



Evidence Base

City of York

LDF

Local
Development
Framework

Open Space,
Sport and
Recreation Study
Appendices

June 2007

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City of York Council – Draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Appendix A

Benefits of Open Space

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.

City of York Council – Draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Appendix B
Household Survey Cover Letter and
Questionnaire

What do you think of parks, play areas, sport and recreational land and other open spaces in York?

Dear Resident,

City of York Council has recently appointed PMP to undertake an assessment of open space across the council area. The study is a requirement of government planning guidance and will investigate whether the current level of open space provision is sufficient in terms of quality, quantity and accessibility to meet the needs of York residents now and in the future.

We very much **hope you can spare 10-15 minutes to complete the attached survey**. It will be used to help us create an open space strategy to improve your existing open spaces and make sure future provision is based on your needs and views. Your household is one of 5000 randomly selected in order to provide us with an insight into residents' opinions on open space within York. Even if you don't use open spaces we are keen to hear your views. All the answers you give will be treated as confidential.

When completing the survey please answer the questions in relation to the open spaces within your area.

The questionnaire is quick and easy to answer. Please try to answer as many questions as possible by placing a tick in the boxes or write your answer in the space provided. Please return your questionnaire even if you are unable to answer all of the questions, as any information you provide will be of great use to us.

Who should complete the survey?

You will notice that the survey has not been addressed to any particular individual in your household. This is because we would like to hear the views of the widest possible range of people. Therefore **please ask the person in your household who will next have their birthday to complete the survey**. This includes children aged 10 and over.

If you have any questions or need any help completing the questionnaire please phone Gary Grocock or myself at PMP on 01606 49582. Alternatively, you can email your views to:

yorkopenspace@pmpconsult.com

Please return your completed questionnaire in the pre-paid envelope provided by **Friday 2nd February**. For your chance to win one of four £25 vouchers at a shop of your choice please fill in the slip below and enclose along with survey. Many thanks for your help with this important survey.

Yours sincerely

Steve Ottewell
Consultant
PMP

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FOR YOUR CHANCE TO WIN A £25 VOUCHER FOR A SHOP OF YOUR CHOICE,

Please complete (and enclose with your completed questionnaire in the pre-paid envelope):

Name:

Address:.....

Telephone Number:.....

York Open Space Survey

DEFINITIONS OF OPEN SPACE

City Parks - These are larger strategic City parks and country parks (e.g. Rowntree Park)

Local Parks - These are smaller more localised parks and formal gardens

Natural areas - Woods, Natura Reserves and unmanaged greenspaces such as scrubland

Green Corridors - These are footpaths, canal towpaths, bridleways and cycleways

Amenity areas - These are small or large greenspaces often found amongst housing estates (e.g. Village Greens)

Play areas for Children - These are equipped play areas for children (e.g. swings, slides and climbing frames)

Facilities for young people / teenagers - These range from youth shelters, to skate parks and multi-use-games-areas

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

Allotments - Public or private open spaces dedicated to growing produce and gardening

Cemeteries and Churchyards - Open and closed burial grounds and cemeteries

Civic spaces - Formal hard surfaces for pedestrians such as civic squares and market squares

Section 1 - Quantity

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

	More than enough	About right	Nearly enough	Not enough	No opinion
City parks <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local parks and gardens <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural areas <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amenity areas <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play areas for children <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facilities for Young people / teenagers <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civic spaces <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Travel Time

Q2 Please write the **TIME** you would **expect** to travel and the type of transport you would **expect** to use when travelling to open space in York (please state one time and travel mode for each open space type only e.g. if you expect to walk to a play area for children and take 10 minutes to get there, please write 10 in the Walk column):

	Walk	Cycle	Bus	Car
City parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local parks and gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amenity areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play areas for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facilities for young people / teenagers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Civic spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Usage

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

	More than once a month	Less than once a month	Don't use
City parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local parks and gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green corridors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amenity areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play areas for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facilities for young people / teenagers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor 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 Is there anything which prevents you from visiting the above types of open space more often or at all? Please explain your reasons in the boxes below and state the type of open space you are referring to.

Too far away.....

Quality of facilities.....

Too many roads to cross.....

Safety concerns.....

Size of sites.....

Lack of facilities.....

Lack of access by public transport.....

Q5 Do you or any member of your household own/ manage/ use an allotment in York?

Yes (please proceed to Q7)..... No.....

Other (please specify).....

Q6 If NO, would you be interested in using an allotment within your local area?

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

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

Quality

Q7 How would you rate the quality of the following types of open space in York? (If you are unsure please leave blank)

	Good	Average	Poor
City parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local parks and gardens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green corridors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Amenity areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Play areas for children	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facilities for young people / teenagers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor sports facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Allotments	<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"/>

SECTION TWO - SPECIFIC TO THE TYPE OF OPEN SPACE YOU USE MOST FREQUENTLY

Q8 Which open space **TYPE** do you use **MOST FREQUENTLY** in York? (PLEASE TICK ONLY ONE.)

City parks.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amenity areas.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Allotments.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local parks and gardens.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Play areas for children.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cemeteries and churchyards.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural areas.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Facilities for young people / teenagers.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Civic spaces.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
Green corridors.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Outdoor sports facilities.....	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Q9 Please name the **SITE** you use **MOST FREQUENTLY** and where it is located. (e.g. village/part of City.)

Site Name.....

Location.....

QUESTIONS 10 - 15 SHOULD RELATE TO THE OPEN SPACE TYPE YOU USE MOST FREQUENTLY AS INDICATED IN QUESTIONS 8 and 9

Travel

Q10 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"/>

Q11 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

Q12 If you were describing your ideal features within this type of open space, what would be the **TOP FEATURES** you think should be provided? (please only tick up to **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"/>				
Other.....	<input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>						

Q13 Do you feel safe when using this type of open space in York?

Yes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	No.....	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sometimes.....	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Q14 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 (e.g. 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"/>		
Other.....	<input style="width: 500px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>				

Quality

Q15 Please indicate whether you experience any of the following **PROBLEMS** at the open space type you visit most frequently as indicated in 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"/>
Misuse of site (e.g. unruly behaviour)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dog Fouling	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

SECTION THREE - OUTDOOR SPORTS

General

Q16 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.

	<i>More than enough</i>	<i>About right</i>	<i>Not enough</i>	<i>No opinion</i>
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"/>
Golf courses <i>Reason for answer</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q17 Please write the **TIME** you would expect to travel against the type of transport you would expect to use for each outdoor facility type.

	<i>Walk</i>	<i>Cycle</i>	<i>Public Transport</i>	<i>Car</i>
Grass pitches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Synthetic Turf Pitches	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bowling Greens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golf Courses	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q18 If you have any other **COMMENTS** that you would like to make regarding open space in York, please write them in the box below.

SECTION FOUR - SOME DETAILS ABOUT YOU

Q19 Are you:

Male..... Female.....

Q20 How old are you?

Under 16..... 25-30..... 60-75.....

16-24..... 40-59..... 75+.....

Q21 Which of the following best describes your ethnic origin?

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

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

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

Q23 Please provide your post code.

Q24 If you live in a Village, please state the name of the village.

PMP Consultancy is registered under the Data Protection Act 2008 with the Notification Department of the Information Commission.

If you require a large print copy or other accessible format, please contact: Market Research Team, City of York Council, Guildhall, York, YO1 9QN. Telephone (01904) 551022.

This information can be provided in your own language.

我們也用您的語言提供這個信息 (Cantonese)

এই তথ্য আপনার নিজস্ব ভাষায় দেয়া যেতে পারে। (Bengali)

Bu bilgiyi kendi dilinizde almanız mümkündür. (Turkish)

اس معلومات آپ کی زبان اور اپنی زبان میں بھی دیا جاسکتی ہیں۔ (Urdu)

☎ (01904) 613161

Thank you for completing this questionnaire, please return it in the prepaid envelope provided by Friday 2nd February

Appendix C Workshops

CITY OF YORK COUNCIL OPEN SPACE, SPORT AND RECREATION NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Three informal workshop sessions were held on **24th April** in Room 3 of the **Guildhall**. The sessions were informal and consisted of a short presentation on the work followed by some interactive exercises designed to give everyone the opportunity to have their say. The sessions were two hours in duration.

The list of invitees included:

- Bowling groups
- Allotment societies
- Resident and tenants associations
- Football leagues using park playing fields
- Green space user groups
- Youth clubs
- Sports clubs
- Play scheme providers
- Ward coordinators
- External agencies

PMP

Century House

11 St Peters Square

Manchester

M2 3DN

United Kingdom

t +44(0161) 235 5570

f +44(0161) 238 9061

e info@pmpconsult.com

w www.pmpconsult.com

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Appendix D Site Assessment Forms

SiteID	SiteName	OpenSpaceType	AnalysisArea	Quality Percentage	Accessibility Percentage
189	Huntongdon Road Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	62	53.3
193	Allotment Gardens between River Foss and Haxby Roa	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	44	50
206	Allotments between Wiggington Road and Wiggington	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	82	66.7
207	Allotments adjacent to Wiggington Road	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	70	60
208	Allotment Gradens, South of Crickton Avenue/dajace	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	44	46.7
209	Allotments North Chrickton Avenue/adjacent railway	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	60	66.7
210	Allotments off Wigginton Road	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	50	46.7
221	Allotments off sixth ave/fourth ave	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	54	60
673	Huntingdon Road Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	72	56.7
711	Hempland Lane - Heworth Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East	66	63.3
2014	Burnholme Avenue Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban East		
259	Allotment Gardens/Ouse Acres	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban West	60	56.7
265	Allotment Gardens off Danebury Drive	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban West		
270	Allotments between Poppleton Road and Howehill Roa	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban West	70	66.7
275	Allotments between Lynden Way and Green Lane	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban West		
278	Allotments between Holgate Road nad Hamilton Drive	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban West	72	56.7
323	Allotments between Eastlands Avenue and Hamilton D	Allotments and Community Gardens	Urban West	70	70
341	Allotment Gardens, off Appleton Road	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	64	56.7
586	Tadcaster Road Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South		
692	Knavesmire Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	70	76.7
704	Scarcroft Road Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	62	
705	Albemarte Road Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	72	60
707	Fulford Grass Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	56	60
719	Low Moor and District Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	66	60

726	Low Lane Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	64	53.3
727	Allotments near Turner's Croft	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	78	43.3
732	Cross Lane Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	48	46.7
765	Acaster Lane Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	72	63.3
768	Temple Lane Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	68	50
777	Rufforth Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South	68	60
2037	Disused Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural South		
142	Allotment Gardens by Terrington Close	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	66	53.3
160	Allotment Gardens	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	62	56.7
291	Allotment Gardens off Millfield Road	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	78	50
377	Allotment gardens	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	72	60
677	Allotments near Nestle factory	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	70	56.7
695	Wigginton Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	44	43.3
759	Pit Lane Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	86	66.7
760	Off Intake Lane Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	46	43.3
777	Rufforth Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	68	60
820	Clifton (Without) and Rawcliffe Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North	74	60
2038	Mill Lane Allotments	Allotments and Community Gardens	Rural North		
385	Land by York Minster	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	60	
387	Fish Pond	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	70	
388	War Memoirial Gardens	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	64	
391	City walls adjacent Lord Mayor's Walk	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	66	
392	College Green adjacent York Girls School	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	72	
393	Land adjacent Jewbury	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	62	
395	Land adjacent Station Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	66	
398	Land between River Ouse and Wellington Street	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	62	
400	Land adjacent Bishopgate Street	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	54	
401	York Castle	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre		
406	Land adjacent Red Tower/Foss Islands Road	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	62	
408	Land adjacent City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	62	
409	Land adjacent City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	60	
411	Land adjacent City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	60	
413	Land adjacent to City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	60	
415	Land adjacent City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	68	

418	Land adjacent to City Walls	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	56	
420	Land adjacent to Lord mayors Walk	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	70	
424	Deans Park and Garden	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	80	
611	The Esplanade	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre	64	
2025	Bishopthorpe Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	City Centre		
69	Fulford Cross	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	54	
172	Rec ground off Lime Tree Avenue/ Haxby Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	56	
175	Westfield Back at the Haxby Road and Poplar Grove	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	80	
176	Land to left between Acacia Avenue and Willow Bank	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	76	
178	Land at Andrew Drive	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	50	
180	South Beck between Byland Avenue and Birch park	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	30.8	43.3
181	Kind George's Field	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	64	
191	Land south at Link Road/Haxby Road junction	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	56	
192	Land between Haxby Road and Huntingdon Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	68	
198	Land at Huntingdon Road/North Moor Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East		
213	AGS between Burton Stone, Lane and Burrill Avenue.	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	74	
220	AGS between Seventh Ave and Eith Ave	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	44	
232	Land off Wolviston Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	76	
234	Land off the Keyes	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	70	
236	Land adjacent to Osbaldwick Village	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	76	
239	Land adjacent River Foss/Huntingdon Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	64	
243	Clifton Green AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	80	
245	Land in middle of Hudson Crescent	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	66	
246	Land adjacent to Kingsway North	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East		
251	Land off Oakdale Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	76	
253	Land adjacent Whitley Class/Hayforth Close.	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	64	
254	Land adjacent Joseph Rowntree School/Haxby Road.	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	54	
331	Land by St John Hirst Memorial Homes	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	82	
334	Broadway AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	66	
335	Land off Broadway/Heslington	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	64	
339	Land off Deramore Drive West	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	74	53.3
360	Land at Harewood Close/Kensington Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	74	
371	Land between The Old Village and River Foss	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East		
598	The Homestead	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	82	
672	Lucombe Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	86	
674	Stratford Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	62	63.3
696	Water End AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	72	
697	Water Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	58	
698	Fothergill Homes AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	72	
699	Burton Stone Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East		
703	Bootham Park Court	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	76	
709	Huntingdon Mews AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	68	

