –
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population	11.83m ² per 1000 population
Existing Local Standards	
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	3% - More than enough 46% - About Right 15% - Nearly Enough 27% - Not Enough
'Consultation Comments (quantity)	<p>There is an emphasis on the level of provision being satisfactory, with 46% stating that there is “about right” level of provision. However, 27% feel there is not enough provision, suggesting that locational deficiencies might exist. However, when looking at which analysis area respondents who feel there is adequate provision live in, there is a easy spread of responses, with the highest level marginally in the Rural South and the lowest level in the Rural North.</p> <p>When asked to justify why they feel like the level of provision is inadequate, the most commonly sited reasons are linked to accessibility issues, suggested that despite the problem being spread across the analysis areas within these areas there remain sub areas where access to provision is a problem. These should be identified through the application of the agreed standards.</p>
'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	11.83m ² per 1000 population
PMP Justification	There is a strong emphasis that the level of provision in the district is about right and the majority of reasons why quantity is considered to be poor relate to accessibility rather than quantity. As provision is currently above the recommended national standard, it is recommended that the standard is set at the current level of provision. Setting the standard in such a way will ensure that locational deficiencies - picked out in the application of the accessibility catchments – can be addressed but without unduly onerous requirements for new provision in all areas of Ryedale.

Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
VILLAGE HALLS**

National Standards	No national standards
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	1 village hall per 300 population.
Existing Local Standards	L10 – The construction of new community and village halls or the extension and improvement of existing halls will be permitted provided that a number of criteria are satisfied.
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	6% - More than enough 61% - About Right 11% - Nearly Enough 13% - Not Enough 9% - No Opinion
'Consultation Comments (quantity)	Responses from the household survey indicate that the level of provision is “about right”. Where respondents felt that the level of provision was not enough, this commonly related to the fact that these facilities should be used a lot more than they are currently, all the value of such facilities for meeting the open space, sport and leisure needs of small rural communities. There was also a concern that maximising the potential of village halls was being stifled by the lack of investment in such facilities, which shows that quantity issues needs to be balanced against quality issues of existing facilities.
'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	1 village hall in all settlements where the population is 300 or above
PMP Justification	Set at current provision to enable a focus on improving the quality of provision in villages. Although the council should explore opportunities to redress the deficiencies of provision as highlighted when applying the accessibility standards.

Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
ALLOTMENTS**

National Standards	<p>National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners - 20 allotment plots per 1,000 households (ie 20 allotments plots per 2,200 people (2.2 people per house) or 1 allotment plot per 200 people. With an average allotment plot of 250 sq/m this equates to 0.125 ha per 1,000 population</p> <p>1970 Thorpe Report suggested 0.2 ha per 1,000 population</p>
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	0.51 hectares per 1000 population
Existing Local Standards	L8 – planning permission will not be granted for any development, which would result in the total or partial loss of existing allotments as defined on the proposals map.
BENCHMARKING	See attached sheet
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	<p>4% - More than enough 28% - About Right 9% - Nearly Enough 21% - Not Enough 39% - No opinion</p>
'Consultation Comments (quantity)	<p>The emphasis is on the level of provision being about right, although over 20% feel that there is not enough. Of those residents who think that there is not enough provision, a common concern was that existing sites were being lost to development and numerous references to the lack of provision in rural villages. More generally, the majority of those people who thought that there is not enough allotments stated that were not aware of any provision locally.</p> <p>Some residents at drop in sessions expressed a concern that there is a need to reduce waiting lists for allotments, and that their popularity is being stifled by an under-provision. Given this fact, it was crucially important that existing sites were protected and development of such sites guarded against.</p>
'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	0.51 hectares per 1000 population
PMP Justification	<p>Allotments are very much a demand led-typology and the recommended standard should be treated as a minimum standard. Household consultation also highlights that there is a lack of interest in allotments, with 39% indicating that they have no opinion. The majority of allotment provision is focused in Malton analysis area. In accordance with the demand led nature of allotments, the requirement for this level could be explored over the LDF period (in light on other open space deficiencies in the area) and how valuable the sites are.</p> <p>Given that allotments are a demand led typology, a standard equivalent to the current level of provision has been set – enabling the identification of locational deficiencies and protection of existing sites. However, analysis of waiting lists</p>

	and demand should be of utmost important in triggering new provision.
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Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

Ryedale District Council - Setting Quality Standards

Field	Comment
National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. Green Flag criteria for parks produced by Civic Trust
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	There maybe some existing local standards or policies that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmark when setting new local standards
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	Results from the household survey with regards to users of each typology in relation to their aspirations and needs and existing quality experiences
Consultation (other)	Results from all the consultations undertaken with regards the quality issues for each typology
PMP Recommendation	PMP recommendation of a local quality standard for discussion and approval by the client
PMP Justification	PMP reasoning and justification for the locals standard that has been recommended
CLIENT APPROVAL	Client to approve local standard before analysis undertaken

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
PARKS AND GARDENS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	No existing quality standards
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated parks and gardens as their most frequently used open space)	43 respondents to the household survey said that parks and gardens were their most frequently used open space. Of this sample that rated parks and gardens as their most frequently used open space, the most commonly cited “ideal feature” was clean and litter free. This was followed by: (in descending order of priority) parking facilities, flowers and trees and toilets. Respondents to the survey highlighted three safety factors as being particularly important – staff-on-site, reputation and adequate lighting. The most common problem experienced at parks and gardens by those that rated them as their most frequently used open space was dog fouling. However, this still only represents 45% of replies regarding dog fouling, with the remaining 55% having no problem, suggesting that the quality of parks and gardens across Ryedale is good on the whole with only isolated problems being experienced. For all other suggested issues over 70% of respondents had experienced no problems.
Consultation (Other)	<p>58% of respondents to the household survey felt that the quality provision was good, as opposed to only 10% who felt that it was poor, illustrating a wider degree of satisfaction over and above that expressed by those who use this typology most regularly.</p> <p>Despite this general satisfaction with parks and gardens in terms of quality, there were some site specific issues raised through internal consultations and the drop in sessions. Views were expressed at the drop in session at Malton that not only does Malton and Norton suffers for a lack of open space but that where open spaces do exist there is a lot of dog fouling and litter. Previous consultations undertaken highlighted problems with vandalism and good security was considered to be of particular importance.</p> <p>Whilst strategic parks such as Duncombe Park in Helmsley were praised for their good facilities and their high level of maintenance and usage, there was expressed a concern that these sites were not accessible to all and there was a need for high quality local provision in the market towns to act as a central focus. Further concern was raised over the fact that there are not enough parks that are accessible free of charge. This might be considered a key determinant in why parks and gardens are currently used less than once a month by over half (52%) of respondents to the household survey.</p> <p>A number of older residents noted the importance of high quality gardens, suggesting that these sites provide a key meeting point for the older generation.</p>

	Although many consultation responses suggested that quality is good, previous consultations undertaken suggested that there remains a need to increase the quality of provision to cater for residents of all ages.
PMP Recommendation	<i>“A welcoming, clean and litter free site providing a one-stop community facility with a wide range of leisure, recreational and enriched play opportunities for all ages. These freely available sites should have varied and well-kept vegetation, appropriate lighting and ancillary accommodation (including benches, toilets in the locality and litter bins) and well-signed to and within the site. The safety of sites should be enhanced wherever possible (e.g. through appropriate planting, CCTV and a park ranger presence)”</i>
PMP Justification	There is a general feeling that the existing parks and gardens are good quality, with a number of sites specifically mentioned as being well used. Cleanliness / maintenance / tidiness were seen to be critical in ensuring satisfaction with parks. The vision incorporates elements from public consultations particularly highlighting safety measures to combat vandalism and need for a clean litter free site, well-kept grass and toilets in the locality. In addition, the need for facilities for young people and an interesting environment to visit are reflected in the vision. The Green Flag Award criteria are also incorporated in the vision.