717	Nicholas Gardens AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	84
723	AGS near Hull Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	76
725	The Crescent AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	70
728	Broadway Grove AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	60
812	Land Between Willow Bank and River Foss	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	76
830	Land between Broadway and Bray Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	60
2001	Armstrong Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
2002	Grenwich Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
2005	Whiterose Grove AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
2006	Hawthorn Terrace South AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
2007	Forge Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
2029	Roman Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
2030	Lawrence Square AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
2034	Alma Grove Amenity Area	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
2036	Green Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban East	
24	Foxwood/Bellhouse Way	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	50
73	Girven Close	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	70
257	Land at St Pauls Square	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	
258	Land between Lavendar Grove and Water End	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	54
263	Land Off Prestwick Court	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	58
264	Viking Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	56
269	Land off Sowervy Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	70
271	Acomb Green	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	70
274	Land adjacent to Chapel Fields Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	30
306	Bachelor Hill	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	50
307	Cornlands Road/ Tenant Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	50
311	Tedder Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	70
316	Rec Ground between Summerfield Road and Glenriddin	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	64
318	Land between Herdsman Road and Wain's Grove	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	84
324	Mickelgate Stray Off Scarecroft Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	68
351	Esk Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	70
352	Land off Severn Green	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	66
353	Land Off York Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	56
354	Land off Dijon Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	72
355	Land off Houndsway	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	76
356	Heron Avenue AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	70
373	Land off Poppleton Road	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	60
375	Land adjacent Holgate Beck	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	64
588	Mayfield Grove AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	70
606	Water End	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	60
624	Mickelgate Stray	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	56
680	Danebury Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	68
681	Lawn Hill AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	80
682	Coeside AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	82
683	Belhouse Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	56
684	Dalmally Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	82
685	Easton View AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	70
686	Leven Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	66
688	Hunters way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	80
694	Salisbury Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	60
809	Hunters Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West	86

2009	Poplar Street AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
2016	Jute Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
2018	Kingsthorpe AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
2019	Poppleton Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
2020	Woodford Place AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
2021	Thanet Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
2022	Holgate Dock AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
2027	Nunthorpe Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
2033	Fenwick Street Open Space	Amenity Greenspace	Urban West		
53	CYP at Sports field to the south of B1224	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	70	43.3
304	Land Off Low Green	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	84	
342	Land off Maple Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	64	0
343	Keble Park North AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	50	0
346	Land Off Derwent Close	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	60	
347	Land Off Church Green	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	72	
348	The Green off Main Street	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	86	
556	Selby Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	66	70
583	Land near Millenium Bridge	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	74	76.7
585	Love Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	68	
588	Mayfield Grove AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	70	
665	Jacksons walk AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	82	
666	School Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	78	
690	Bracken Road AGS (Knavesmire)	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	48	
770	Vavsour Court AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	85	
771	St Giles Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	70	
802	AGS on Main Street	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	90	
825	Land between Knowsmire Road and Knavesmire Crescen	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South	70	
2032	Danesmead Meadow Amenity Space	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South		
2046	Thatchers Croft AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South		
2047	Loriners Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South		
2048	Potters Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South		
2049	Barbers Drive AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South		
2050	Bowyers Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural South		
140	South of Monks Cross	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	50	
149	Land off Hollard Way	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	
150	AGS between Pasture Close	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	70	
151	Land between York Road and Knapton Close	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	54	
152	Land off Mill Lane	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	70	
154	Church Field	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	72	
155	Land off the village	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	86	
156	Land off Mancroft and Hunters Close	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	
157	Land between Old Dick Land and Broad Acres	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	74	
158	Land between Eastfield Avenue and Sandringham Clos	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	72	
161	Land between West Nooks and River Foss (Thornfield	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	40	
162	Land between The Whellhouse, The Village, and Pas	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	58	
163	Land between The Green and the Village	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	86	
164	Land Off Brecksfiel	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	

165	Land between Breksfield and settlement limit.	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	66	
166	Land off St catherines/Burtree Avenue.	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	76	
280	The Green of Hodgson Lane	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	74	
287	Land along Hodgson Road	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	86	
289	Land Adjacent to Main Street	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	76	
292	AGS off Common Road	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	86	
293	Land Off Common Road	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	76	
294	The Green Off Intake Lane	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	66	
296	Roundabout on Manor Drive	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	74	
363	Land at Millfield Green	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	86	
364	Land off Earswick Chase	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	70	
365	Land off Strensall Road	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	
367	Land off Strensall Road	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	64	
531	Off Chalden Close NSN	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	56.7
542	Land behind Village Hall	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	
560	Monk Stray	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	72	
598	The Homestead	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	82	
606	Water End	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	
611	The Esplanade	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	64	
629	Rawcliffe Meadows	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	
631	Shipton	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North		
633	Rawcliffe Meadows North	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	50	
637	Rosecroft Way AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	65	
670	Earswick Open Space	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	76	
694	Salisbury Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	60	
736	York Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	70	
737	Wheatfield Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	62	
739	Southfields Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	70	
741	Westpitt Lane AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	48	
742	Lynwood Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	44	
743	York Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	66	
747	Hollis Crescent AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	64	
753	Strensall Park AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	76	
805	AGS off Littlethorpe Close	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	72	
812	Land Between Willow Bank and River Foss	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North	76	
2008	Water End AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North		
2015	Main Street AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North		
2039	Lancar Close AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North		
2040	Village Garth AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North		
2042	Rowley Court AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North		
2043	Stralers Walk AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North		
2044	Strensall Road AGS	Amenity Greenspace	Rural North		
397	Cholera Burial Ground	Cemeteries and Churchyards	City Centre	64	76.7
399	St Marys Graveyard	Cemeteries and Churchyards	City Centre	78	60
403	Rest Garden	Cemeteries and Churchyards	City Centre	66	50
405	St Margeret's Church Graveyard	Cemeteries and Churchyards	City Centre		
2024	Micklegate Churchyard	Cemeteries and Churchyards	City Centre		

332	St Oswalds Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Urban East	86	76.7
702	?	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Urban East	66	76.7
712	Holy Trinity	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Urban East	76	
716	St Lawrences	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Urban East	74	70
721	St Thomas's Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Urban East	76	76.7
722	Heslington Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Urban East	80	70
2017	Acomb Road Church Grounds	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Urban West		
2023	Old Church Yard	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Urban West		
301	St Giles Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	84	76.7
340	Land at St.Andrews Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	80	76.7
345	St Helens Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	86	80
689	Tadcaster Road Burial Ground	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	68	73.3
718	York Cemetary	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	56	63.3
731	Fordlands Road Cemetary	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	80	80
762	Holy Trinity Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	76	80
763	St Matthews Cafe.	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	86	53.3
764	Naburn Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	72	56.7
766	Church by riverside	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	62	43.3
767	York Crematorium	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	84	80
769	Copmanthorpe Burial Ground	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	76	70
772	St Nicholas Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	82	76.7
773	Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	82	50
775	All Saints Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	80	76.7
836	Friends Burial Ground	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural South	62	56.7
713	Christ Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	80	76.7
714	New Lane Cemetary	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	78	70
734	St Mary's	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	72	63.3
735	Haxby and Wigginton Cemetary	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	52	56.7

738	Burial Ground	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	70	73.3
740	St Mary The Virgin	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	92	70
749	St Wilfreds Garrison Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	70	80
754	Holy Trinity Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	76	66.7
756	Church at Haxby	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	86	46.7
757	St Jame's	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	80	63.3
758	St Nicholas Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	82	63.3
761	St Pauls Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	60	53.3
778	St John The Baptist Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	88	63.3
779	All Saints Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	82	75
780	St Everilda's Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	92	70
781	St Giles Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	88	56.7
807	St Mary and St Nicholas Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	86	76.7
810	All Saints Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	78	70
900	St Everilda's Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	Rural North	68	70
56	Victoria Bar (Lower Priory Street)	Children	City Centre	60	60
404	Playground at Rosemary Place	Children	City Centre	60	60
5	Monkton Road Play Area	Children	Urban East	54	53.3
6	Glen Gardens Playground	Children	Urban East	66	53.3
7	Tang Hall Community Centre Play Area	Children	Urban East	74	63.3
11	Land at Garth Road	Children	Urban East	78	73.3
13	Land to the west of the swimming pool and the folk	Children	Urban East	74	70
14	Play area off Burton Stone Lane	Children	Urban East	71.4	76.7
16	Clarence Gardens Play Area	Children	Urban East	70	60
17	Hull Road Park Play Area	Children	Urban East	60	53.3
18	St Nicholas Field Playground	Children	Urban East	64	53.3
19	Land to the south of Moorlands Close and East of H	Children	Urban East	64	66.7
20	Playground between School Lane and Fulford School	Children	Urban East	64	60
21	Cemetary Road Play Area	Children	Urban East	70	70
28	Kingsway Play Area	Children	Urban East		
30	Playground to the east of St Marks Grove.	Children	Urban East	65.7	50
37	Arron Place, Dodsworth Field	Children	Urban East	58	43.3
38	Deramore Drive CYP	Children	Urban East	54	53.3
42	Play area on playing fields to west of Stray Road.	Children	Urban East	64	66.7

43	Land between Huntindon Road and Badger Paddock	Children	Urban East	56	53.3
57	Bell Farm Adventure Playground.	Children	Urban East		
62	Nightingdale Close	Children	Urban East		
71	Broadway Grove	Children	Urban East	60	60
817	Land at Harewood Close/Kensington Road.	Children	Urban East	80	70
831	CYP on land between Broadway and Bray Road	Children	Urban East	85.7	70
2003	Landalwood Play Area	Children	Urban East		
2004	BirchPark Play Area	Children	Urban East		
2010	Rawcliffe Lane Play Area	Children	Urban East		
2011	Brailsford Crescent Play Area 1	Children	Urban East		
2013	Brailsford Crescent Play Area 2	Children	Urban East		
2028	Fieldside Play Area	Children	Urban East		
2035	MOD Play Area	Children	Urban East		
1	Salisbury Road	Children	Urban West	48	53.3
22	Leeside Play Area	Children	Urban West	60	50
26	West Bank Park (Under 11s Playground)	Children	Urban West	70	60
27	Playground to north of Scarcroft Road	Children	Urban West	60	66.7
29	Viking Road	Children	Urban West	58	43.3
34	Woodthorpe Rec Ground Playground	Children	Urban West	58	70
35	Gale Lane/Foxwood Lane playground.	Children	Urban West	50	60
36	Sowerby Road Playground	Children	Urban West	54	53.3
39	Cornalnds Road/ Tennent Road	Children	Urban West	56	50
50	Mayfield Grove Playground	Children	Urban West	68	70
52	Esk Drive Play Area	Children	Urban West	84	76.7
55	GarnetTerrace	Children	Urban West	51.4	70
59	Heron Avenue (Off Sheringham Drive)	Children	Urban West	74.3	75
65	Acomb Green CYP	Children	Urban West	64	66.7
68	Salisbury Terrace	Children	Urban West	64	73.3
72	Teddder Road Play Area	Children	Urban West	74	70
2031	Play Area off Bellhouse Way	Children	Urban West		
3	Rowntree Park (Play Area)	Children	Rural South	72	60
23	Land to the east of Askham Fields Lane	Children	Rural South	54	43.3
40	Playground on land between Fordlands Road and A19	Children	Rural South	66	70
41	Land to west of Boss Lane	Children	Rural South	78	60
45	Playground on land to the north of Elvington Lane	Children	Rural South	57.1	50
47	Land behind the Village Hall	Children	Rural South	56	46.7
63	Copmanthorpe Recreation Centre	Children	Rural South	80	56.7
67	Ashton Avenue Playground	Children	Rural South	48.6	53.3
801	Play area in Rufforth Primary school	Children	Rural South	64	50
901	Playground to the east of Broad Highway	Children	Rural South	72	70
2051	Askam Fields Lane Play Area	Children	Rural South		
9	Land to the east of Stone Riggs	Children	Rural North	58	53.3
10	Land to South of Greenshaw Drive	Children	Rural North	66	63.3
12	Land betwrrn Woodlands Place and Rvier Foss	Children	Rural North		
31	Land to the north west of main street	Children	Rural North	68	60
33	The Homestead (Playground)	Children	Rural North	76	63.3

44	Playground on Land to the east of Common Road	Children	Rural North	100	70
46	Playground on land to east of York Road	Children	Rural North	58	60
48	Land to South of Village Hall	Children	Rural North	72	73.3
49	Playground, land to south of Kirklands	Children	Rural North	56	66.7
54	Land off Littlethorpe Close.	Children	Rural North	77.1	63.3
70	CYP on Earswick Open Space	Children	Rural North	70	70
75	North of Earswick Chase.	Children	Rural North	66	53.3
746	Howard Road Play Area	Children	Rural North	74	70
748	Hollis Crescent Play Area	Children	Rural North	65.7	43.3
804	CYP in Strensall Park AGS	Children	Rural North	88.6	73.3
808	Playarea at Ralph Butterfield School	Children	Rural North	68.6	68
818	Play Area near Shipton AGS	Children	Rural North	44	53.3
902	Northfields	Children	Rural North		
2053	Hessay Main Street Play Area	Children	Rural North		
282	Museum Gardens	City Parks	City Centre	84	80
402	St Georges Field	City Parks	City Centre	62	70
187	Glen Gardens	City Parks	Urban East	86	80
216	Clarence Gardens	City Parks	Urban East	70	65
229	Hull Road Park	City Parks	Urban East	64	76.7
277	West Bank Park	City Parks	Urban West	82	73.3
80	Rowntree Park	City Parks	Rural South	90	90
390	Land by War Memorial	Civic Spaces	City Centre		
423	Land adjacent River Ouse	Green corridors	City Centre		
81	Heslington Hall	Local Parks	Urban East	80	73.3
835	Grounds of "The Retreat" (Gardens)	Local Parks	Rural South	78	53.3
426	New York Univeristy Campus	Natural and semi natural green space	City Centre		
2026	Towers Street NSN	Natural and semi natural green space	City Centre		
174	Westfield Beck at corner of link road/Hayby road.	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	56	63.3
183	Tang Hall Back, between Burnholme Lane and bad bar	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	56	63.3
184	Burnholme Drive NSN	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	60	63.3
185	Tang Hall Beck	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	54	43.3
188	Land off Melrosegate/Starkey Crescent	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East		53.3
190	Land between River Foss and Link Road	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	62	36
201	Land adjacent to playground 179	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East		
202	Land adjacent River Foss (opp Yearsley Baths)	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East		
203	Nature Reserve opposite Yearsley Bridge	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East		
204	Land adjacent River Foss/ Melrosegate by Yearsley	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	56	43.3
218	Pond between Elmfield Terrace and Westlands Road	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East		

219	Pond Off Meadow Way	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	66	50
225	Tang Hall Beck/ St Nicholas Field.	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	60	63.3
228	Ostbaldwick Beck, adjacent Beckside Gardens.	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	54	53.3
231	Land adjacent Ostbaldwick Beck to North of Tuke Ave	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	60	60
337	Land including watchtower	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	60	43.3
358	Land between Vesper Walk and River Foss	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	74	53.3
575	Bootham Stray	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	54	63.3
678	Birch Park	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	38	48
811	NSN by River Foss	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	88	36.7
813	Land between Woodland Place and River Foss	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	44	43.3
823	NSN in Hempland Lane Allotments	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban East	72	63.3
262	Land adjacent to Poppleton Gatehouse	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	72	43.3
266	Land between Woodlea Avenue and Danebury Drive	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	72	70
267	Land Off Beech Grove	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	64	46.7
268	Land off Beech Grove/ Chestnut Grove	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	64	46.7
314	Acomb Wood off Acomb Wood Drive	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	50	43.3
315	Acomb Wood off Acomb Wood Drive	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	62	53.3
325	Land at Aldersyde, Dringhouses and Woodthorpe	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	66	
328	Pond and adjacent land between Nelson's Lane and A	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	56	53.3
350	Pond off Moor Lane (Chapmans Pond)	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	50	60
376	Land Off Great North Way	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	50	63.3
693	Off Caroline Close NSN	Natural and semi natural green space	Urban West	56	43.3
124	Askham Bog Nature Reserve	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural South	80	53.3
125	Fulford Ings	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural South	60	43.3
126	Fulford Ings	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural South	30	43.3
552	Walmgate Stray	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural South	45.7	53.3
558	NSN near Common Lane	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural South	64	53.3
687	Knavesmire Wood	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural South	68	46.7

837	NSN off Westfield Place	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural South	50	43.3
121	Strensall Common	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	56	53.3
144	Land opposite the Tannery	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	50	40
145	The Brecks	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	66	50
147	Land between River Foss and westpit Lane	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	62	43.3
153	Wigginton Pond	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	58	60
167	South Field and pond	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	74.5	60
545	Farmland	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North		
575	Bootham Stray	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	54	63.3
577	Bootham Stray	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	60	80
652	Nether Poppleton Markfields	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	68	70
656	Riverside Walk NSN	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	72	60
675	Link Road Nature Reserve	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North		
744	Ash Walk NSN	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	54	50
806	Lakeside gardens NSN	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	76	53.3
813	Land between Woodland Place and River Foss	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	44	43.3
815	Howard Road NSW	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	60	60
821	Land to South Clifton Park Avenue	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	60	43.3
903	NSN to east of Strensall	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North	50	43.3
2041	Haxby Pond NSN	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North		
2045	Hassacar Local Nature Reserve	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North		
2054	Wheatland Community Woodland	Natural and semi natural green space	Rural North		
706	Kent Street Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	City Centre		
89	Glen Gardens - Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	66	66.7
91	Glen Gardens - Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	54.3	60
94	Ryedale Stadium	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
95	Tennis courts to the south of Lime Tree Avenue.	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	52	66.7

96	Land to the east of Rowan avenue	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	66	60
98	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	66	66.7
99	Clarence Gardens Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	70	60
101	Hull Road Park Sport	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	58	70
102	Sports Ground, Danum Road	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	56	53.3
115	Bootham Park	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	60	66.7
116	Sycamore Place Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
169	Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	48	53.3
171	Huntingdon Sports Club	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	66	73.3
173	Recreation ground between White Rose Avenue and Ha	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	58	43.3
182	Land adjacent to Hempland Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	44	53.3
186	Playing field by Tang Hall Beck, Off Applecroft R	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	60	53.3
196	Bowling Green adjacent to Haxby Road.	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	74	70
197	Playing Field adjacent Haxby Road/Nestle factory	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	70	66.7
215	York St John Uni All Weather Pitch	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	74.3	73.3
233	Playing field/community centre off Osbaldwick Lane	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	65.7	66.7
252	Playing field accessed off St mark's Grove.	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	64	80
336	Rec ground off School Lane	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	58	53.3
338	St John Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	76	63.3
429	Existing University of York Heslington Campus	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	64	76.7
433	Derwent Infant and Juniors	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
435	Osbaldwick C of E Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
436	Archbishop Holgate's School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	64	76.7
437	Burnholme Community College	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
438	Hempland Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
439	Playing field	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	60	56.7
442	Huntingdon Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	62	66.7
443	Huntingdon School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	64	76.7

444	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	68	66.7
445	Joseph Rowntree School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	72.5	76.7
446	New Earswick Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	76	
447	Yearsley Grove Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
452	Field	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	62	43.3
454	Fishergate County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
455	St George's RC Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	66	76.7
457	St Oswalds School/Fulford School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	60	76.7
458	Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	44	63.3
460	Park Grove Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	66	70
462	Bootham School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	62	66.7
475	St Peters School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	66	66.7
476	Queen Anne School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	66	66.7
478	Linton Lodge (St Peters School)	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	58	80
479	Burdyke County Infants School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
480	Clifton Green Junior School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
481	Ebor School (Bootham Junior School)	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
482	Clifton without Junior and Canon Less Secondary Sc	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	58	76.7
483	Rawcliffe Infant and Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	52	50
484	Lakeside Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	74	80
700	Grosvenor Road Football Pitch	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
710	Tennis courts	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
729	St Oswalds Road Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
730	School on School Lane	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East		
824	OSF on land off Deramore Drive West	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	54	53.3
832	Tang Hall Community Centre Basketball Court	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	65.7	63.3
833	Existing University of York Heslington Campus	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban East	45.7	46.7
84	Askham Lane Cricket Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	60	56.7

85	Craven Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	56	36.7
86	Bowling Green to rear of Ainsty Hotel	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
106	St Helen's Road Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	76	70
109	Acorn ARL Sports and Social Club	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	58	63.3
110	Bowling Green to the rear of library	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
111	BR Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	64	53.3
112	Holgate Road/ Beech Avenue, Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
113	West Bank Park (Bowling Greens)	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	76	70
114	Bowling Greens to north of Scarecroft Road	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	74	70
255	Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	50	
308	Oaklands School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
309	Playing field off Foxwood Lane.	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	54	60
312	Acomb Moor	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	44	50
467	Millthorpe School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
472	All Saints RC Upper School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
485	The Mount School Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	70	60
488	Poppleton Road County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	58	70
489	Acomb County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
492	Hob Moor Community Primary	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
493	English Martyrs RC Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	66	70
494	Our Lady's RC Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
496	Woodthorpe Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	66	66.7
500	Carr infant and junior school	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	58	53.3
501	Northfield School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	54	43.3
502	Lowfield School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
503	Westfield Primary Community School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West		
507	The Manor C of E Secondary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	67.5	60
800	OSF Near Great North Way	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	52	70

838	Games Area on Mickelgate Stray	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Urban West	66	76.7
61	Askham Bryan College	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	76	66.7
103	Ground of "The Retreat" OSF	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	68	53.3
104	Rowntree Park - Bowling Greens	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	66	63.3
105	Rowntree Park - Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	60	53.3
107	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	78	66.7
120	Copmanthorpe Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	70	70
431	Wheldrake C of E Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	60	70
432	Elvington C of E Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	54	66.7
495	Copmanthorpe Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	66	60
497	York Sixth Form College	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	72	46.7
498	Bishopthorpe C of E Junior School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	60	56.7
510	Sports Ground in Elvington	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	70	53.3
512	Wheldrake Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	70	70
555	Heslington Sprotsfield	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	78	60
567	Askham Fields Lane	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	60	43.3
587	Knavesmire Racecourse and football pitches	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	66	40
595	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	58	63.3
640	Off Westfield Place OSF	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	50	53.3
662	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	76	50
691	The College of Law	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	66	76.7
708	Norway Drive OSF	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	56	46.7
724	Lord Deramore's Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South		60
774	School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South		
776	Rufforth Primary School OSF	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	60	76.7
803	OSF behind village hall	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	56	46.7
826	Land between Knavesmire Road and Albemarle Road	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	74	53.3
828	Basketball court in Rowntree Park	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	60	53.3

829	Football pitch on Walmgate Stray	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	56	53.3
834	Playing field adjacent to Holmefield Lane	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South	76	73.3
2052	Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural South		
87	Hopgrove Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	64	73.3
88	Heworth Cricket Club	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	70	66.7
92	Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North		
93	Wigginton Play Field	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	64	60
97	Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	72	50
117	Clifton Park	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	80	
118	Earswick Chase North Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	74.3	76.7
119	Earswick Chase South Bowling Green	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North		
141	Playing field at Northfeilds/The Village	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	56	63.3
148	Playing Field adjacent Railway Track/ Rvier foss	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	58	73.3
159	Ethel Ward Memorial Playing Field.	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	70	73.3
430	Dunnington C of E Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North		
445	Joseph Rowntree School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	72.5	76.7
448	The Robert Wilkinson primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	70	60
449	Wigginton County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	70	60
450	Ralph Butterfield County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	66	70
451	Headlands primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	66	66.7
475	St Peters School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	66	66.7
476	Queen Anne School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	66	66.7
506	Skelton County Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	50	50
508	Poppleton Ousebank Primary	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	76	73.3
514	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	80	70
576	New Earswick Sport Club	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	60	50
651	Upper Poppleton Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	80	76.7
676	Rugby Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	72	66.7

679	Sports Ground on Boroughbridge Road	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	20	33.3
733	School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	72	63.3
745	Howard Road Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	56	50
750	Sports Ground	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North		
751	Tennis Courts	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North		
752	Strensall park Playing Field	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	64	53.3
755	Stockton-on-the-forest Primary School	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	54	76.7
822	Heworth ARLFC	Outdoor Sports Facilities	Rural North	74	70
66	Vesper Walk	Young People	Urban East	66	60
2012	Rawcliffe Lane Multi Use Games Area	Young People	Urban East		
25	West Bank Park (Over 11s playground)	Young People	Urban West	74	60
313	Acomb Moor by Ashmeade Close	Young People	Urban West	66	43.3
827	Skatepark in Rowntree Park	Young People	Rural South	68.6	63.3

Appendix E
Site Assessment Matrix

YORK CITY COUNCIL GENERAL DETAILS

Site ID: Date of Visit:

Site Name:

Site Address:

Boundary of Site Check: Changed? - (✓) or (x)

Other Sites within the site? (e.g. play area in a park) No Yes → - complete other site assessment and draw on map and label with new site ID

Specific Facilities:

Type of Open Space (please circle):

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| 1 | City parks | 4 | Green Corridors |
| 2 | Local Parks | 5 | Amenity Greenspace |
| 3 | Natural and semi natural areas | 6 | Children |

Map No	
	7 Young People/teenagers
	8 Outdoor Sports Facilities
	9 Allotments
	10 Cemteries and Churchyards
	11 Civic Spaces

'Typology Changed:

(✓) or (x)