Client Approval	Local Quality Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
NATURAL AREAS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Countryside Agency - land should be managed to conserve or enhance its rich landscape, biodiversity, heritage and local customs
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	No existing quality standards
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated natural and semi-natural as their most frequently used open space – “regular users”)	<p>Natural areas were the most popular type of open space amongst respondents, with over 36% of all respondents saying they used them most frequently. 68% of respondents visit natural areas more than one a month, with only 7% stating that they don't use these areas.</p> <p>Of this group that rated natural areas as their most frequently used open space, when asked to outline their top five features which should be provided the following were the most commonly desired: clean and litter free (71%), nature features (58%), footpaths (48%), parking facilities (33%) and water features (29%). When asked to outline any factors which would make them feel safer using natural areas, the most common response was reputation (28%). Other significant factors were the presence of staff on site (21%) and other users (18%), which highlights the significance of passive surveillance. This is contrasted to only 3% who wanted CCTV.</p> <p>General levels of satisfaction expressed amongst “regular users” were good. The main problems were dog fouling and litter problems. Of all significant problems experienced, these account for 37% and 31% respectively.</p>
Consultation (Other)	<p>68% of respondents to the household survey felt that the quality of sites was good, as opposed to only 4% who thought that site quality was poor. Residents at the drop in sessions reinforced that in general the quality of natural areas in Ryedale is good, with specific references being made to the quality of sites in Kirkbymoorside, with both Kirkdale Woods and Haggs Woods considered to be in good condition by a number of residents. However, isolated criticism was received. Residents at the drop in sessions noted that whilst Orchard Fields is a popular site, flooding is an issue along with dog fouling. However other residents felt that there was very limited evidence of littering, dog fouling and graffiti suggesting a split in opinion. Comments were received that noted that whilst Lakeside was previously of poor quality, significant improvements in quality had been achieved such as new flooring. However, flooding is again noted as an issue at this site.</p> <p>Residents at drop in sessions in Malton expressed concern that whilst by and large the area was well provided for in terms of quantity, paths are not a priority in the district, with a lack of signage, maintenance and publicity. Hildenley Wood was specifically mentioned as needing further maintenance. Issues relating to Ladyspring Wood stated there is a flooding issue and there is generally some evidence of litter build up. This is despite the fact there is a raised</p>

	<p>boardwalk that makes the site accessible for most of the year. These comments reinforce the emphasis that people place on the quality of provision.</p> <p>More issues were raised at drop in sessions regarding the accessibility of these areas rather than the quality of the sites, with residents stating they often have to travel significant distances to access natural areas. Furthermore, there was a concern that the best wildlife sites are unavailable as the local landowners are not keen on access by the public. Access to natural areas was also a key issue highlighted in previous consultations.</p>
PMP Recommendation	<i>'A spacious, clean, well vegetated, litter free site with clear pathways and natural features that encourages wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental awareness across all open space sites, where appropriate. There should be a clear focus on balancing recreational and wildlife needs, while ensuring public access where appropriate and protection against flooding.'</i>
PMP Justification	<p>The main issues identified through local consultations centre around litter and dog fouling which is reflected in the need for sites to be clean and litter free. There is an acceptance that current provision is good and that is echoed by the fact that these are the most commonly used sites as indicated in the household survey. Indeed, this level of pressure on wildlife sites from over-use could help explain some of the quality issues identified in the consultation. The need to balance recreation and wildlife needs is therefore reflected within the vision. There is also a need for the improvement of biodiversity and wildlife value of all open space sites and for this to be incorporated into current structures. Regular flooding was mentioned throughout the local consultation, and the quality vision reflects the need to safeguard against this.</p>

Client Approval	Local Quality Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
MARKET TOWN AMENITY GREENSPACE**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national quality standards
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	Policy H14 – the Council may as an alternative to providing open space (required as a consequence of development) on site, accept a financial contribution towards the costs of upgrading the quality of existing nearby facilities within that settlement. Developers will normally be required to make provision towards the future maintenance costs for 15 years for all areas of open space, recreation facilities, children’s play areas and landscaping which is principally for the benefit to the development itself rather than the wider public.
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated amenity greenspace as their most frequently used open space)	Market Town Amenity Greenspaces were most frequently used by 7% of respondents although clearly this figure will be skewed by respondents from more rural villages that live substantial distances away from the market towns. Of these “regular users” the two highest rated aspirations were clean and litter free (mentioned by 76% of respondents) and toilets (mentioned by 55% of respondents). No other factors were mentioned by over half the respondents, illustrating a diverse range of views on an “ideal” market town amenity greenspace. Over 35% of “regular users” highlight two particular safety factors as being important – adequate lighting and CCTV. The level of problems experienced at this type of open space was reflective of the fact that 24% of respondents to the survey suggested that the overall quality of amenity areas was poor. More people had experienced either significant or minor problems than no problems when considering vandalism, litter problems, mis-use of sites and dog fouling. Of these, the most significant problems were mis-use of sites and litter problems.
Consultation (Other)	<p>Residents in Malton expressed a concern that market town amenity spaces are confined to small areas that lack maintenance and supervision. There was also a feeling that all open spaces are being developed so there is less provision than previously. Residents in Malton feel they have less open space provision than other area of the district Furthermore it is perceived that the town amenity areas are subject to vandalism, dog fouling, and neglect by the authorities and that this ruins the facilities for everyone. Far fewer negative views were expressed about the other market town amenity greenspaces than for Malton. Indeed, residents in Helmsley stated that the “Helmsley in Bloom” classification illustrated how nice the area is and the quality of existing sites.</p> <p>Across all drop in sessions there were comments over the lack of facilities at market town amenity greenspaces, with residents stating that in many instances sites have no facilities at all. When considered alongside the lack of localised parks, there was a viewpoint that market town amenity greenspaces need to be providing more facilities of sufficient quality to make up for this shortfall. Although consultations suggested that provision was insufficient, previous consultations undertaken indicate that a focus on increased maintenance and enhancement of existing amenity spaces.</p>

	<p>Internal consultation showed that in many instances open spaces are too small and that there is limited value in small amenity green spaces and the difficulties these present in terms of maintenance. There was a preference from residents that the focus of attention should be in maintenance and enhancement of existing sites rather than new provision. However, residents were also keen to ensure that existing sites were protected, particularly those in central locations that are most easily accessible to the majority of people living in the market towns.</p>
<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p><i>“A clean and well-maintained site with appropriate ancillary accommodation (seating, toilets in the locality dog and litter bins etc), pathways and landscaping in the right places providing a spacious outlook and overall enhancing the appearance of the local environment. Larger sites should be suitable for informal play opportunities and should be enhanced to encourage the site to become a community focus, while smaller sites should at the least provide an important visual amenity function. The safety of sites should be enhanced wherever possible, including the provision of adequate lighting and CCTV on larger sites ”</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The local consultation highlighted the importance of market town amenity green spaces around the district, particularly given the lack of local formalised parks and gardens. One of the important aspects in the vision is for a spacious outlook and ensuring suitability for informal play. This is reflective of comments in the household survey that sites are currently confined to small cramped areas that aren't of sufficient size to enable informal play or more formalised play facilities. Market Town Amenity green spaces can serve an important function in urban areas breaking up the urban fabric. Experience from other studies has highlighted problems with providing small functionless areas of open space in new housing development, creating maintenance issues. As such, there is a focus on ensuring that smaller sites do provide an important function and promote a sense of ownership. The highest safety priority identified was adequate lighting and CCTV – and this has been reflected in the quality vision. A focus on maintenance and enhancement is also critical to meeting the needs of the public.</p>
<p>Client Approval</p>	<p>Local Quantity Standard</p>

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
PROVISION FOR CHILDREN**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs indicate some quality aspirations in terms of needing seating for adults, varied range of equipment and teenager meeting place
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	Policy H14 – the Council may as an alternative to providing open space (required as a consequence of development) on site, accept a financial contribution towards the costs of upgrading the quality of existing nearby facilities within that settlement. Developers will normally be required to make provision towards the future maintenance costs for 15 years for all areas of open space, recreation facilities, children’s play areas and landscaping which is principally for the benefit to the development itself rather than the wider public.
Consultation (Household survey - aspirations) (of those that rated children facilities as their most frequently used open space)	The household survey revealed that 27% thought the quality of sites was good, and 50% thought that the quality was sites was poor. This suggests a large degree of variation between individual sites across the authority with many poor sites. Out of the respondents 7% used play areas for children more regularly that any other typology. Amongst this group of “regular users” the most commonly mentioned “ideal features” are (in descending order by number of references) facilities for the young, clean and litter free, toilets and well kept grass. Particularly important safety factors are the reputation of the site, the adequacy of the lighting and the presence of other users of site. When breaking the potential problems down into vandalism, safety, poor maintenance, litter problems, miss-use of site and dog fouling all of these showed a similar number of responses for significant problems showing the range of issues. A similar pattern was expressed for “minor problems”, showing the range of problems experienced.
Consultation (Other)	<p>Internal consultation stressed that not only were there not a lot of play facilities, there is also an issues over the spaces provided being fit for purpose and in the right places. For example, given current issues regarding the affordability of housing, there is a concern that the people who can afford to live in new housing developments will not utilise the spaces that are provided and they won’t be managed properly. This viewpoint was also expressed by some residents at drop in sessions who were concerned that new facilities need to be better sited to ensure residential amenity is not reduced at the same time as catering for children and young people’s needs. There is a feeling that the current location of sites is fostering conflict between adults and young people, an issue which was also highlighted in previous consultations.</p> <p>The perception that there is a large variation in the quality of sites across Ryedale was reinforced by the drop in sessions, with some residents mentioning high quality areas (such as that in Sheriff Hutton, and that on Hawthorn Drive in Pickering that has been recently redeveloped) whilst others were more critical of sites such as the play area at Terrington. Previous consultation also reinforced the need for good quality play provision and improvements to existing provision.</p>