QUALITY SCORING ASSESSMENT

Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	not applicable
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Weighting

Assessor's Comments

Cleanliness and Maintenance	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	not applicable
Includes: Vandalism and Graffiti Litter problems Maintenance Dog Fouling Noise Equipment	5	4	3	2	1	N/A

x3

Security and Safety	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	not applicable
Includes: Lighting Equipment Boundaries (e.g. fencing)	5	4	3	2	1	N/A

x2

Vegetation	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	not applicable
Includes: Planted areas Grass areas	5	4	3	2	1	N/A

x3

Ancillary Accomodation	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	not applicable
Includes: Toilets Parking Provision of bins for rubbish/litter Pathways (within the open space sites) Seats / Benches	5	4	3	2	1	N/A

x2

SITE ACCESS SCORING ASSESSMENT

Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor	not applicable
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Weighting

Assessor's Comments

General							
Includes: Entrance to site Roads, paths and cycleway access Disabled Access	5	4	3	2	1	N/A	

x3

Transport							
Includes: Accessible by public transport Accessible by walking Accessible by cycleways	5	4	3	2	1	N/A	

x2

Information & Signage							
Is the information & signage to the open space appropriate where required and is it clear?	5	4	3	2	1	N/A	

x1

WIDER BENEFITS SCORING ASSESSMENT

Wider Benefits

Structural and landscape benefits	Yes	No
Ecological benefits	Yes	No
Education benefits	Yes	No
Social inclusion and health benefits	Yes	No
Cultural and heritage benefits	Yes	No
Amenity benefits and a "sense of place"	Yes	No
Economic benefits	Yes	No

Assessor's Comments

Appendix F

Quantity Standards

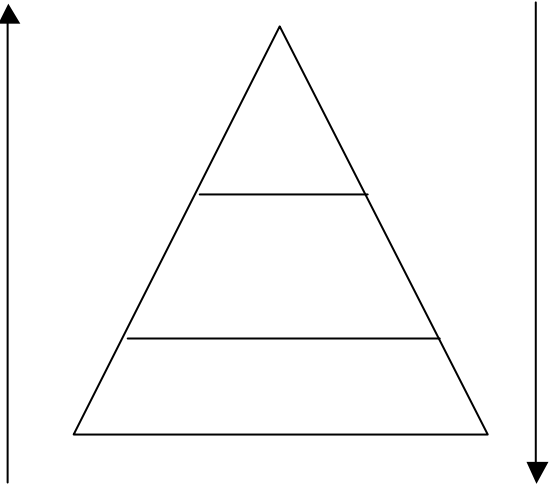
City of York Council - Setting Quantity Standards

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 the 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

The local quantity standards have been devised from levels of satisfaction in the household survey.

About Right	50%+	CURRENT LEVEL OF PROVISION
About Right	40-50%	INCREASE BY 0.01 HECTARES PER 1000 POPULATION
About Right	30-40%	INCREASE BY 0.02 HECTARES PER 1000 POPULATION
About Right	20-30%	INCREASE BY 0.03 HECTARES PER 1000 POPULATION
About Right	10-20%	INCREASE BY 0.04 HECTARES PER 1000 POPULATION

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
PARKS AND GARDENS**

National Standards	No National Standards
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	30.1 hectares, equivalent to 0.16 ha per 1000 population.
Existing Local Standards and strategic context	<p>Local plan policy L1C: Provision of New Open Space in Development. Developments for all housing sites or commercial proposals over 2,500m² gross floor space will be required to make provision for the open space needs of future occupiers. The following provision of open space is required – 0.9 hectares per 1000 population of informal amenity space, 1.7 hectares per 1000 population of sports pitches, and 0.7 hectares per 1000 population for children’s equipped playspaces.</p> <p>Local Plan policy L1D: New Public Parks, Green Spaces, Woodlands and Wetlands. This policy identifies a number of locations as areas for recreation opportunity as part of comprehensive developments to improve the quality of the local environment.</p> <p>PPG17 states that large or high quality spaces or facilities tend to attract users from a wider area than small or poor quality ones and tend to have a higher local profile. This gives rise to the concept of a hierarchy of provision. For this reason, parks and gardens in York has been split into “City Parks” and “Local Parks” to discover whether there are different local aspirations in relation to higher and lower tier parks.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 25%;"> <p align="center">CITY PARKS</p> <p>Increasingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategically significant • Larger effective catchment • Accessed by public transport or car • Larger and more expensive • Planning using national data and strategies </div> <div style="text-align: center; width: 20%;">  </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 25%;"> <p align="center">LOCAL PARKS</p> <p>Increasingly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locally significant • Smaller effective catchment • Accessed on foot or bicycle • Smaller/cheaper • Planned using local data/ views • Local objectives • Voluntarily managed </div> </div>

BENCHMARKING See attached sheet

**Consultation
(too much / about right / not enough)**

CITY PARKS

	More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
Overall	2.8%	59.8%	11.2%	22.1%	4.1%
City Centre	6.3%	56.3%	12.5%	25.0%	0.0%
Urban East	2.8%	64.0%	10.9%	20.6%	1.6%
Urban West	1.8%	55.5%	10.5%	28.2%	4.1%
York south	2.1%	64.9%	9.3%	15.5%	8.2%
York North	4.5%	56.0%	14.2%	19.4%	6.0%

Respondents to the household survey were asked about the current level of provision of City parks and whether they think that the number fulfils local need. In total, 62.6% of residents stated that there is more than enough or about the right amount of city parks.

The table above illustrates that across the analysis areas there is a commonly held view that the level of provision is about right. The highest level of satisfaction can be found in the York South – where 67% of residents feel that the overall level of provision is about right. Rowntree Park is located in this area and hence this level of satisfaction is perhaps unsurprising. Consultations across the city indicated that Rowntree Park is the most highly regarded of all the parks in York.

Interestingly, while city parks serve the needs of all residents of the city area, in addition to visitors and tourists, these amenities are concentrated only in the city centre and surrounding areas. Although Rowntree Park isn't located within an urban analysis area, it falls just on the edge of the settlement boundaries.

It can be seen however that those residents living in the more urban areas of the city (city centre and urban west / east) are more likely to suggest that there are insufficient facilities than residents living in York South and North. This is to be expected, as it is these residents that may expect to have such a facility on their doorstep. The level of dissatisfaction was highest in the Urban West Area – this correlates with the findings of the audit – as the Western Urban area is the area exhibiting the lowest levels of provision.

In total, 48.5% of respondents to the household survey stated that there is more than enough/about right amount of local parks within the city, lower than the percentage attributed to city parks. The figure of 45.8% of people stating there is nearly enough/not enough local parks within the city suggests a fairly even split of people who are satisfied with the current level of provision and those who are not.

LOCAL PARKS

	More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
Overall	2.4%	46.1%	14.7%	31.7%	5.1%
City Centre	6.7%	46.7%	6.7%	26.7%	13.3%
Urban East	4.1%	49.8%	17.6%	26.5%	2.0%
Urban West	2.3%	50.0%	11.6%	31.5%	4.6%
York South	1.0%	33.0%	11.3%	45.4%	9.3%
York North	0.0%	42.3%	17.7%	32.3%	7.7%

When considering the differing level of satisfaction across the analysis areas, its can be seen from the table above that residents in York South / North are the least satisfied with the quantity of provision. Within these localities, the percentages for nearly enough/not enough are higher than those for more than enough/about right (+22.7% in York South, +7.7% in York North).

Relating the findings of the audit assessment to the consultation, it can be seen that while provision of local parks in the York South area is in line with other areas of the city, provision in the York North area is lower. This is reflective of the lower levels of provision in this area.

CITY PARKS

Residents at drop in sessions highlighted the value of city parks and felt that solutions to increasing provision should focus on the conversion of brownfield land in central locations. The general consensus at the workshop events is that the number of parks is about right.

Parks were clearly the most popular type of open space with teenagers, generally because they are considered to be good places to meet friends and they are free to use.

LOCAL PARKS

Residents at drop in sessions highlighted the value of local parks and felt that solutions to increasing provision should focus on the conversion of brownfield land. Some locational deficiencies of parks were identified by residents at drop in sessions, specifically in Osbaldswick. Local parks were perceived to be an important amenity by both residents at drop in sessions and attendees at workshops. This was further illustrated through the responses to the IT for young people survey, where young people indicated that they value local facilities and some children suggested that there are none in their area. 9% of children and almost 10% of young people indicated that if they could have one more facility within their local area, it would be a park.

While 27% of young people responding to the household survey indicated that there were insufficient open spaces,

Consultation Comments (quantity)

	<p>almost 25% suggested that there were sufficient, they were just not of the right type. This links back to comments made when considering the quality of open spaces, which highlight the importance of the provision of a range of facilities.</p> <p>There was realisation from some attendees at the workshops that they are not aware of all the parks available to them and therefore don't visit them, this raises questions regarding the publicity, accessibility (current routes) of sites rather than necessarily requiring further provision. It was perceived that this lack of awareness is likely to be widespread across the population as a whole.</p>
<p>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</p>	<p>0.16 ha per 1000 population</p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>Parks are very important to residents in York, with a large number of respondents to the household survey using them more than once a month (City Parks 31%, Local Parks 37%). Whilst the consultation has split parks and gardens into two separate tiers, it is recommended that the Council adopt a quantity standard based on the overall level of provision. This will provide a greater degree of flexibility in terms of providing parks that are suitable for that locality rather than strict adherence to separate standards for city and local parks.</p> <p>The current level of provision of parks and gardens is equivalent to 0.16 ha per 1,000 population in York. The clear message from respondents to the household survey is that the level of provision is currently about right (60% for City Parks and 46% for Local Parks). This suggests that there are limited expectations in terms of further provision. As a consequence, It is recommended that the Council adopt a standard equivalent to the current level of provision in York. This will enable the council to focus on improvements to the quality of parks and gardens but also address locational deficiencies in provision. The recommended standard (which should be viewed as a minimum level of provision across all areas) is lower than levels of provision in the city centre and York South, but provides scope for new provision in other areas). This indicates that any new park provision should focus in the other areas of the city. The application of the accessibility standards should be undertaken alongside natural and semi natural provision and amenity green space (given their similar "informal open space function"). This will help with the prioritisation of quantitative increases.</p> <p>Qualitative improvements are particularly important given the limited prospect and opportunity to provide more parks within York. Moreover, given the population growth that will be experienced up to 2029, it is important for the local authority to seek to enhance accessibility to existing parks – for example by improving routes to them.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL PROVISION**

<p>National Standards</p>	<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> <p>Rethinking Open Space Report - Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that promote biodiversity and nature conservation</p>																																										
<p>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</p>	<p>288 hectares (excluding Strensall Common) – equivalent to 1.58 hectares per 1000.</p>																																										
<p>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Local plan policy L1C: Provision of New Open Space in Development. Developments for all housing sites or commercial proposals over 2,500m² gross floor space will be required to make provision for the open space needs of future occupiers. The following provision of open space is required – 0.9 hectares per 1000 population of informal amenity space, 1.7 hectares per 1000 population of sports pitches, and 0.7 hectares per 1000 population for children’s equipped playspaces.</p> <p>Local Plan policy L1D: New Public Parks, Green Spaces, Woodlands and Wetlands. This policy identifies a number of locations as areas for recreation opportunity as part of comprehensive developments to improve the quality of the local environment.</p>																																										
<p>BENCHMARKING</p>	<p>See attached sheet</p>																																										
<p>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</p>	<p>Based on the findings of the household survey, there is a split in opinion regarding the quantity of natural and semi natural provision in York. In total, 49.9% of the population stated that there is more than enough/about right amount of natural and semi natural areas within the city and 43.4% stated that there was nearly enough/not enough.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="651 1098 1666 1355"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>More than enough</th> <th>About Right</th> <th>Nearly Enough</th> <th>Not Enough</th> <th>No Opinion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Overall</td> <td>5.8%</td> <td>44.1%</td> <td>15.3%</td> <td>28.1%</td> <td>6.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City Centre</td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>40.0%</td> <td>6.7%</td> <td>40.0%</td> <td>6.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban East</td> <td>3.8%</td> <td>45.0%</td> <td>16.0%</td> <td>29.0%</td> <td>6.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban West</td> <td>6.1%</td> <td>42.3%</td> <td>15.0%</td> <td>31.5%</td> <td>5.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>York South</td> <td>10.5%</td> <td>41.1%</td> <td>16.8%</td> <td>23.2%</td> <td>8.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>York North</td> <td>5.3%</td> <td>48.1%</td> <td>14.3%</td> <td>23.3%</td> <td>9.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion	Overall	5.8%	44.1%	15.3%	28.1%	6.8%	City Centre	6.7%	40.0%	6.7%	40.0%	6.7%	Urban East	3.8%	45.0%	16.0%	29.0%	6.3%	Urban West	6.1%	42.3%	15.0%	31.5%	5.2%	York South	10.5%	41.1%	16.8%	23.2%	8.4%	York North	5.3%	48.1%	14.3%	23.3%	9.0%
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	<p>Looking across the analysis area, it is evident that the levels of satisfaction are highest within York South and North analysis areas. It is in these areas where provision per 1000 population is higher.</p> <p>The lowest level of satisfaction could be found within the city centre area where 46.7% think that the level of provision is insufficient. This is perhaps reflective of the nature of urban city centre living, where opportunities to provide this type of open space are limited. Unsurprisingly, the provision of natural and semi natural open spaces is lowest in the city centre per 1000 population.</p> <p>Strensall Common is located within the York North area of the authority. This is the largest site in the City and is 641.36 hectares in size. Excluding Strensall Common, there remains a wide variation in the provision of natural and semi natural open spaces</p>
<p>Consultation Comments (quantity)</p>	<p>Attendees at the workshops expressed confusion over the quantity of natural and semi natural green space, including the strays where they fall within this typology. This has come about through ownership issues, as there was a thought that it is not clear or well documented what can and can't be used. Many recounted experiences when people have been asked to leave by the freeman/land owner and there was a request for the mapping of open access sites to avoid this.</p> <p>While many attendees at the workshops expressed opinions about the value of natural and semi natural sites, the underlying theme of these discussions related to a desire for increased emphasis on the quality and value of existing sites, rather than on the development of new facilities.</p>
<p>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</p>	<p>1.59 hectares per 1000 population</p>

PMP Justification

Current provision across York is equivalent to 1.58 hectares per 1000 population. The spread of natural and semi natural provision about the City varies and it can be seen that provision is significantly higher in York South and North than the urban areas. Due to the size of Strensall Common and its subsequent tendency to skew figures, it has been removed from the calculation of the local standard. This ensures that the standard is reasonable.