PMP Recommendation	<i>“A well designed clean site of sufficient size to provide a mix of well-maintained and imaginative formal equipment and an enriched play environment in a safe, secure and convenient location. Sites should have clear boundaries, with dog free areas and include appropriate ancillary accommodation such as seating, litter bins and toilets in the locality of larger sites. Sites should also comply with appropriate national guidelines for design and safety and safeguard residential amenity of neighbouring land users”</i>
PMP Justification	<p>The need to address the mis-use of some sites is reflected within the standard in the need to design the site well, to locate in a safe and secure location and to have clear boundaries. This can refer to clear boundaries from older children facilities to try and deter older children using younger children facilities. As such, the standard reflects the need for the good design of play areas. Toilets were a highly rated aspiration but this will not always be appropriate and is therefore only where appropriate and within the larger sites (e.g. those located within parks and gardens).</p> <p>A recognition of the need for places to go to meet friends is incorporated in the need for an enriched play environment rather than a focus only on formal equipment. In addition, the promotion of informal play is picked up within the amenity greenspace vision. Consultation highlighted the importance of these sites being of sufficient size for children to enjoy, and this is mentioned in the quality vision.</p>

Client Approval	Local Quality Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
PROVISION FOR TEENAGERS AND YOUNG PEOPLE**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs indicate some quality aspirations in terms of needing seating for adults, varied range of equipment and teenager meeting place
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	Policy H14 – the Council may as an alternative to providing open space (required as a consequence of development) on site, accept a financial contribution towards the costs of upgrading the quality of existing nearby facilities within that settlement. Developers will normally be required to make provision towards the future maintenance costs for 15 years for all areas of open space, recreation facilities, children’s play areas and landscaping which is principally for the benefit to the development itself rather than the wider public.
Consultation (Other)	<p>Out of all of the typologies within the scope of the study, the overall quality rating for provision for teenagers was the poorest. 57% felt that the quality of sites was poor, with only 10% thinking that the quality was good, showing a significant negative distribution. Unfortunately, the number of people who use teenage and young people facilities most frequently out of all typologies is too small to provide a valid sample; so further analysis cannot be undertaken. However a number of more substantive comments were raised through the drop in session and internal consultations to embellish this overall perception that sites are of a poor quality far more commonly than they are of good quality.</p> <p>Comments were raised at the drop in sessions suggesting that although teenage facilities had been provided through the Skatepark at Norton and the Weather Shelter at Pickering, that these were subject to abuse. This was also stated during internal consultations, stating that vandalism and abuse continue to be problems despite investment. Furthermore, there is a perceived conflict between teenage facilities and nearby property owners.</p> <p>Others noted that existing provision of young people was inadequate, and didn’t offer enough variety to cater for all interests. Anti-social behaviour is considered to be a problem on some sites but is noted to be relatively low on a national scale. This is mentioned in reference to other typologies and a better provision in quantitative terms may relieve this problem by providing appropriate areas for young people to use.</p>
PMP Recommendation	<i>“A site providing a robust yet imaginative play environment for older children in a safe and secure location, with clear separation from younger children facilities, overlooked from some aspects and that promotes a sense of ownership. The site should include clean, litter and dog free areas for more informal play and appropriately designed seating and shelter. Sites should also comply with appropriate national guidelines for design and safety”</i>
PMP Justification	Although not undertaken for this study, our experience of other studies where IT Young People surveys have been completed demonstrate the important to regular users of such spaces to ‘meet friends’, as somewhere to go and to

	<p>specifically use the equipment. Although based on the consultation responses, the standard also incorporates elements of standards set for other authorities due to the limited response rate. Vandalism and security are issues for young people's play areas and as such the focus of this standard is on the issue requiring robust and varied equipment and shelter. Promoting a sense of ownership with the sites may also help to reduce the level of vandalism. Providing imaginative play will help to ensure facilities are interesting enough to meet needs. The existing quality of sites is considered to be poor and it is important that sites are improved and work towards achievement of the quality vision.</p>
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Client Approval	Local Quality Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	NPFA - quality of provision could include gradients, orientation, ancillary accommodation, planting and community safety
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	Policy H14 – the Council may as an alternative to providing open space (required as a consequence of development) on site, accept a financial contribution towards the costs of upgrading the quality of existing nearby facilities within that settlement. Developers will normally be required to make provision towards the future maintenance costs for 15 years for all areas of open space, recreation facilities, children’s play areas and landscaping which is principally for the benefit to the development itself rather than the wider public.
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	When rating the quality of outdoor sports facilities, 34% thought that provision was good, 41% average and 25% poor. Outdoor sport facilities are use more frequently that any other type of open space by 7% of respondents. Of this group of people, 50% or more had the following aspirations – well kept grass, clean / litter free, parking facilities and toilets. The highest rated safety factors included adequate lighting, staff on site and the presence of other users. Most significant problems experienced by regular users of outdoor sports facilities related to dog fouling, miss-use of sites and litter. The most common minor problems are vandalism and graffiti and dog fouling.
Consultation (Other)	Residents at drop in sessions mentioned that in areas where the number of pitches is limited, there are issues over the maintenance given the high demand for these areas. Some concern was raised over the accessibility of some school sites for community use. There was an emphasis on improving existing facilities rather than creating new facilities from drop in sessions. Dog fouling and drainage are considered to be the main quality issues across the district and the quality of pitches is considered to be variable through the internal consultations. Individual sites were highlighted through the drop-in sessions as being of excellent quality. Previous consultations highlighted the importance of maintaining and improving existing facilities and ensuring that facilities adequately cater for females as well as males.
PMP Recommendation	<i>“A well-planned, clean, litter and dog fouling free sports facility site, that sits in harmony with its surroundings. The site should have level and well-drained good quality surfaces, appropriate good quality ancillary accommodation including changing accommodation and car parking. The site should have appropriate management ensuring community safety and include lighting and the use of CCTV where appropriate to address the miss-use of sites.”</i>
PMP Justification	The key issues identified with existing sites are dog fouling and drainage that are reflected within the vision. Other issues raised are also reflected such as ensuring a clean and well-kept site and the need for ancillary accommodation such as parking and changing facilities. The standard incorporates "appropriate management" to ensure that where appropriate, management issues are addressed and also increase the usage of sites to continue to combat the miss-use of sites. Community safety is also incorporated to reflect NPFA design guidelines. Given that the majority of sites will be of substantial size, it is important that sites are designed with careful consideration to their context – this is

	reflected in the quality vision. There are also some quantitative issues that may be addressed through improved quality of pitches which increases the importance of meeting the quality vision.
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Client Approval	Local Quality Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES (INCLUDING VILLAGE HALLS)**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	The PPG17 Companion Guide reinforces that design and management are factors integral to the successful delivery of a network of high quality sport and recreation, stating that: “Quality depends on two things: the needs and expectations of users, on the one hand, and design, management and maintenance on the other.”
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	Local Plan policy L3 relates to provision of a Central Ryedale leisure facility and includes a number of assumptions regarding quality – including being of sufficient size to accommodate a range of indoor activities, be located close by well lit, safe access routes, not have an adverse effect upon the character of the surrounding area or the amenity of surrounding residents.
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	Highest rated aspirations: cleanliness of changing facilities, range of activities, cost of facilities, maintenance and ease of security/parking
Consultation (Other)	<p>27% of respondents to the household survey felt that the quality of indoor sport facilities was good, and 34% thought that the quality was poor. 8% of respondents to the household survey use indoor sport facilities more often than any other typology within the scope of the study. Of this group of regular users, the highest rated aspirations were clean and litter free, parking facilities, toilets and facilities for the young. The most important safety factors were staff on site, reputation and adequate lighting. The three most significant problems were poor maintenance and vandalism. The three most common “minor problems” of regular users are poor maintenance, misuse of the site and litter problems. Previous consultations highlighted the importance of maintaining and improving existing facilities and ensuring that facilities adequately cater for females as well as males.</p> <p>Comments at drop in sessions stated that Ampleforth College facilities were particularly well used, and that more generally facilities are better in the North of Ryedale. Drop in session comments in the rural areas of Sinnington and Sheriff Hutton state that whilst village halls could potential cater for indoor sport in rural areas, many are of inadequate size, as they are not primarily intended for indoor sports. Furthermore, ensuring wide access to these facilities can often be a problem, with a variety of other social events dominating the schedule (and also playgroups).</p>
PMP Recommendation	<i>A clean and well-maintained indoor sports facility that is of sufficient size to provide for a wide range of sports facilities and activities that are accessible to all. The facility should be located close by well lit, safe access routes and provide value for money, adequate changing facilities and cycle / car-parking.</i>
PMP Justification	The general feel from the consultations is that on the whole the quality of facilities is average to good but there are a number of specific poor facilities and these should be a priority for improvement. The quality vision provides an overarching quality vision for the provision of future indoor sports facilities and provides a benchmark to achieve in existing facilities based on the aspirations identified in the household questionnaire. Previous consultations highlighted the importance of improving existing facilities.