The overall split in opinion between provision being about right and insufficient is perhaps representative of the uneven distribution – which suggests a large contrast across York with some areas well served by natural and semi natural green spaces whilst in other areas there are likely to be locational deficiencies. The recommended standard takes into account the differences in the current level of provision between the analysis areas, and also the differences in expectations living in these areas. In light of the overriding levels of satisfaction with existing levels of provision, the standard has been set only marginally above current levels.

The Council should continue to consider incorporating natural areas within other typologies as a key mechanism for achieving the local standard (where there is a localised surplus of that typology). This standard should be considered a minimum level of provision.

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
AMENITY GREEN SPACE**

<p>National Standards</p>	<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> <p>Rethinking Open Space Report - Average of all LA applicable standards = 2 ha per 1,000 population - areas that promote biodiversity and nature conservation</p>																																										
<p>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</p>	<p>1.27ha per 1000 population (232.55ha overall)</p>																																										
<p>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Local plan policy L1C: Provision of New Open Space in Development. Developments for all housing sites or commercial proposals over 2,500m² gross floor space will be required to make provision for the open space needs of future occupiers. The following provision of open space is required – 0.9 hectares per 1000 population of informal amenity space, 1.7 hectares per 1000 population of sports pitches, and 0.7 hectares per 1000 population for children’s equipped playspaces.</p> <p>Local Plan policy L1D: New Public Parks, Green Spaces, Woodlands and Wetlands. This policy identifies a number of locations as areas for recreation opportunity as part of comprehensive developments to improve the quality of the local environment.</p>																																										
<p>BENCHMARKING</p>	<p>See attached sheet</p>																																										
<p>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</p>	<p>Based on the findings of the household survey, there is a split in opinion regarding the quantity of amenity green space in York. In total, 43.6% of the population stated that there is more than enough/about right amount of amenity green space areas within the city and 43% stating nearly enough/not enough.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="651 1098 1666 1355"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>More than enough</th> <th>About Right</th> <th>Nearly Enough</th> <th>Not Enough</th> <th>No Opinion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Overall</td> <td>4.3%</td> <td>39.3%</td> <td>14.1%</td> <td>28.9%</td> <td>13.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City Centre</td> <td>14.3%</td> <td>28.6%</td> <td>7.1%</td> <td>21.4%</td> <td>28.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban East</td> <td>3.0%</td> <td>37.7%</td> <td>16.9%</td> <td>28.8%</td> <td>13.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban West</td> <td>4.8%</td> <td>39.9%</td> <td>11.1%</td> <td>30.3%</td> <td>13.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>York South</td> <td>5.4%</td> <td>39.1%</td> <td>10.9%</td> <td>28.3%</td> <td>16.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>York North</td> <td>4.0%</td> <td>42.4%</td> <td>16.8%</td> <td>28.0%</td> <td>8.8%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion	Overall	4.3%	39.3%	14.1%	28.9%	13.5%	City Centre	14.3%	28.6%	7.1%	21.4%	28.6%	Urban East	3.0%	37.7%	16.9%	28.8%	13.6%	Urban West	4.8%	39.9%	11.1%	30.3%	13.9%	York South	5.4%	39.1%	10.9%	28.3%	16.3%	York North	4.0%	42.4%	16.8%	28.0%	8.8%
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	<p>When examining the individual analysis areas, results mirror those found within the overall findings, with the exception of the city centre where 14.3% of residents stated there are more than enough amenity green space sites within York. York North displays the highest level of satisfaction with 46.4% of residents suggesting the provision is more than enough/about right.</p> <p>While the opinions of residents are consistent across all geographical areas of the city, analysis of the audit indicates that provision is more uneven, with the highest levels per 1000 population in the York North and city centre. The high level of provision in the York North correlates with the high level of satisfaction. Additionally, only 21% of residents in the city centre indicate that there is not enough amenity space, the lowest proportion of all geographical areas.</p>
<p>Consultation Comments (quantity)</p>	<p>There was agreement in the workshop sessions that there is a lack of interest in the amenity green space sites. Furthermore, bad management and a lack of skill lead to quick fix solutions to maintenance and the cutting of grass. Current contractors and budgetary constraints were sighted as issues relating to this. Therefore it is clearly important to set a provision standard that does not lead to further ongoing maintenance problems. Whilst this is the case, the findings of the IT Children and Young People survey illustrates the value of these spaces – which are often the most localised form of recreational open space available to residents. Amenity green spaces were particularly popular with younger children (up to 11 years old) – potentially due to limited potential there is to travel. They were generally thought of as good places to meet friends. There was little emphasis on these amenity spaces during drop in sessions, and increasing the quantity of these type of open spaces was perceived to be of a lower priority than other types of open space.</p>
<p>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</p>	<p>1.29ha per 1000 population</p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The current level of provision is equivalent to 1.27 hectares per 1000 population. Consultation highlights the importance of these sites for recreational and landscape purposes in providing greenspace in what would otherwise be a built up area. Furthermore, Of those residents who expressed an opinion (household survey) 29% think that the level of provision is insufficient, whilst only 39% think that the level of provision is about right. Therefore a standard slightly above the existing level of provision is recommended (The recommended standard should be viewed as a minimum standard). This will enable the Council to focus on improvements to the quality of sites to ensure that each area fulfils a role that is complementary to the surrounding green space network but also deliver new sites in areas of quantitative deficiency. This is particularly important in light of the emphasis on these spaces for landscape benefits as well as localised recreational resources.</p> <p>The application of the recommended local standard shows that the greatest requirement for amenity green space is within the urban east area, where provision is significantly lower than other areas of the city. However, it is important to consider the provision of amenity green spaces alongside the provision of parks and gardens and provision for children as they have similar functions. Amenity green spaces are smaller facilities that tend to attract only local users. As highlighted in the consultations, amenity spaces are particularly important in the provision of local informal</p>

	<p>play opportunities for children and young people. Those residents living within close proximity to a park may have no need for local amenity green space as well although this type of open space will still be important in the context of visual amenity.</p>
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**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
PROVISION FOR CHILDREN**

<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 is intended for residential areas and does 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>9.66 hectares (equivalent to 0.05 ha per 1000 population)</p>
<p>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Local plan policy L1C: Provision of New Open Space in Development. Developments for all housing sites or commercial proposals over 2,500m² gross floor space will be required to make provision for the open space needs of future occupiers. The following provision of open space is required – 0.9 hectares per 1000 population of informal amenity space, 1.7 hectares per 1000 population of sports pitches, and 0.7 hectares per 1000 population for children's equipped playspaces.</p> <p>Local Plan policy L1D: New Public Parks, Green Spaces, Woodlands and Wetlands. This policy identifies a number of locations as areas for recreation opportunity as part of comprehensive developments to improve the quality of the local environment.</p> <p>The City of York Council Play Strategy targets the provision of sufficient appropriate play opportunities for both children and young people across all areas of the city. This relates to the provision of informal and formal opportunities for play and development, in addition to the provision of equipped play facilities.</p>
<p>BENCHMARKING</p>	<p>See attached sheet</p>

**Consultation
(too much / about right / not
enough)**

Responses from the household survey suggest that there is an overall dissatisfaction with the quantity of provision for children. 52.2% of the population believe that there is nearly enough/not enough, opposed to 32.8% who believe there is more than enough/about right

	More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
Overall	2.0%	30.8%	14.4%	37.8%	15.0%
City Centre	6.7%	6.7%	13.3%	26.7%	46.7%
Urban East	2.5%	35.4%	15.0%	30.4%	16.7%
Urban West	2.4%	30.3%	15.2%	36.0%	16.1%
York South	0.0%	26.0%	8.3%	56.3%	9.4%
York North	1.5%	29.5%	16.7%	41.7%	10.6%

The highest level of provision per 1000 population can be found in York North and South. Looking across the analysis areas, the lowest level of satisfaction can be found in the York South where 64.4% stated that the level of provision is nearly enough/not enough and only 26% felt the level of provision is more than enough/about right, a difference of 38.6%. While the city centre has the lowest level of provision, residents in this area also exhibit the lowest levels of dissatisfaction. This is likely to result from the demographic profile of residents in this area.

**Consultation Comments
(quantity)**

Many residents at drop in sessions highlighted that there is a lack of provision for children in general. This was perceived to be particularly apparent in the central areas, where there was a desire for more play facilities integrated within formal parks. Museum Gardens was highlighted as a particularly good opportunity.

Similar issues were evident in York North and South and while provision in some villages was perceived to be good, localised deficiencies were highlighted and there were perceived to be some large villages where there are no formal facilities for children.

Workshop attendees expressed an opinion that during the building of new developments, should the development be of sufficient size, there is a presumption that a play area will be provided – irrespective of what may already be available locally. It was felt that the provision of new children’s play sites should be considered more strategically in future, ensuring that the needs of local residents are met in the most effective manner.

Children responding to the IT Survey were asked to rate the amount of open spaces near to their homes. The results show that the majority of children who replied think that there is sufficient open space, although it may not be the most appropriate type of open space. However, when asked to rate the amount of local play areas / spaces, the most common response was that there are some places to play where they live but they would like more. In contrast, very

	<p>few children think there are no areas to play where they live. The two most commonly mentioned types of facilities that children wanted near to their homes would be play areas with interesting play equipment and kickabout areas. This indicates that the quality of the facility is as important as the provision of the facility. Provision of local facilities for children to maximise opportunity was a key theme throughout consultations.</p>
<p>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</p>	<p>0.07 hectares per 1000 population</p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The current level of provision is equivalent to 0.05 hectares per 1000 population. The extent to which locational deficiencies may exist within each analysis area will be dependent on the specific location of each facility (illustrated through the application of the relevant accessibility standard discussed in Appendix G).</p> <p>A key theme emerging from the consultation has been a shortage of provision for children (for example almost 48% of respondents to the household survey think that the level of provision is insufficient). This is supplemented by comments regarding the quality of existing sites. A standard has been recommended (derived from the local consultation) that seeks to encourage new provision in some areas, and quality improvements in other areas.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
PROVISION FOR TEENAGERS**

<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 is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments</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>0.0043 hectares per 1000 population</p>
<p>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Local plan policy L1C: Provision of New Open Space in Development. Developments for all housing sites or commercial proposals over 2,500m² gross floor space will be required to make provision for the open space needs of future occupiers. The following provision of open space is required – 0.9 hectares per 1000 population of informal amenity space, 1.7 hectares per 1000 population of sports pitches, and 0.7 hectares per 1000 population for children's equipped playspaces.</p> <p>Local Plan policy L1D: New Public Parks, Green Spaces, Woodlands and Wetlands. This policy identifies a number of locations as areas for recreation opportunity as part of comprehensive developments to improve the quality of the local environment.</p> <p>The City of York Council Play Strategy targets the provision of sufficient appropriate play opportunities for both children and young people across all areas of the city. This relates to the provision of informal and formal opportunities for play and development, in addition to the provision of equipped play facilities.</p>
<p>BENCHMARKING</p>	<p>See attached sheet</p>
<p>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</p>	<p>Across York, the majority of residents (58.9%) stated that the level of provision for young people is not enough. In contrast, only 1.9% think that there is more than enough provision.</p>

	More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion
Overall	1.9%	11.8%	8.3%	58.9%	19.2%
City Centre	7.1%	0.0%	7.15	35.7%	50.0%
Urban East	2.5%	11.7%	8.8%	56.3%	20.8%
Urban West	0.0%	11.5%	6.7%	61.7%	20.1%
York South	1.0%	12.4%	8.2%	62.9%	15.5%
York North	3.9%	13.3%	10.2%	58.6%	14.1%

When considering the level of satisfaction across the analysis areas, the findings are relatively consistent – with the exception of the city centre. Within the city centre, 50% of respondents expressed no opinion. However, to a large extent this can be explained by the demographic that choose to live in the city centre areas being less likely to have teenagers.