	<p>In line with PPG17 recommendations, in addition to establishing a quality vision for local sports facilities based on local community needs, a quality standard for indoor sport and recreation facilities should be set to complement this vision using national benchmarks, Sport England Technical Design Guidance Notes and Quest Best Practice Standards. The key objectives should be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to provide clear guidance relating to facility specifications, ensuring suitability of design for the targeted range of sports and standards of play as well as individual requirements for specialist sports and uses - to ensure high standards of management and customer service are attained, which meet or exceed customer expectation and lead to a quality leisure experience for all users of facilities.
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Client Approval	Local Quality Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
ALLOTMENTS**

RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION ALLOTMENTS	
National Standards and/or Benchmarks	NONE
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	Supplementary text to Local Plan policy L8 states that allotments have an important economic and recreation role, especially for people with small gardens or who lack a garden altogether. They also have an amenity and nature conservation value.
Consultation (Other)	<p>The household survey revealed that of those who do not currently own / manage / use an allotment 12% would be interested in using an allotment. Many of those who are interested state that demand is high amongst those with smaller gardens, and given the increasing desire for higher density housing this demand is likely to increase over time.</p> <p>Few comments were raised over quality issues relating to existing allotments, with the majority of issues related to the lack of local provision as the main obstacle and the increasing popularity of allotments. There was a concern that landowners were closing allotments in the hope of gaining planning permission for housing land. However, in terms of aspirations a few comments were raised that high quality local provision would encourage children to participate alongside older family members and that allotments as open spaces for the community are currently undervalued.</p>
PMP Recommendation	<i>“A clean, secure and well-kept site that encourages sustainable development, bio-diversity, healthy living and education objectives with appropriate ancillary facilities (eg litter bins and water supply) to meet local needs, well kept grass and good quality soils. The site should be spacious providing appropriate access and clear boundaries.”</i>
PMP Justification	Provision of allotments is demand driven. However, in times when the wider health agenda is important such sites need to be promoted. Good quality allotments with appropriate ancillary facilities which promote sustainable development will help attract more people to allotment sites in Ryedale
Client Approval	Local Quality Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	NONE
Existing Local Quality Standards	No existing quality standards
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	Only a limited number of respondents to the household survey indicated that cemeteries and / or churchyards were their most frequently visited open space type in Ryedale. The highest aspirations of this group were parking facilities and clean and litter free. However, more generally all respondents were asked to comment on the quality of cemeteries and churchyards and this revealed that 45% thought they were of good quality, 50% average and only 5% poor.
Consultation (Other)	Very few references were made specifically about cemeteries and churchyards at the drop in sessions and internal consultations. However, a few comments were made highlighting the important of churchyards as valuable wildlife spaces and as places of peace and quiet – and the need for benches and seating. Other comments were made about the difficulties of maintaining these open spaces and difficulties with funding.
PMP Recommendation	<i>“A clean and well-maintained site providing long-term burial capacity, an area of quiet contemplation and a sanctuary for wildlife. Sites should have clear pathways and varied vegetation and landscaping and provide appropriate ancillary accommodation (eg. facilities for flowers litter bins and seating.) Access to sites should be enhanced by parking facilities and by public transport routes, particularly in urban areas”</i>
PMP Justification	It is important for the Council and the public to acknowledge the important open space function that churchyards and cemeteries provide. This can be particularly the case in rural areas where cemeteries and churchyards may be the only open space in the village. However, it is essential that sites are regularly maintained with clear footpaths so as to increase the ease of access and safety for those who visit the sites. It is important that good practice is promoted throughout the district. Parking facilities as indicated in the aspirations have been incorporated into the vision.

Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
GREEN CORRIDORS / RIGHTS OF WAY**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Countryside Agency - what the user should expect to find is i) a path provided by the protection and reinforcement of existing vegetation; ii) ground not soft enough to allow a horse or cycle to sink into it; iii) a path on unvegetated natural surfaces.
Existing Local Quality Standards / Policies	<p>The Local Plan acknowledges that informal countryside recreation includes a range of activities such as nature trails, walks, cycling, horse riding, sight-seeing and picnicking which may require the provision of facilities such as lay-bys, small car parks and picnic areas to assist enjoyment of the countryside. It states that footpaths and bridleways are an important informal recreational resource.</p> <p>The supplementary text to policy T10 states that the Council will encourage the Highways Agency to improve conditions for pedestrians through the introduction of pedestrian-friendly road crossings, wider footways and vehicle – restricted areas. The Council is keen to ensure that new development provides links to the surrounding rights of ways network.</p>
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	The household survey indicated rights of way to be the most frequently used of all open space typologies in the district for 18% of respondents. Of these “regular users”, the most recurring “ideal features” identified were clean and litter free, nature features and footpaths, which were all mentioned by over half of the sample. Highest rated safety factors included clean routes to open spaces, reputation, clear boundaries and other users on site. Of those that had experienced significant problems when using a right of way, 42% of these accounted it to dog fouling. The other most common problems were litter and poor maintenance. More generally, 50% of all respondents felt that the quality of sites was good, as opposed to 8% who felt that the quality was poor.
Consultation (Other)	Although only a small amount of comments related directly to green corridors / rights of way, the majority of comments from the drop in sessions were positive about the quality of footpaths in Ryedale, and were keen to see more public rights of way provided.
PMP Recommendation	<i>“A clean, well-maintained, safe and secure corridor with accessible pathways, linking major open spaces together, enhancing natural features and wildlife corridors that is suitable for a variety of activities. Corridors should provide ancillary facilities such as bins and picnic areas, seating and lighting in appropriate places and signage.”</i>
PMP Justification	Green corridors play an important role in linking communities and provide an opportunity for exercise for local residents. It is therefore important that any new provision meets this local quality standard which incorporates the Council’s visions and public aspirations. Ultimately sites need to be safe with clear pathways and well maintained to encourage usage. Major routes also need to be well lit and secure.

Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
VILLAGE GREENS**

RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION VILLAGE GREENS	
National Standards and/or Benchmarks	NONE
Existing Local Quality Standards	No existing quality standards
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	Comments on the general quality of village greens show that 39% thought that the quality was good, 46% thought is was average, and 15% thought that the provision was poor.
Consultation (Other)	Consultations with council officers revealed the need to support Town and Parish Councils when maintaining open space and ensuring high quality sites. This needs people in communities who will maintain and build on successes, such as where village hall committees look after open space. Residents at drop in sessions highlighted the importance of village greens for providing informal locations for sport, and stressed improving the quality of these sites would help to reduce the need for major provision of additional facilities. Potentially as the only open space within the village itself village greens have an important visual function if not recreational.
PMP Recommendation	<i>“A clean and well-maintained site with appropriate ancillary accommodation (such as seating) providing a spacious outlook and overall enhancing the character and setting of the village. Sites should be suitable for informal play opportunities and should be enhanced to encourage the site to become a community focus”</i>
PMP Justification	The recommended quality standard is reflective of the main aspirations revealed through the local consultation, such as the need for regular maintenance, the need for them to provide informal locations for sport and more generally to enhance the local landscape.
Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
CIVIC SPACES**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	NONE
Existing Local Quality Standards	No existing quality standards
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations)	Of those people who use civic spaces the highest rated aspirations are clean and litter free, parking facilities and toilets. The most important safety features are adequate light and CCTV. Whilst regular users had experienced a number of minor problems – most commonly dog fouling and litter problems – very few significant problems had occurred.
Consultation (Other)	The majority of respondents to the household survey thought that the quality of civic spaces in Ryedale is average (61%), with the remainder being relatively evenly split between good (23%) and poor (16%). This suggests a degree of variation between specific sites. Residents at Helmsley drop in sessions were very praising of its market square, and similar comments were made about Malton. Whilst the aspirations of regular users revealed that parking facilities are an important consideration, the most common complaint about civic squares in Ryedale is that civic squares are full of traffic and that more traffic needs to be removed from the central areas to increase the quality and enable more activities to be undertaken. A number of residents who attended the drop in sessions wanted to see the civic spaces pedestrianised
PMP Recommendation	<i>“A clean, well-maintained, safe and secure site, accommodating hard or soft landscaping. Sites should be suitable for its intended use such as a meeting place, setting to buildings or functional space. Ancillary accommodation, including regulated parking, toilets, lighting and CCTV should be provided where appropriate.”</i>
PMP Justification	Although based on the consultation responses, the standard also incorporates elements of standards set for other authorities due to the limited response rate. Vandalism and security are issues for civic spaces and as such the focus of this standard is on this issue requiring increasing perceptions of safety amongst local users.

Client Approval	Local Quantity Standard

Ryedale District Council – Setting Accessibility Standards

Field	Comment
National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. English Nature make recommendations of access for 'Natural Greenspace'
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	There maybe some existing local standards that will need to be taken into account and used as a guidance benchmark when setting new local standards
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	These are figures detailing other local standards set by PMP within other green space and open space projects and provide another comparison benchmark when setting local standards for other Local Authorities.
Consultation (Household Survey - establish 75% threshold catchments)	Some statistical information that will come from the household questionnaire - need to take the 75% level as recommended by PPG 17 Companion Guide (ie from a list of responses - what is the time 75% are willing to travel)
PMP Recommendation	PMP recommendation of a local standard for discussion and approval by the client - standard should be in time and/or distance
PMP Justification	PMP reasoning and justification for the locals standard that has been recommended
CLIENT APPROVAL	Client to approve local standard before analysis undertaken - any changes in standards at a later date during the project will impact on re-doing calculations, analysis and report - the standards drive the analysis
LOCAL ACCESSIBILITY STANDARD	Final Local Standard agreed and approved that will be stated in the report and used for analysis purposes - standard should be in time and/or distance

Accessibility standards - assumptions

Walking	All areas	average of 3mph
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Conversion (walking)

Time (mins)	Miles	metres	Factor Reduction	metres (straight line to be mapped)
5	0.25	400	40%	240
10	0.5	800	40%	480
15	0.75	1200	40%	720
20	1	1600	40%	960
25	1.25	2000	40%	1200
30	1.5	2400	40%	1440

Assumption

National Guidelines reduce actual distances into straight line distances by a 40% reduction. This is to allow for the fact that routes to open spaces are not straight line distances but more complex. The 40% reduction is based on robust research by the NPFA in numerous areas using a representative sample of pedestrian routes.