With the exception of the city centre, over 50% of residents in all other areas indicated that provision was insufficient in quantitative terms to meet local needs. When considering also those residents who felt there to be nearly enough facilities for teenagers, this position is further strengthened. The perception of a lack of provision for teenagers is the most conclusive of all open space typologies.

Correlating the audit information to the findings of the local consultation, it can be seen that the distribution of facilities specifically designed for young people is uneven, with no facilities at all located within the city centre or the York North. Like the provision for children, residents in the city centre exhibit the lowest levels of dissatisfaction of all areas, a point representative of their demographic profile.

**Consultation Comments
(quantity)**

The majority of residents at drop in sessions felt that the quantity of facilities for young people is insufficient to meet current need. Areas of deficiency were highlighted such as Acomb and Layerthorpe.

Many residents at drop in sessions expressed concerns that older children use facilities intended for younger children and cause damage and vandalism. It was felt that this may be a consequence of a lack of provision for teenagers. This viewpoint was also a key point for discussion at workshops and maintaining an adequate supply of facilities for teenagers was suggested as helping to ensure that problems of anti-social behaviour are combated.

Elsewhere, there was a demand for greater attempts to provide sites that will interest younger people, for example motor-cross. However, any potential sites would have to fulfil certain criteria – away from residential areas, not impact current provision of other typologies, minimal impact on the landscape. It is hoped this idea, and other more innovative ones like it, will help reduce the miss-use of other typologies. This is discussed further within the

	<p>recommended quality standards and vision.</p> <p>There was a concern expressed at workshops in relation to the challenges presented in planning now to address future needs – citing the example that skate boarding wasn't as popular 20 or 30 years ago but currently is very popular. In order to reflect this, it is necessary to ensure that sites that are created are large enough in size to offer flexibility of use over future years.</p> <p>Young People responding to the IT Survey were asked to rate the amount of open spaces near to their homes. The results show that the majority of young people who replied think that there is not enough open space in the local areas. This is polarised to the opinions of children, who were asked the same question.</p> <p>When asked to rate the amount of local play areas / spaces, the most common response was that there are some facilities for young people but they would like more. The vast majority of respondents stated that the facilities for young people are average quality but could do with some improvements. Therefore it is important to set a quantity standard that facilitates both quantitative and qualitative improvements to facilities in York. The most common criticism of existing facilities is the need to improve the range of facilities provided.</p> <p>The two most commonly mentioned types of facilities that young people would want to see in their local area would be a kick about area, a local park and outdoor sport facilities.</p>
<p>'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)</p>	<p>0.04 ha per 1000 population</p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The current level of provision is equivalent to 0.0043 hectares per 1000 population, which is lower than the level of provision for children and reflects the lack of provision that was a key theme across consultations. Across the analysis areas, the greatest requirement for further provision will be in the two urban analysis areas. The extent to which locational deficiencies may exist within each analysis area will be dependent on the specific location of each site (illustrated through the application of the relevant accessibility standard – see appendix G). In light of the low number of dedicated facilities for young people, it is likely that large areas of deficiency will be identified. Provision for young people should also be considered in the context of the provision of parks and amenity space, which provide informal opportunities for young people.</p> <p>A similar proportion of respondents to the on street survey and IT Young Peoples Survey think that the level of provision is inadequate as was the case for children's provision. Both adults and young people made similar comments at drop in sessions around the City and the lack of provision for young people was a key issue across all consultations. Furthermore, the lack of provision for young people was perceived to have a negative impact on the quality of other open spaces across the city boundaries. A standard has therefore been recommended that is above the existing level of provision.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
OUTDOOR SPORT FACILITIES**

<p>National Standards</p>	<p>NPFA - 6 acre standard (2.43ha) per 1,000 population for 'playing space' consisting of 4 acres (i.e. 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 mat not be covered within the NPFA standard. In almost all cases, this additional requirement is intended for residential areas and does not cover open spaces such as parks or allotments</p>		
<p>Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)</p>	<p>1.94 hectares per 1000 population</p>		
<p>Existing Local Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Local plan policy L1C: Provision of New Open Space in Development. Developments for all housing sites or commercial proposals over 2,500m² gross floor space will be required to make provision for the open space needs of future occupiers. The following provision of open space is required – 0.9 hectares per 1000 population of informal amenity space, 1.7 hectares per 1000 population of sports pitches, and 0.7 hectares per 1000 population for children's equipped playspaces.</p> <p>Local Plan policy L1D: New Public Parks, Green Spaces, Woodlands and Wetlands. This policy identifies a number of locations as areas for recreation opportunity as part of comprehensive developments to improve the quality of the local environment.</p> <p>The Playing Pitch Strategy highlights shortfalls of junior and mini football pitches across the city and sets out the importance of retaining all existing facilities with a view to the enhancement of these facilities to address quality issues. While it is recognized that if participation is to increase, there will be greater pressure on the existing pitch stock and that new pitch sites will be required, it is the intention that new pitches will delivered through the extension of existing pitches in the first instance.</p>		
<p>BENCHMARKING</p>	<p>See attached sheet</p>		
<p>Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)</p>	<p>Grass pitches: 6.7% more than enough 44.8% about right 21.2% not enough 27.3% no opinion</p>	<p>Synthetic turf pitches: 1.4% more than enough 19.5% about right 28.1% not enough 51.1% no opinion</p>	<p>Tennis Courts: 4.8% more than enough 33.8% about right 29.6% not enough 31.8% no opinion</p>

	<p>Bowling Greens: 6.0% more than enough 41.1% about right 12.5% not enough 40.4% no opinion</p>	<p>Golf Courses: 9.8% more than enough 26.9% about right 11.6% not enough 51.6% no opinion</p>	
<p>Consultation Comments (quantity)</p>	<p>Outdoor sports facilities are very much demand-led and the outdoor sports facility typology encompasses a wide variety of different facilities including athletics tracks, pitches, golf courses and bowling greens. However, the concurrent theme is the high response rate of residents having no opinion, highlighting the low level of interest regarding this type of open space, mirrored in responses to the level of use, which shows that 63% of residents in York do not use outdoor sports facilities.</p> <p>Analysis of football team generation rates (Source FA: 2006) suggests that York fall into the bottom 50% of similar authorities in terms of levels of participation in all areas of football, with the exception of girl's football. In contrast, high levels of participation were identified in the Active People Survey.</p> <p>Of the five facility types surveyed, residents showed dissatisfaction with two (synthetic turf pitches 28.1% and tennis courts 28.1%), stating there was not enough provision. The remaining three areas; grass pitches 51.5%, bowling greens 47.1% and golf courses 36.7% showed an overall satisfaction with provisions, deemed to be more than enough/about right.</p> <p>When considering the level of satisfaction across the analysis areas, the York North showed the highest level of dissatisfaction in 2 of the 5 types of sports facilities, stating there was not enough provision of synthetic turf pitches (38.1%) and bowling greens (18.3%). York South displayed the highest level of satisfaction in 3 of the 5 types of sports facilities, suggesting there was enough/about right amount of grass pitches (66.6%), tennis courts (62.4%) and bowling greens (66.2%). The audit of provision reveals that York South and North have the highest level of provision per 1000 population.</p> <p>Residents at drop in sessions expressed a concern that there are insufficient sport facilities and that the situation has been exacerbated by the loss of sites. Specific deficiencies were pinpointed in Bishopthorpe and more generally to the east side of the City. The importance of providing a variety of sports facilities was highlighted, for example there was a desire in some quarters for an athletics track. Workshops highlighted shortfalls of junior pitches, an issues supported by calculations undertaken as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy.</p> <p>Several comments were made at workshop events suggesting the need for increased use of school facilities for community use, given that there are currently very few available. There was also a feeling that sports facilities are too spread out, although the links to some of these sites are good. Attendees also outlined an aspiration for improved cycle routes to encourage cycling between homes and outdoor sport facilities.</p>		

'PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	1.95 hectares per 1000 population
PMP Justification	<p>Golf courses have been removed from all figures due to their size and subsequent tendency to skew figures. Although many school sports sites are not accessible at the current time, they are identified as important resources throughout the consultations. School facilities have been included within the calculation, to ensure that they are protected. The Building Schools for the Future and extended schools programmes may offer opportunities to address future shortfalls of provision and ensure additional facilities are available for community use. This may be critical if participation targets are achieved, particularly in terms of providing facilities for peak day activity.</p> <p>In reflecting the demands placed on outdoor sports, and the nature of this standard, it has been recommended that it is set marginally above the current level of provision (1.94ha) at 1.96 ha per 1,000 population. Additional consultation should inform where this demand is needed most, however results from the local consultation suggest there are demands being placed on STPs, tennis courts and bowling greens. Based on the findings of the audit, the greatest requirement for facilities will be within the urban analysis areas.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
ALLOTMENTS**

National Standards	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 1970 Thorpe Report suggested 0.2 ha per 1,000 population																																										
Current Provision ha per 1,000 population (ha)	0.29 ha per 1000 population total																																										
BENCHMARKING	See attached sheet																																										
Consultation (too much / about right / not enough)	<p>In total, 36% of the population felt that the level of provision of allotments was about right within York City.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="651 552 1626 807"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>More than enough</th> <th>About Right</th> <th>Nearly Enough</th> <th>Not Enough</th> <th>No Opinion</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Overall</td> <td>5.1%</td> <td>36.4%</td> <td>7.8%</td> <td>17.8%</td> <td>32.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>City Centre</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban East</td> <td>7.5%</td> <td>33.6%</td> <td>7.9%</td> <td>18.3%</td> <td>32.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urban West</td> <td>2.9%</td> <td>39.7%</td> <td>8.8%</td> <td>16.7%</td> <td>31.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>York South</td> <td>5.3%</td> <td>45.3%</td> <td>5.3%</td> <td>16.8%</td> <td>27.4%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>York North</td> <td>4.8%</td> <td>31.2%</td> <td>8.8%</td> <td>17.6%</td> <td>37.6%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Number of people interested in renting an allotment in York when asked: Yes – 14% No – 86%</p> <p>Although there are no allotments in the city centre; with the exception of the York South area, the distribution of allotments across other areas is relatively even. Due to the ease of pedestrian and cycle access, a number of the sites identified within York South also serve residents in other analysis areas.</p>		More than enough	About Right	Nearly Enough	Not Enough	No Opinion	Overall	5.1%	36.4%	7.8%	17.8%	32.8%	City Centre	-	-	-	-	-	Urban East	7.5%	33.6%	7.9%	18.3%	32.8%	Urban West	2.9%	39.7%	8.8%	16.7%	31.9%	York South	5.3%	45.3%	5.3%	16.8%	27.4%	York North	4.8%	31.2%	8.8%	17.6%	37.6%
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Consultation Comments (quantity)	Attendees at the workshops felt that there was a distinct lack of provision across the city –with some sites containing waiting lists exceeding 2 – 3 years. Some plots have now been slit into two in order to provide more residents with the opportunity to participate. Allotments are now recognised as an alternative healthy past time and there is greater focus on the use of allotments in schools and by young people.																																										
PMP Recommendation (per 1,000 population)	0.31 hectares per 1000 population.																																										
PMP Justification	Allotment provision is unevenly spread, with the highest levels evident in the York South. More generally, consultation suggests that the current level of supply is becoming insufficient across York, with 14% of survey respondents																																										

	<p>interested in owning / managing an allotment and more generally 18% of respondents thinking that the level of provision is not enough. This is further exacerbated by waiting lists at a number of sites (at the current time, there are less than 50 available full plots on the 15 directly managed City of York sites and approximately 150 people on waiting lists. A similar number of people are waiting for plots at parish and independent sites). As a consequence, the local standard has been set at the existing level of provision. When applied in the context of the accessibility standard and existing waiting lists, this will highlight further areas for investigation and enable locational deficiencies to be pinpointed.</p>
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**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
GREEN CORRIDORS**

PPG17 states that the need for Green Corridors arises from the need to promote environmentally sustainable forms of transport such as walking and cycling within urban areas. This means that there is no sensible way of stating a provision standard, just as there is no way of having a standard for the proportion of land in an area which it will be desirable to allocate for roads.

It is therefore recommended that no provision standard should be set.

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUANTITY STANDARDS
CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS**

No Quantity Standards are set for Cemeteries and Churchyards. PPG 17 Annex states

"many historic churchyards provide important places for quiet contemplation, especially in busy urban areas, and often support biodiversity and interesting geological features. As such many can also be viewed as amenity greenspaces. Unfortunately, many are also run-down and therefore it may be desirable to enhance them. As churchyards can only exist where there is a church, the only form of provision standard which will be required is a qualitative one."

For Cemeteries, PPG 17 Annex states "every individual cemetery has a finite capacity and therefore there is steady need for more of them. Indeed, many areas face a shortage of ground for burials. The need for graves, for all religious faiths, can be calculated from population estimates, coupled with details of the average proportion of deaths which result in a burial, and converted into a quantitative population-based provision standard." This does not relate to a quantitative hectare per 1,000 population requirement.