Recognising the importance of access to open space, sport and recreation facilities by public transport in Ryedale, consideration should also be given to access by public transport when local standards are applied.

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
PARKS AND GARDENS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	No local standards		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	District Parks in St Albans – 15 min (drive) (Town and Country Park)	Harborough – 10 minutes drive	South Ribble – 15 minutes walk
	Oswestry – 15 minutes (walk) (Local Park)	Alnwick and Berwick – 10 minutes Walk – URBAN only (Local Park)	Wellingborough – 15 minutes (walk) (Local Park)
	South Northants – 5 minutes walk	East Northants – 15 minutes walk	Hambleton – 15 minutes walk time

Consultation

Current travel patterns:

Of those that use parks and gardens more frequently than any other type of open space, 77% currently drive to parks and gardens and 23% walk. 14% travel less than 5 minutes, 33% up to 10 minutes, 60% up to 20 minutes and 75% up to 20 minutes. These distances are perhaps reflective of the limited provision of parks and gardens within the market towns.

Parks

When looking more generally at the feelings of all respondents and not just regular users a significantly different picture emerges. Whilst only 21% would expect to walk to a town and country park, and 72% expect to drive, the figures for local parks show that over 50% would expect to walk. This suggests that given the quantitative lack of small local parks in Ryedale, the figures have been skewed by the presence of a smaller number of larger parks. Of those that would expect to walk to a local park, over 64% would expect to walk less than ten minutes.

Given that the vast majority (72%) expect to drive to town and country parks, it is considered appropriate to focus on a drive-time standard. For town and country parks, the 75% threshold level for travelling by car is 30 minutes. This is indicative of the larger, more significant nature of these open spaces. The mode was also 30 minutes for those respondents who would expect to drive to a town/ country park. When looking across the analysis areas the 75% threshold level, all analysis areas show the same expectations (30 minutes) except for the rural north, where this figure is only 20 minutes.

For local parks, there is a fairly even split between those who would expect to walk and those would expect to drive. While the 75% threshold level across the district for those expecting to travel on foot is 15 minutes, the mode was 10 minutes. For those respondents that would expect to drive to a local park the 75% threshold level is 30 minutes, whereas the mode was 10 minutes. This suggests that a few respondents who are willing to drive a significant distance have had a large influence on the 75% threshold level. In light of the differing expectations between country and local parks and analysis of the current patterns of travel, it is considered that the application of a walk time is more appropriate for a local park.

Across the analysis areas, the 75% threshold level ranges from 10 minutes walking in the Rural North, to 15 in the remaining areas. The modal answer is 10 across all but one of the analysis areas (Helmsley) where the figure was 5 minutes. Provision of local parks is likely to be more relevant to the market towns than the rural areas.

Other consultations:

All of the consultations highlighted the importance of both types of parks to residents. Whilst people are prepared to travel further to a higher quality site and those of a more strategic nature, it is equally important that local provision is also available. This reinforces the importance of ensuring access to both country parks and to the more local parks / informal amenity spaces.

PMP Recommendation	<p>TOWN AND COUNTRY PARKS: 30 minutes drive time LOCAL PARKS: 15 minute walk time (720 minutes) (urban standard)</p>
PMP Justification	<p>Setting a separate accessibility standards for town and country parks and local parks is consistent with PPG17 which makes reference to hierarchies of provision. This is in recognition of the fact that large facilities tend to attract users from a wider area and have a higher local profile. Residents are less likely to travel distances to local parks.</p> <p>Given the strategic nature of town and country parks, there is an emphasis in favour of driving in terms of both current travel patterns and expectations. The standard is set at 30 minutes based on the 75% threshold level district wide (PPG17 compliant). This encompasses all areas and is reinforced by the modal figure that was all 30 minutes across Ryedale.</p> <p>Analysis of the household survey suggests that a small majority of residents expect to travel on foot to local parks. This was also mirrored in other consultations. It is recommended that the standard is set at 15 minutes as this is the 75% threshold level as advocated in PPG17 Companion Guide. It is perhaps more realistic to achieve than the modal answer of 10 minutes. Parks tend to be larger facilities offering a range of activities and it would not be realistic to expect this type of facility within each village. As such the standard is set as an urban standard and is also in line with the standard set for other authorities as these range from 10 – 15 minutes. Provision and distribution of parks and gardens should be considered in the context of the location of market town amenity green space.</p>

Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
NATURAL AND SEMI-NATURAL**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	English Nature Accessible Natural Greenspace Standard (ANGSt) recommends at least 2 ha of accessible natural greenspace per 1,000 people based on no-one living more than: 300m from nearest natural greenspace / 2km from a site of 20ha / 5km from a site of 100ha / 10km from a site of 500ha. Woodland Trust Access Standard recommend that no person should live more than 500m from at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 2ha in size and that there should also be at least one area of accessible woodland of no less than 20ha within 4km (8km round-trip) of people’s homes		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	No existing standards		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Oswestry – 10-15 minutes (walk)	Alnwick and Berwick – 15 minutes (walk)	Wellingborough – 15-20 minutes (walk)
	South Northamptonshire – 15 minutes (walk)	South Ribble – 15 minute (walk)	East Northamptonshire – 15 min (walk)
Consultation	<p><u>Current travel patterns:</u> Of those respondents to the household questionnaire who stated natural areas as their most frequently used open space, 53% currently drive and 43% walk to sites. When asked about the length of time usually taken to travel to natural areas within Ryedale, residents were willing to travel long distances. 20% expect to travel less than five minutes, 40% up to 10 minutes and 61% up to 15 minutes. However, over 11% travel over 30 minutes, suggesting the people are willing to travel distances to reach sites of higher strategic significance.</p> <p><u>Expectations – household questionnaire:</u> 52% of respondents would expect to walk to a natural and semi-natural open space and 42% would expect to drive. Across all analysis areas the 75% threshold level is a 15 minute walk or a 30 minute drive. The mode is 5 minutes walk or 30 minutes drive. This illustrates a significant variation between the expectations of those who would walk and those who would drive and also illustrates that there is no clear-cut opinion in terms of the preferred mode of transport.</p> <p>Across the analysis areas, the 75% threshold level for walking ranges from 10 minutes in the Rural North, Rural South analysis areas to 20 minutes in Malton and Pickering. This willingness to travel further in Malton and Pickering reflects that lack of provision in these locations.</p>		

	<p>Other consultations: The drop-in sessions noted the importance of provision of smaller natural and semi-natural sites within walking distance and that the larger sites should be within public transport. Internal consultations highlighted that although there was a substantial provision of natural and semi natural sites and that these are well used by residents in Ryedale. Additionally there are perceived to be a large number of sites that are not publicly accessible.</p>
PMP Recommendation	<p>30 minutes drive time (sites over 5 ha) 15 minute walk (local natural spaces) 720m</p>
PMP Justification	<p>Whilst more regular users of natural and semi natural drive than walk, in terms of expectations there is a slight emphasis of walking (52%) rather than driving (42%). The fact that so many people would expect to drive can be explained by the rural nature of Ryedale. In particular, a drive time catchment is considered to be particularly important when considering only sites of a strategic nature.</p> <p>The standard has been set at the 75% threshold of 30 minutes drive, recognising the preference of 42% of the population in addition to the current user patterns. In addition to ensuring that all residents can access large natural sites, consideration should be given to ensuring that local spaces are also available within walking distance for residents. In line with the 75% level taking into account those residents who indicated that they wished to travel on foot, a 15-minute walk time for local natural sites should be considered. This should be considered in the context of the distribution of parks and amenity spaces in both the towns and the villages.</p>

Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
MARKET TOWN AMENITY GREENSPACE**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	No existing standards		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP for Amenity Green Spaces)	Oswestry – 10 minutes (walk)	Alnwick and Berwick – 5-10 minutes (walk)	Wellingborough – 10 minutes (walk)
	South Northamptonshire – 5 minutes (walk)	South Ribble – 10 minute (walk)	East Northamptonshire – 5 minutes (walk)