Appendix G

Quality Standards

Setting Quality Standards / Vision – City of York Council

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	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 against other authorities for satisfaction of quality	These are figures detailing satisfaction levels of other authorities to the quality of their open space
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

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
CITY PARKS**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<p>GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.</p> <p>According to the national CPA indicators for York 88.97% (2003/4) of residents think that over the past three years that parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same. Measuring this statistic against authorities nationally, York falls within the 2nd quartile (where 1st is best). The national mean value is 86.8%.</p>		
<p>Existing Local Quality Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Whilst there are no specific quality standards at the current time, the objectives of the leisure and recreation section of the 2005 Local Plan seek to ensure that the city has a sufficient provision of safe, attractive and useable public open space, which is accessible to all, including the mobility impaired and carers. Such open space should promote urban quality, health and the well being of residents, nature conservation and visual amenity.</p>		
<p>Benchmarking other local authorities satisfaction</p>	<p>Wychavon – 67% Good (parks)</p>	<p>North Shropshire – 53 % average (parks)</p>	<p>Ryedale – 58% good (parks)</p>
	<p>Huntingdonshire – 46% good (parks),</p>	<p>Hambleton – 47% good (amenity space incorporate parks)</p>	<p>York – 62% good (parks)</p>
<p>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated city parks as their most frequently used open space – 23%)</p>	<p>Highest rated aspirations: Clean and litter free (84%), provision of toilets (55%), flowers and trees (52%), well kept grass (51%) and facilities for the young (37%).</p> <p>Respondents to the survey highlighted specifically staff on site (58%) and adequate lighting (40%) as being key to providing safe open spaces.</p> <p>When asked about the quality of city park sites, of those people who gave an opinion, dog fouling (22%), misuse of the site (25%) and litter (22%) were perceived to be significant problems. Vandalism and graffiti (51%) was rated as a minor problem, with poor maintenance (66%) and safety and age of equipment (63%) rated as no problem.</p>		
<p>Consultation Household Survey - other</p>	<p>City Parks are considered to be good quality by 62% of household survey respondents. Across the analysis areas, there is a large variation in levels of satisfaction. The highest levels of satisfaction are found in the City Centre Area where 79% of respondents feel that the quality of provision is good. The lowest levels of satisfaction are found in the York South Area where only 58% of respondents feel that the quality of provision is good.</p> <p>When looking at the justifications provided by residents for York North and South for thinking that the quality of city parks is poor, many residents referred to accessibility issues rather than quality issues (most commonly stating that city parks are too far away). Therefore the legitimacy of these lower scores needs to be considered in light on the number who have confused quality and accessibility issues in attributing a score.</p> <p>When asked if there were any barriers to using city parks, a number of reasons were given, including poor toilet and parking facilities.</p>		

**Consultation (Other including IT
Young People Survey)**

At drop in sessions, it was perceived that the quality of parks had improved over recent years, a viewpoint that was also echoed by attendees at workshops. This improvement is reinforced through the achievement of three new Green Flag awards (at Rowntree Park, Glen Gardens and West Bank Park) over the last five years. Significant investment has been placed into parks and community involvement has been a key determinant of the success of these facilities.

Parks were the most frequently commended types of open space at drop in sessions. Museum Gardens were highly thought of by residents, however many indicated that formal provision for children within the grounds would enhance the space further. This was reflected more generally by several residents, who indicated that all parks should contain formal provision for children. Museum Gardens was also discussed in detail at workshops, with many attendees echoing the viewpoint that more facilities would enhance the open space. It was felt that residents across York should be given more encouragement (through the provision of appropriate facilities) to visit open spaces and appreciate the value they offer.

Rowntree Park was also considered to be well maintained and an enjoyable place to visit although concerns were expressed regarding the pollution of the lake through various forms of excrement (geese). Residents were in favour of the current policy of closure of the site during the evening to keep it safe and maintain the high quality. Despite this, many residents highlighted the need for lighting within parks. Almost half of all young people responding felt that lighting in parks would make them feel safer. Young people also felt that staff on site and CCTV cameras were important.

Reflecting the views of residents, visitors to the city also commented how attractive the parks and open spaces in the city were. University Gardens, West Bank park and Glen Gardens were also perceived to be of high quality and residents valued the newly refurbished children's facility within West Bank park. Hull Road Park was considered to be of lower quality.

Of those responding to the survey for young people, 44% indicated that parks are their favourite type of open space. 16% of children also indicated that they enjoyed playing in the park. The location of open space and the opportunities to meet friends were however perceived to be more important by young people than the quality of open space. Only three young people perceived the cleanliness to be important. Despite this, almost a quarter of children identified untidiness and litter as problematic at open spaces. 41% of all children felt that the quality of open spaces and parks was good.

Despite positive comments regarding the overall quality of sites, some residents highlighted a desire for more trees, shrubs and woodland areas within the parks – to serve a secondary function as a natural and semi natural space. A view was also expressed at the workshops that while the parks have improved significantly, there remains potential to develop formal elements of the parks to further enhance their overall quality.

Flooding of parks was identified as a key concern of local residents. This was particularly apparent due to the recent flooding of Rowntree Park. Several residents highlighted the potential to provide cafeterias within parks and

	<p>suggested that this would enhance their value to the community and increase the level of use at sites.</p> <p>Parks have been a particular focus for events in York. Despite this, several constraints were highlighted of the parks for hosting events, including a lack of toilets, insufficient lighting and a lack of necessary infrastructure (such as water points). Some of these issues more specific to events mirror those raised by residents at drop in sessions and in the household survey. For health and safety reasons, provision of toilets at venues is essential if events are to continue.</p> <p>Attendees at workshops, many of whom currently manage open space, sport and recreation facilities highlighted the benefit of information boards, providing residents with an understanding of the facilities available, in addition to the wildlife and habitats offered.</p>
<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p><i>CITY PARKS</i></p> <p><i>“A welcoming, clean and litter free site providing a one-stop community facility which is safe and accessible to all and has a range of facilities and other types of open space within it. City parks should be attractive, well designed and maintained, providing well-kept grass, flowers and trees, adequate lighting and other appropriate safety features, as well as suitable ancillary accommodation (including seating, toilets, litter bins and play facilities). Sites should promote the conservation of wildlife and the built heritage and provide links to the surrounding green infrastructure”</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>A quality standard has been devised which reflects both aspirations and concerns expressed through local consultations (as demanded by PPG17) and also the Green Flag Award criteria (the national benchmark). The quality vision makes reference to other types of open space within it, recognising the multifunctionality of parks.</p> <p>In order to improve the quality of parks across the city it is important that the Council implement and strive to achieve a quality standard that will ensure consistency and high quality provision. Attractive, well-designed and well-maintained parks are key elements of good urban design and are fundamentally important in delivering places in which people want to live. The standard has been formulated to ensure that park provision is sustainable, balanced and ultimately achievable. The improvement of quality and accessibility to parks and the promotion of best practice sites such as Museum Gardens should increase local aspirations and encourage usage of parks. Many consultees highlighted the importance of good quality park provision in encouraging residents and visitors to use parks in the city.</p> <p>One of the most significant issues regarding the quality of city parks appears to be the misuse of sites, with 25% of respondents to the household survey stating it was a “significant problem”. Therefore the achievement of the quality vision will be galvanised by the provision of bespoke sites for children and young people.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
LOCAL PARKS**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<p>GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.</p> <p>According to the national CPA indicators for York 88.97% (2003/4) of residents think that over the past three years that parks and open spaces have got better or stayed the same. Measuring this statistic against authorities nationally, York falls within the 2nd quartile (where 1st is best). The national mean value is 86.8%.</p>		
<p>Existing Local Quality Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Whilst there are no specific quality standards at the current time, the objectives of the leisure and recreation section of the 2005 Local Plan seek to ensure that the city has a sufficient provision of safe, attractive and useable public open space, which is accessible to all, including the mobility impaired and carers. Such open space should promote urban quality, health and the well being of residents, nature conservation and visual amenity.</p>		
<p>Benchmarking other local authorities satisfaction</p>	<p>Wychavon – 67% Good (parks), 57%</p>	<p>North Shropshire – 53 % average (parks)</p>	<p>Ryedale – 58% good (parks)</p>
	<p>Huntingdonshire – 46% good (parks),</p>	<p>Hambleton – 47% good (amenity space incorporate parks)</p>	<p>York – 46% (local parks)</p>
<p>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated local parks as their most frequently used open space – 13%)</p>	<p>Highest rated aspirations: Clean/litter free (80%), flowers/trees (61%), well kept grass (45%) and toilets (39%).</p> <p>Respondents to the survey highlighted that staff on site (57%) and adequate lighting (40%) are instrumental in the provision of safe open spaces.</p> <p>When asked about the quality of local park sites, of those people who gave an opinion, few residents felt that safety and age of the equipment and poor maintenance (63%) were problematic. In contrast over 50% of respondents had experienced either minor or significant problems in relation to vandalism and graffiti, litter problems, misuse of the site, and dog fouling. Misuse of the site was perceived to be the greater problem at local parks, with 66% of respondents experiencing either significant or minor problems when using this typology.</p>		
<p>Consultation Household Survey - other</p>	<p>Local parks are considered to be good quality by 46% of the household survey respondents, 44% stated these open spaces are average with only 10% rating these sites as poor. These levels of satisfaction are relatively consistent across all of the analysis areas. The largest exception to this is the York South analysis area, where a greater proportion of respondents were dissatisfied with the quality of local parks (17% believe that the quality of this typology in York is currently poor). It is clearly evident across all analysis areas that the quality of local parks is poorer than the quality of city parks.</p> <p>Only 22% of people stated that they do not use this type of open space, highlighting the popularity of local parks to residents in York. As a consequence increasing the quality of existing provision is likely to have significant benefits in terms of the perceived value of local parks to local residents and more generally in terms of satisfaction with open space provision across the city and surrounding area.</p>		

	<p>When asked to identify barriers to visiting local parks in York, respondents to the household survey most commonly mentioned lack of or poor toilet facilities and the misuse of these sites by teenagers which is seen as intimidating.</p>
<p>Consultation (Other including IT Young People Survey)</p>	<p>The importance of a good quality park was apparent in the responses to the IT young people and children questionnaires, with more children indicating that they would like a local park in their area than any other type of open space. Of those responding to the survey for young people, 44% indicated that parks are their favourite type of open space. 16% of children also indicated that they enjoyed playing in the park. The location of open space and the opportunities to meet friends were however perceived to be more important by young people than the quality of open space. Only three young people perceived the cleanliness to be important. Despite this, almost a quarter of children identified untidiness and litter as problematic at open spaces. 41% of all children felt that the quality of open spaces and parks was good.</p> <p>Attendees at the workshops highlighted the importance of the provision of local parks. The need for these parks to be multifunctional, providing wildlife habitats and ecological opportunities was also raised. While it was acknowledged that significant investment had been targeted at city parks, local parks were perceived to be of lower quality. These facilities also experienced more issues with vandalism and graffiti.</p>