<p>Consultation</p>	<p><u>Current travel patterns:</u> Household questionnaire: 43% of respondents (who stated market town amenity greenspaces as their most frequently used open space) currently drive as opposed to 30% who walk. However, this information is obtained from a relatively small sample of people who most commonly frequent market town amenity spaces. Furthermore the rural nature of the district will increase the need to drive to these spaces in market towns for residents in surrounding villages.</p> <p><u>Expectations – household questionnaire:</u> Given the small sample of current travel patterns of regular users, more weight should be attached to the general expectations of the respondents to the survey. 45% of respondents would expect to walk to a market town amenity greenspace, and 47% would expect to drive. This takes into account expectations of residents in rural areas, who are likely to need to travel.</p> <p>The 75% threshold level of respondents was a 15-minute walk time and a 20-minute drive time with the modal responses being a 10-minute walk time and a 10-time drive time. Given the village greens are covered separately under the survey, the emphasis here is on setting an urban specific standard, and travel on foot is therefore considered to be a more appropriate option. Across the analysis areas, the 75% threshold level for walking ranges from 22.5 minutes in the Rural North to 10 minutes in Helmsley, reinforcing the rural / urban split. Similarly, the 75% threshold for driving is highest in the Rural North and South. The modal answer for walking ranges from 5 to 10 minutes.</p> <p><u>Other consultations:</u> The drop in sessions and internal consultations highlighted the importance of ensuring that market town amenity greenspaces were provided in close proximity to people’s homes, particularly given the perceived lack of local parks and the important role that market town green spaces consequently play.</p>
<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p>10 minutes walk (480 metres)</p>

<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>Despite there being a slight emphasis on driving rather than walking in terms of the expectations of respondent, this has to be considered in the context of the level of respondents from rural areas, the majority of whom have indicated that they would drive. The 75% threshold levels are significantly higher in the rural north and rural south than in other areas and the standard has therefore been based on the general consensus from people living in the more urban areas.</p> <p>Although the 75% threshold level district wide is a 15 minutes walk, and setting the standards at this level is in accordance with PPG17, the modal responses in each of the areas are between 5 and 10 minutes indicating that most residents expect to a shorter distance. As a key priority of the Council is to maximise the provision of market town amenity green space, a 10 minute walk time standard has been set, ensuring that the expectations of the majority of residents are met. This provides an ambitious target.</p>
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<p>Client Approval</p>	<p>Local Accessibility Standard</p>
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**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
PROVISION FOR CHILDREN**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<p>(1) LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace</p> <p>(2) LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line)</p> <p>(3) NEAPs aged min 8; min area size 1000msq; should be located 1,000 metres or 15 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (600 metres in a straight line)</p>		
<p>Existing Local Accessibility Standards</p>	<p>No existing local standards</p>		
<p>Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)</p>	<p>Children and Young People facilities in Oswestry – 10 minutes (walk)</p>	<p>Children and Young People facilities in Alnwick and Berwick – 10 minutes (walk)</p>	<p>Children and Young People facilities in Wellingborough - 10 min (walk)</p>
	<p>Children and Young People facilities in South Northamptonshire – 10 minute (walk)</p>	<p>Children’s facilities in South Ribble – 10 minute (walk)</p>	<p>Children and Young People facilities in East Northamptonshire – 10 min (walk)</p>
<p>Consultation</p>	<p><u>Current travel patterns:</u> The household survey reveals that 60% of respondents (who stated children’s play space as their most frequently used type of open space) currently walk to provision for children and young people. 75% currently travel up to 10 minutes and 88% cumulatively travel up to 15 minutes.</p>		
	<p><u>Expectations – household questionnaire:</u> <u>Children:</u> 75% of respondents would expect to walk to a children’s facility suggesting that this is the most appropriate mode of transport to consider. Across the district the 75% threshold level was a 10-minute walk although the modal answer was a 5-minute walk. Across the analysis areas the 75% threshold level is 5 minutes in all but Malton, where people expect to walk up to 15 minutes. Even in the rural areas, it appears that people expect local provision within their village.</p>		

	<p>Other consultations:</p> <p>One of the main priorities highlighted at drop in sessions was that provision for children space should be close to their home. Many rural residents felt that each village should have its' own provision to ensure that residents did not have to travel to neighbouring villages for access play spaces. Village greens and informal play spaces serve a similar function to formal play provision in some of the rural settlements. Internal consultations indicated that where villages did not have play area provision this was predominantly due to the age range of people living within the village not warranting a facility or the small nature of a number of settlements</p>
PMP Recommendation	10 minute walk time for provision for children - (480 metres)
PMP Justification	<p>The majority of respondents to the household questionnaire indicate that they would expect to walk to a facility for children and young people This also reflects the fact that young people and children with parents should be able to access play sites easily.</p> <p>The 75% threshold level for children's facilities across the district is 10 minutes. Although the mode is five minutes, in line with the 75% threshold level and benchmarking against other rural local authorities, the standard for children is set at 10 minutes.</p> <p>It is considered onerous to expect every village to have a play area. This standard will be applied to the rural area, however the analysis will identify areas without access to a play facility and it will be for the council to determine the appropriateness of providing facilities subject to detailed consultation and consideration of the levels of provision of other types of open space. Setting a standard at this level is also consistent with other rural authorities such as South Northamptonshire and Alnwick and Berwick.</p>

Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
PROVISION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	<p>(1) LAPs - aged 4-6; 1 min walk or 100m (60m in a straight line); min area size 100msq; LAPs typically have no play equipment and therefore could be considered as amenity greenspace</p> <p>(2) LEAPs - aged min 5; min area size 400msq; should be located 400 metres or 5 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (240 metres in a straight line)</p> <p>(3) NEAPs aged min 8; min area size 1000msq; should be located 1,000 metres or 15 minutes walking time along pedestrian routes (600 metres in a straight line)</p>		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards			
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Children and Young People facilities in Oswestry – 10 minutes (walk)	Children and Young People facilities in Alnwick and Berwick – 10 minutes (walk)	Children and Young People facilities in Wellingborough - 10 min (walk)
	Children and Young People facilities in South Northamptonshire – 10 minute (walk)	Young People’s facilities in South Ribble – 15 minute (walk)	Children and Young People facilities in East Northamptonshire – 10 min (walk)
Consultation	<p><u>Current travel patterns:</u> The number of people responding to the household survey who use provision for young people more regularly than any other type of open space was very small, and therefore no significant conclusions can be drawn from the travel patterns of regular users. However the general expectations of all respondents provides a sound statistic base for setting a local accessibility standard.</p>		

	<p><u>Expectations – household questionnaire:</u> <u>Young People:</u></p> <p>Similar to the provision for children, 59% of respondents would expect to walk to a young person’s facility. Across the district the 75% threshold level was a 15-minute walk and the modal answer was a 10-minute walk. Across the analysis areas the 75% threshold ranges from 10 minutes to 15 minutes, demonstrating a degree of consistency across the district. 29% of people would expect to drive to a young person’s facility and within this group the 75% threshold level was a 20-minute drive.</p>
	<p><u>Other consultations:</u></p> <p>Malton skate park is considered to have a wide significance due to the quality of the facility. Comments received at drop in sessions in the more rural areas varied from those at the urban areas, with a desire for more facilities of a smaller nature including adequate provision in rural areas rather than a focus on a few larger facilities in the market towns. In contrast, the focus of comments in the market towns was for a smaller number of strategic sites that could serve the surrounding rural areas.</p> <p>Residents at drop in sessions noted that children and young people currently depend on parents to drive to these facilities, particularly in the rural areas where there is no provision within most villages.</p> <p>Residents at the drop in session in Pickering stated that there was a desire for a skate park within the town in a central area to increase accessibility to provision for young people to make up for a perceived shortfall in provision.</p>
<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p>15 minute walk time for provision for young people - (720 metres) URBAN STANDARD</p> <p>20 minute drive time for provision for young people RURAL STANDARD</p> <p>Consideration of access to provision for young people by public transport is also particularly important for this typology and should be considered as part of the application of the local standards.</p>

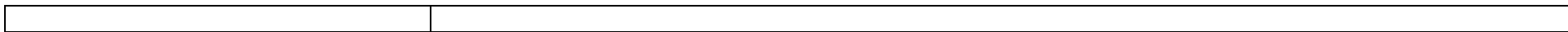
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The majority of respondents to the household questionnaire indicate that they would expect to walk to a young person's play facility. This also reflects the fact that young people and children with parents should be able to access play sites easily.</p> <p>The 75% threshold level for young person's facilities across the district is 15 minutes. The mode is 10 minutes. However in line with the 75% threshold level and benchmarking against other rural local authorities, the standard for children is set at 15 minutes in the urban area.</p> <p>As highlighted during more informal drop in session consultation, residents living in the rural areas recognise the need to drive to reach provision for young people. Although results of the household survey suggest that even residents within the rural area expect facilities for young people within their local neighbourhood, this is considered to be onerous and there are likely to be insufficient people to warrant such a facility. It is recommended that a drive time standard is set to be applied to the rural areas. This mirrors current travel patterns and represents a realistic level of provision to be achieved. The 20-minute drivetime suggested represents the 75% level of those residents who indicated that they would expect to drive to provision for children and young people.</p>
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<p>Client Approval</p>	<p>Local Accessibility Standard</p>

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	Policy L1 “outdoor sports facilities” refers to granting planning applications for outside sport facilities is dependent on the facilities being accessible to pedestrians, cyclists or those who rely on public transport and that it does not result in a volume of traffic which exceeds the capacity of the surrounding road network or requires changes to the road network which would have a material adverse effect upon the character of the area.		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Oswestry – 15 minute (drive)	Alnwick and Berwick – 15 minutes (walk) – URBAN and 15 minutes (drive) – RURAL	Wellingborough – 20 minutes (walk)
	South Northamptonshire - Grass pitches, MUGA's and Tennis Courts - 10 minute (walk), Golf Courses, Bowling Clubs and STP's - 20 minute (drive)	South Ribble - Grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens - 15 minute (walk) and Golf Courses and STP's - 25 minute (drive)	East Northamptonshire – 15 minutes (drive)
Consultation	<p><u>Current travel patterns:</u> 19% of residents who used outdoor sport as their most frequently used open space walk and 78% drive to facilities in the district. Analysis of current patterns suggest that 25% would travel up to 5 minutes, 58% would travel up to 10 minutes and 75% would travel up to 15 minutes. The most common travel time was 5 – 10 minutes.</p>		
	<p><u>Grass pitches Expectations:</u> Mode of transport: 51% walk / 42% drive 75% threshold: 10 minutes walk mode: 10 minute walk</p>	<p><u>STPs Expectations:</u> Mode of transport: 30% walk / 60% drive 75% threshold: 20 minutes drive Mode: 15 minute walk</p>	

	<p>Tennis Courts Expectations: Mode of transport: 48% walk / 45% drive 75% threshold: 15 minutes walk / 20 drive Mode: 10 minute walk / drive</p>	<p>Bowling Greens Expectations: Mode of transport: 39% walk / 51% drive 75% threshold: 15 minutes drive Mode: 10 minutes</p>
	<p>Other consultations: At drop in sessions a number of residents who represented sports clubs noted that access by public transport was poor. A number of residents suggested that existing outdoor sport facilities were currently too far away from where they lived indicating that accessibility may be poor.</p>	
PMP Recommendation	<p>15 minute walk time (URBAN AREAS) 20 minute drive time (RURAL AREAS)</p>	
PMP Justification	<p>It is recommended that the Council adopt a separate accessibility standard for the urban and rural areas. Although it is often unrealistic for people to walk to sporting facilities e.g. golf courses, it is considered appropriate for the urban area to encourage sustainable transport choices. Equally, it is considered more appropriate for a driving standard to be set for rural areas due to the dispersed nature of settlements. This split is also reflective of the findings of the household survey. For example, in relation to grass pitches, district wide 51% expects to walk and 42% expect to drive. However, in the two rural analysis area more people expect to drive than walk – with 52% and 56% of all respondents expecting to drive. This also demonstrates that in urban areas there is a emphasis on walking to grass pitches rather than driving in order to produce the district wide figure of only 42% expecting to drive. Findings for the other types of outdoor sport facilities reinforce the urban / rural split in expectations.</p> <p>For the rural drive time standard, it is recommended that a 20-minute travel time is adopted. Looking at the two rural analysis areas the 75% threshold level for grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens ranges from 15 minutes to 22.5 minutes. However, given the dispersed settlement pattern it is considered that a 20-minute travel time is more appropriate. This also caters for the broad range of types of outdoor sport facilities.</p> <p>For the urban drive time standard, it is recommended that a 15-minute walk time is adopted. Across Malton, Pickering and Helmsley / Kirkbymoorside analysis areas, the 75% threshold ranges from a 10 minute to 20 minute walk for grass pitches, bowling greens and tennis courts. A 15 minute travel time sits with this range and would therefore be consistent with the expectations of the majority of respondents.</p>	
Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard	



**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
INDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES – (SPORTS HALLS / SWIMMING POOLS)**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Sport England - 15 minute drive time for sports halls and 20 minute drive time for swimming pools. Sport England CPA Accessibility Indicator - % of population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban areas – by walk; rural areas – by car) of a range of 3 different sports facility types of which one has achieved a quality assured standard.		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	No existing standards		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP) – Sports Halls	Alnwick DC and Berwick BC – 20 min (drive)	Corby BC – 10 min (drive)	South Northamptonshire – 15 min (drive)
	South Ribble BC – 15 min (drive)	Northampton BC – 15 min (drive)	East Northamptonshire – 15 min (drive)
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP) – Swimming Pools	Alnwick DC and Berwick BC – 20 min (drive)	Corby BC – 15 min (drive)	South Northamptonshire – 15 min (drive)
	South Ribble BC – 15 min (drive)	Northampton BC – 15 min (drive)	East Northamptonshire – 15 min (drive)
Consultation	<p><u>Expectations – household questionnaire:</u> 22% of respondents would expect to walk to a sports hall, whereas 70% would expect to drive. The 75% threshold level was 20 minutes, and the modal response 15 minutes. Across the analysis areas the 75% threshold level ranges from 20 minutes drive to 30 minutes drive. The modal answer ranges from 10 minutes to 20 minutes.</p> <p>71% of respondents would expect to drive to a swimming pool, with 23% expecting to walk. The 75% threshold level across Ryedale is a 20-minute drive time, with a modal response of 15 minutes. Across the analysis areas the 75% threshold level ranges from 15 minutes in the market town of Malton to 30 minutes in the Rural South analysis area.</p> <p><u>Other consultations:</u> A number of comments were made about the accessibility of indoor sport halls at the drop in sessions around the district. A number of residents said they currently had to travel long distances to use Ampleforth College as this was their nearest indoor facility. Residents at Malton and Helmsley said that they have to travel outside of the area of the town, as there are no centralised indoor facilities. A number of residents highlighted that because they currently commute to work outside of the district that they use facilities outside of Ryedale.</p>		

PMP Recommendation	20 minutes drive time for both halls and pools
PMP Justification	<p>A 20-minute drive time is in line with the 75% threshold level for access to sports halls. Although across the analysis areas this ranges from 20 minutes to 30 minutes, this has to be considered in the context of the modal response with ranged for 10 minutes to 20 minutes, with no analysis areas above 20 minutes for this figure. This standard is reflective of the rural nature of the district.</p> <p>In line with the 75% threshold level, the standard is set at 20 minutes drive for swimming pools. This is also in accordance with the Sport England standard of 20 minutes.</p>

Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
VILLAGE HALLS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Sport England CPA Accessibility Indicator - % of population that are within 20 minutes travel time (urban areas – by walk; rural areas – by car) of a range of 3 different sports facility types of which one has achieved a quality assured standard.
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	No existing standards
Consultation	Expectations – household questionnaire: 66% of respondents would expect to walk to a village hall, with 31% expecting to drive. Across the district the 75% threshold level is 10 minutes walk and the modal response was 5 minutes walk. Of particular importance in this instance are analysis areas 1 and 3 as they contain cover the Rural North and the Rural South areas where village halls are of particular local importance. The 75% threshold levels across the areas differ between 5 minutes walk and 10 minutes on foot, but both areas have a modal response of 5 minutes.
PMP Recommendation	10 minutes walk (480m)
PMP Justification	Although the modal response is 5 minutes walk, highlighting that people expect local village halls, the 75% level is equivalent to 10 minutes walk. This is perhaps reflective of the local situation within some of the larger villages, where a 10-minute walk may be required to reach the central village hall. It is therefore recommended that in line with PPG17 recommendations and the 75% threshold, a local standard of 10 minutes walk is set.

Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**RYEDALE DISTRICT COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
ALLOTMENTS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards (includes any past surveys)	No existing standards		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Oswestry – 15 minute (walk)	Alnwick and Berwick –15 minutes (walk) –URBAN No rural standard set	Wellingborough – 15 minutes (walk)
	South Northamptonshire – 10 minute (walk)	South Ribble – 10 minutes (drive)	East Northamptonshire – 15 min (walk)
Consultation	<p><u>Expectations – household questionnaire:</u> 60% of respondents to the household questionnaire would expect to walk to an allotment, compared to 28% who would expect to drive. The emphasis should therefore be on setting an accessibility standard that is based on walking. Across the district, the 75% threshold levels result in both a 15-minute walk and a 15-minute drive time. The modal answer was a 10-minute walk or drive. Across the analysis areas, the 75% level ranges from a 10 to 15 minute walk and the modal answer from 5 minutes to 10 minutes.</p>		
PMP Recommendation	<p>15 minutes walk time - (720 metres) Urban 15 minutes drive time (Rural)</p>		

PMP Justification	The emphasis is on walking versus driving to allotment facilities and hence allotment facilities should be accessible on foot. Due to the geographical nature of the rural area, it is not considered appropriate to provide allotments within a 15-minute walk time in the rural area.
	Although 60% of residents indicated that they would expect to walk to an allotment, it is suggested that this level of provision would be onerous on the Council and a drive time in the rural areas is therefore recommended. In line with the 75% threshold of those who felt it appropriate to drive to an allotment site, a 15-minute drivetime to be applied in the rural areas is considered appropriate.
	Although the standards set for the rural and urban areas have been established in line with the 75% threshold, they should be applied as a guide only as allotments is a demand led typology and it will not be appropriate to always have allotments within these catchments.
	The application of these standards will identify key areas of deficiency, which should be the focus for further investigation into the demand for allotments in that area.

Client Approval		Local Accessibility Standard	
Typology	Comments		
Cemeteries / Churchyards	As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation		
Civic Spaces	As per PPG 17, no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typology as cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation		

Name	Postcode	Ref no (if allocated)	Size	Access	Comments
St Alban Sport Centre	YO62 4ER	SF60	25	Public	
Derwent Swimming Pool	YO17 9HP	SF22	20	Public	
Image Fitness	YO17 7LY		25	Public	
Fitness 2000	YO18 7EL	SF4	30	Private	
Body Basics	YO62 6DB		11	Public	
Time Out	YO62 6AY		45	Private	

Ryedale District Council: Open Space Calculations Quantity

Category	Populations	Market Town Amenity Greenspace (including parks and gardens)	Provision for Children and Young People	Provision for Children and Young People	Village Amenity Space	Village Amenity Space	Allotments	Outdoor Sports Facilities (including golf)	Outdoor Sports Facilities (excluding golf)	Nat & Semi Nat Open Space (over Shectares)	
Total Provision - Existing Open Space (ha) 2004											
			Hectares	Number	Number	Hectares					
Area 1: Rural North	10660		1.15	9	24	5.6	0.4	72.72	11.92	116.57	
Area 2: Malton	11840	14.26	0.95	5	0	0	15.95	86.9	33.6	0	
Area 3: Rural South	12320		1.77	12	38	11.2	4.2	73.77	22.77	0	
Area 4: Pickering	10370	9.23	0.95	8	2	0.113	4.14	17.9	17.9	0	
Area 5: Helmsley and Kirkbymoorside	6510	2.97	1.74	7	5	0.11	1.56	18.57	18.57	115.06	
Overall	51,700	26.46	6.56	41.00	69.00	17.02	26.25	269.86	104.76	231.63	
Existing Open Space (ha per 1000 Population)											
Area 1: Rural North	10660		0.11	0.84	2.25	0.53	0.04	6.82	1.12	10.94	
Area 2: Malton	11840	1.20	0.08	0.42		0.00	1.35	7.34	2.84	0.00	
Area 3: Rural South	12320		0.14	0.97	3.08	0.91	0.34	5.99	1.85	0.00	
Area 4: Pickering	10370	0.89	0.09	0.77		0.01	0.40	1.73	1.73	0.00	
Area 5: Helmsley and Kirkbymoorside	6510	0.46	0.27	1.08		0.02	0.24	2.85	2.85	17.67	
Overall	51,700	0.91	0.13	0.79	2.70	0.74	0.51	5.22	2.03	4.48	
Future Open Space (ha per 1000 Population) 04-21											
Area 1: Rural North (5%)	11090		0.10	0.81	2.16	0.50	0.04	6.56	1.07	10.51	
Area 2: Malton (50%)	16165	0.88	0.06	0.31		0.00	0.99	5.38	2.08	0.00	
Area 3: Rural South (5%)	12755		0.14	0.94	2.98	0.88	0.33	5.78	1.79	0.00	
Area 4: Pickering (25%)	12535	0.74	0.08	0.64		0.01	0.33	1.43	1.43	0.00	
Area 5: Helmsley and Kirkbymoorside (15%)	7805	0.38	0.22	0.90		0.01	0.20	2.38	2.38	14.74	
Overall	60,350	0.72	0.11	0.68	2.60	0.47	0.43	4.47	1.74	3.84	
Consultation (%)											
About Right		60 (P&G) / 27 (AGS)		28% (Ch) / 17% (YP)		42		28		54	
Nearly Enough		8 (P&G) / 17 (AGS)		15% (Ch) / 10% (YP)		13		9		10	
Not Enough		19 (P&G) / 40 (AGS)		39% (Ch) / 51% (YP)		26		21		17	
RECOMMENDED PROVISION STANDARD											
		1.3	NA	0.85			0.42	NA	2.05	4.46	
Balance											
			hectares	(number not ha)	hectares						
Area 1: Rural North				-0.06		5.60		-4.08		-9.93	69.03
Area 2: Malton	-1.13			-5.06		0.00		10.98		9.33	-52.81
Area 3: Rural South				1.53		11.20		-0.97		-2.49	-54.95
Area 4: Pickering	-4.25			-0.81		0.11		-0.22		-3.36	-46.25
Area 5: Helmsley and Kirkbymoorside	-5.49			1.47		0.11		-1.17		5.22	86.03
Overall				-2.95		17.02		4.54		-1.23	1.05
Future Balance											
Area 1: Rural North				-0.43		5.60		-4.26		-10.81	67.11
Area 2: Malton	-6.75			-8.74		0.00		9.16		0.46	-72.10
Area 3: Rural South				1.16		11.20		-1.16		-3.38	-56.89
Area 4: Pickering	-7.07			-2.65		0.11		-1.12		-7.80	-55.91
Area 5: Helmsley and Kirkbymoorside	-7.18			0.37		0.11		-1.72		2.57	80.25
Overall				-10.30		17.02		0.90		-18.96	-37.53

Quantity Calculations

Standard set for broad planning need only - application for sur/def would be meaningless

Standard set for broad planning need only - application for sur/def would be meaningless

Local Authority Benchmarking			
Typology	LA Name	Provision per 1,000 pop	Local Standard Set
Park and gardens	South Northamptonshire DC	1.18 (Recreational Open Space inc. P&G & AGS)	1.55 (urban inc 0.4 formal)
	East Northamptonshire	0.58	0.6
	Corby BC	2.85	2 (Urban) and 1 pocket park per rural village
	Tamworth BC	0.51	0.6
	Northampton BC	1.79	1.8
	Oswestry BC	0.25	0.35
	Wellingborough	0.7	0.7
	Stevenage BC	0.73	0.73
	Knowsley MBC	0.59	0.8
Natural and Semi-natural	South Northamptonshire DC	0.59	1.15 (Urban) and 0.5 (Rural)
	East Northamptonshire	1.3 (exc. Rural)	1.3 (urban) and 8.79 (rural)
	Corby BC	1.84	1.6 (Urban) and 4.12 (Rural)
	Tamworth BC	2.68	2.7
	Northampton BC	2.44	2.45
	Oswestry BC	3.11	0.9 (urban) / 5 (rural)
	Wellingborough	1.93	1.8 urban / 0.38 rural
	Stevenage BC	1.78	1.78
	Knowsley MBC	1.18	No standard set
Amenity greenspace	South Northamptonshire DC	1.18 (Recreational Open Space inc. P&G & AGS)	1.55 (urban inc 0.4 formal)
	East Northamptonshire	0.72	0.8
	Corby BC	1.4	1.51 (Urban) and 0.37 (Rural)
	Tamworth BC	1.15	1.15
	Northampton BC	1.37	1.07
	Oswestry BC	0.97	1.2 (urban) / 0.5 (rural)
	Wellingborough	1.2	1.6 urban / 0.5 rural
	Stevenage BC	1.09	1.1
	Knowsley MBC	1.31	0.5
	South Northamptonshire DC	0.85 play areas per 1000 population - CHILDREN 0.13 play areas per 1000 population - YOUNG PEOPLE/TEENAGERS	0.95 play areas (CHILDREN) 0.2 facilities (YOUNG PEOPLE)
	East Northamptonshire	0.07 (Urban) and 0.13 (Rural)	0.1 (Urban) and 0.14 (Rural)

Provision for Children and Young People	Corby BC	0.05ha per 1,000 pop (Children) 0.05ha per 1,000 pop (Young People)	0.8 Play areas(Children) 0.35 young people facilities (Young People)
	Tamworth BC	0.27 (number)	0.5 (number)
	Northampton BC	0.02 (Children) 0.01 (Young People)	0.12 (Children) 0.12 (Young People)
	Oswestry BC	0.18	0.3
	Wellingborough	0.55 play areas	0.625 urban / 0.5 rural
	Stevenage BC	1.35 play areas	0.8 play areas (result of rationalisation programme)
	Knowsley MBC	0.03	0.2
Outdoor Sports Facilities	South Northamptonshire DC	2.48	2 (excl. golf courses)
	East Northamptonshire	1.69 (exc. Golf)	1.69 (exc. Golf)
	Corby BC	2.02 (exc. Golf)	1.8 (exc. Golf)
	Tamworth BC	1.92	1.5 (excl golf courses)
	Northampton BC	1.78 (exc. Golf)	1.88
	Oswestry BC	2.69	2.5
	Wellingborough	2.37	2.4
	Stevenage BC	2.2 (excl. golf courses)	2.2
	Knowsley MBC	1.77 (excluding golf courses)	1.85 (exc. Golf courses)
Allotments and Community Gardens	South Northamptonshire DC	0.38	0.383
	East Northamptonshire	0.34	0.34
	Corby BC	0.16	0.15
	Tamworth BC	0.05	0.05
	Northampton BC	0.47	0.2
	Oswestry BC	0.03	0.05
	Wellingborough	0.75	0.38 urban / 1.3 rural
	Stevenage BC	0.17	0.09
	Knowsley MBC	0.03	0.05