<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p>LOCAL PARKS</p> <p><i>"All local parks should be a facility serving the immediate needs of local people for active recreation. They should provide a welcoming, clean and litter free environment. Maintenance should focus on providing well-kept grass, flowers and trees and encourage wildlife to flourish with the use of varied vegetation through appropriate management. Community Leisure Officers should work with other organisations and the community to provide a hub of interest, activities and local events. Good quality and appropriate ancillary facilities (play areas, litter-bins, dog-bins and benches) should be provided to encourage greater use. "</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>A commonly expressed view of residents through the local consultation is that the quality of local parks across York is average (44%). A quality standard has been devised which reflects both concerns expressed through local consultations (as demanded by PPG17) and also the Green Flag Award criteria. Particularly important factors to arise from the local consultation that are included within the quality vision are well kept grass, clean and litter free, litter bins, flowers and trees and toilets. Explicit reference is not made to specific play opportunities to be included within the site (such as LEAPs, playing pitches and ball games area) as it is considered that the nature of provision is dependent on the size of the site and other facilities available in the area – therefore reference to active recreation is intended to provide a greater degree of flexibility.</p> <p>The importance of local parks is highlighted by the fact that they are one of the most frequently used typologies of open space. Therefore the achievement of a quality standard should be considered as one of the highest priorities for the Council. This focus on the achievement of the quality vision should be given more weight in light of the fact that it is widely felt (by 49%) that the level of provision of local park sites across York is about right / more than enough, suggesting that the emphasis should be on improving existing sites. Residents' perception of quality and quantity are interlinked with quality improvements often mitigating the need for new provision.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL OPEN SPACE**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<p>Countryside Agency (now part of the Natural England Partnership) - land should be managed to conserve or enhance its rich landscape, biodiversity, heritage and local customs. GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.</p> <p>Natural England highlights the need to conserve and protect the natural environment and promotes local community involvement and consultation. They also have a commitment to work with Local Authorities in developing Local Area Agreements (LAA) for improved community infrastructure to enhance access to high quality natural environments</p>
<p>Existing Local Quality Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Whilst there are no specific quality standards at the current time, the objectives of the leisure and recreation section of the 2005 Local Plan seek to ensure that the city has a sufficient provision of safe, attractive and useable public open space, which is accessible to all, including the mobility impaired and carers. Such open space should promote urban quality, health and the well being of residents, nature conservation and visual amenity.</p>
<p>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated natural and semi-natural sites as their most frequently used open space – 17%)</p>	<p>Highest rated aspirations: Clean and litter free (64%), nature features (63%), footpaths (42%), flowers and trees (39%) and dog walking facilities (33%). Respondents to the survey highlighted three areas as being key to ensuring safety when visiting this type of open space, specifically: other users on site(22%), reputation (20%) and adequate lighting (20%).</p> <p>When asked about the quality of natural and semi-natural sites, areas for concern included vandalism and graffiti, litter problems, misuse of site and dog fouling.</p>
<p>Consultation Household Survey - other</p>	<p>Based on the findings of the household survey, natural and semi natural open space is very popular with residents of York with 54% of respondents stating that they visit this typology more than once a month.</p> <p>43% of respondents to the household survey felt that the quality of sites was good, 44% indicated these open spaces were average and the remaining 12% felt that the quality of sites was poor. The quality ratings given by residents were similar across all analysis areas; with the modal response suggesting the quality of provision was average. The most satisfied residents were those in York South where 58% felt that the quality of the sites was good.</p> <p>The most commonly cited barrier to visiting natural and semi natural sites on a more regular basis or at all is anti-social behaviour problems (with reports of drinking and drug taking). .</p>
<p>Consultation (Other including IT Young People Survey)</p>	<p>Heslington Common was highlighted as a particularly high quality site with well-defined paths and appropriate maintenance for a natural site. Askham Bog was also perceived to high quality and well valued by local residents. Hob Moor was also perceived to be well used, and contains good quality paths.</p> <p>Natural and semi natural open space were central to discussions in workshops, from local residents, as well as Parish</p>

	<p>Clerks, Protection of Rural England and the Environmental Trust. The importance of balancing wildlife and ecological benefits with recreational use was highlighted. It was felt that the quality of the ecological environment was equally as important as the recreational opportunities offered. It was highlighted that sites should contain a varied mix of appropriate vegetation, with appropriate management. The Wheatland Community Woodland and New Earswick Nature Reserve were highlighted as examples of good practice. Attendees at workshops, many of whom currently manage open space, sport and recreation facilities highlighted the benefit of information boards, providing residents with an understanding of the facilities available, in addition to the wildlife and habitats offered. Community involvement in local nature reserves has been particularly successful in some of the larger sites across York.</p>
<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p><i>NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL OPEN SPACE</i></p> <p><i>“A clean and litter free site with clear and obvious pathways that provide opportunities to link other open spaces together and where appropriate link to the outlying countryside. Sites should encourage wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental awareness and contain appropriate natural features. Litterbins, dog bins, benches and picnic areas should be provided where possible and there should be a clear focus on balancing recreational and wildlife needs, whilst ensuring public access. Community involvement through management, maintenance and promotion of these sites should be maximised. ”</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>From consultation it is evident that the majority of users of natural areas value these sites for their recreational value, (for example, walking, as a picnic area etc) indicating that ancillary facilities will be an important quality feature of this type of open space. Clear footpaths and appropriate management of vegetation are specific issues to be addressed at these sites and this has been reflected in the quality vision.</p> <p>The main issues identified through local consultations centre around litter and dog fouling and this is reflected in the need for sites to be clean and litter free. Natural and semi natural green spaces are one of the more commonly used green space typologies of residents in York (as indicated in the household survey). As a consequence, the need to balance recreation and wildlife needs is reflected within the vision ensuring that quality is maintained while providing access. There is also a need to maintain and improve the biodiversity and wildlife value of all open space sites. This was a key finding of the workshops.</p> <p>The standard also incorporates the Council and public aspirations for safe, clean and functional natural open spaces that are well used and promoted for their conservation and educational benefits. To facilitate the management of sites the vision suggests the involvement of and consultation with the local community. The Green Flag Criteria represent a key national benchmark of quality for natural sites and the key elements of this standard are therefore also included within the proposed vision.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
AMENITY GREEN SPACE**

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 and strategic context	No existing quality standards
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated amenity green space sites as their most frequently used open space – 3%)	Amenity green spaces were one of the least used (Q7 Household Survey) open spaces in York, however the visual benefits of this type of open space are often as important as the level of use. Of those people indicating that they used this open space, the highest rated aspirations were clean and litter free (79%) and well-kept grass (58%). The main safety factor considered appropriate for amenity green spaces was adequate lighting (68%). The majority of other safety measures were considered inappropriate for AGS. Areas for concern included vandalism and graffiti, litter problems, misuse of site and dog fouling.
Consultation Household Survey - other	<p>Consultation indicated that the quality of amenity areas is perceived to be average by 59% of household respondents. A higher percentage of people stated that they were good (26%) as opposed to poor (16%). The perceptions about the quality of amenity green space were extremely similar across all analysis areas, with the most common response being that they are “average”.</p> <p>When looking at the justifications provided by residents for thinking that the quality of amenity areas is average, many residents referred to quantity issues rather than quality issues (with half stating that there are nearly enough/not enough). Therefore the legitimacy of these lower scores from residents needs to be considered in light of the number who have confused quality and accessibility issues in attributing a score.</p> <p>Respondents to the household survey provided a number of general comments about amenity green spaces. One of the most common themes was safety concerns – which act as a barrier to entry. The installation of adequate lighting may alleviate some of these concerns and increase the number of users. Lighting at AGS sites was an aspiration for many residents.</p>
Consultation (Other including IT Young People Survey)	<p>Children responding to the IT young people survey highlighted that amenity spaces were their most frequently used open space. Reasons for usage of these sites related primarily to their close proximity to their homes, rather than to the quality or range of facilities provided. Young people highlighted that the quality of their local open spaces was perceived to be average, with some improvements required.</p> <p>While many residents also highlighted the landscape benefits of amenity spaces at drop in sessions, it was indicated</p>

	<p>that the quality of these sites in some instances detracts from these benefits as they become littered and unsafe. A lack of facilities at amenity spaces was highlighted as a key issue throughout drop in sessions. Attendees at workshops reflected the overall poorer perceptions regarding the quality of amenity spaces, indicating that a lack of emphasis on these spaces leads to missed opportunities. While management and maintenance of these spaces focuses primarily on grass cutting, it was felt that more could be made of these spaces including ancillary facilities (litter-bins, dog-bins and benches) and landscaping.</p>
<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p><i>AMENITY GREEN SPACE</i></p> <p><i>“A clean and well-maintained greenspace site that is accessible to all. Sites should have appropriate ancillary facilities (dog and litter bins etc), pathways and landscaping in the right places providing a safe secure site with a spacious outlook that enhances the appearance of the local environment and provides a safe area for young people to meet. 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.”</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The local consultation reveals that amenity greenspaces are one of the least used types of open spaces in the area, although they provide an important meeting place for children and young people. The importance of these sites as a visual amenity was reinforced across consultations, highlighting the need for high quality amenity space provision.</p> <p>Provision of amenity green space needs to be considered in the context of park provision, to ensure that they are complimentary to the wider green space network and increase their level of usage. For this reason, it is particularly important for larger sites to contain informal play opportunities and for smaller sites to provide an important visual amenity function and promote a sense of ownership. The recommended quality vision addresses some of the key concerns at existing open space sites cited by residents and also considers aspirations. While a desire for lighting was a key feature of local consultations, inclusion of this element may provide unrealistic expectations.</p> <p>Amenity green spaces can serve an important function in urban areas, breaking up the urban fabric. As a consequence, one of the important aspects in the vision is for a spacious outlook. This is also reflective of local consultation comments stating that sites are often confined to small cramped areas that aren't of sufficient size to enable informal play or more formalised play facilities. The standard incorporates both public and council aspirations and has been designed to promote best practice encouraging informal play where sites are large enough - it is also designed to link in with the Green Flag criteria where appropriate. The vision also recognises the need for amenity spaces to contribute positively to the overall landscape and environment.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
PROVISION FOR CHILDREN**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<p>Criteria set out by the NPFA in relation to LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs provide some quality aspirations in terms of seating for adults, a varied range of equipment and meeting places for teenagers. GREEN FLAG CRITERIA are also relevant to play areas and include Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management</p> <p>CABE Space believes that the use of target hardening as a first response to anti-social behavior is resulting in the fortification of our urban environment, and highlights that there is a better solution: invest in place making and improving public spaces to prevent the onset and escalation of these problems. Evidence from CABE Space’s study shows that well designed, well maintained public spaces can contribute to reducing the incidence of vandalism and anti-social behavior, and result in long term cost savings.’ <i>CABE Space Policy Note: preventing anti-social behavior in public spaces</i></p>
<p>Existing Local Quality Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Taking Play Forward, A Play Strategy for York aims to (amongst others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raise the standards of play provision • encourage genuine communication and interactions between children and young people, individuals and services with interests in play • better manage play environments. <p>The strategy ensures that provision meets the needs of children, meets necessary legislative requirements and involves users in decision-making and consultation. The strategy targets an increase in the proportion of play areas meeting NBPFA criteria from 36% to 42%. While no formal quality standards are set, ensuring good quality play opportunities is a key target of this play strategy. Equipped play provision is just one component of provision for play in York.</p>
<p>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated play areas for children sites as their most frequently used open space – 10%)</p>	<p>10% of respondents to the household survey use play areas for children most frequently of all typologies. However, it is important to note that the level of use of children’s play areas demonstrated through the household survey may not be representative of the actual level of use due to the age of the majority of respondents. Only a small percentage of people under the age of 16 completed the household survey, therefore it is important to consider all other consultation.</p> <p>Of those people stating they do use children’s play areas as their most frequent type of open space, their highest rated aspirations are clean/litter free (88%), facilities for the young (77%) and a dog free area (53%).</p>

	<p>The factors that were more commonly mentioned as helping to make respondents feel safer at this typology were staff on site, reputation, other users, adequate lighting and CCTV.</p> <p>When asked about the quality of the play areas for children, of those people who gave an opinion, poor maintenance (52%) and dog fouling (54%) was rated as no problem by the majority of respondents. In contrast, misuse of sites and vandalism were thought to be bigger problems, with 74% of respondents having experienced either minor or significant problems.</p>
<p>Consultation Household Survey - other</p>	<p>Consultation indicated that the quality of children’s play areas is rated average by 46% of household respondents. A higher percentage of people stated that they were poor (30%) as opposed to being good (25%).</p> <p>The quality ratings stated by residents were similar across all analysis areas, with the exception of York South. This was the only analysis area where the modal answer was ‘poor’ (42%) as opposed to average, a major reason behind this rating may lie in the fact that that 56% of the people in this area stated that there was not enough provision of play areas, thus creating an underlying feeling of discontent with provision per se.</p> <p>Respondents to the household survey provided a number of general comments about play areas. The most common themes were safety concerns and problems with facilities – further cementing issues surrounding these sites.</p> <p>The findings of the household survey reveal that play areas for children in York are thought by to be lacking in terms of both the number and quality of facilities. This acts as a barrier for residents who wish to access these sites. Further issues surround the misuse of the site that has led to cases of vandalism and damaged equipment.</p>
<p>Consultation (Other including IT Young People Survey)</p>	<p>Many residents at drop in sessions expressed concerns that older children use facilities intended for younger children and cause damage and vandalism. It was felt that this may be a consequence of a lack of provision for teenagers. Rowntree Park Play area and Clarence Gardens Play area were perceived to be of good quality while in contrast, Westhorpe Play Area was perceived to be particularly poor, as was West Bank park play area (which is considered to be damp and dark). Sites located in larger parks were perceived to be of higher quality.</p> <p>Whilst consultation highlighted the need for further facilities for children and young people, it was considered that these need to be carefully located to protect residential amenity. Rowntree Park skate area was cited as an example of good practice (in terms of equipped play provision).</p> <p>Parish Councils have a particularly important role to play in the provision of facilities for children. The viewpoint that the quality of facilities is significantly different was also reflected in workshops, where it was cited that play facilities in the villages are of inferior quality to those located in the urban areas. The importance of exploring new and innovative solutions to provision for children were reinforced, with many new schemes and developments including natural and /</p>

or adventure play.

Children responding to the IT young people survey indicated that provision for children across York is good quality, with 44% of respondents indicating that play provision is clean, nice and safe to use. Despite this, when asked to highlight the main improvement that they would like to see provided in their local areas, more play equipment and a better range of play equipment were the two most common answers. This is reflective of issues identified in other consultations, where the need to ensure that play equipment is varied and challenging was a consistent theme.

<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p><i>PROVISION FOR CHILDREN</i></p> <p><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 and convenient location. Equipped play spaces should be fun and exciting and 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. The site should also be accessible to all”.</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The need to address the misuse of some sites is reflected within the standard in the need to design the site well, to locate it in a safe and secure location and to have clear boundaries. This can also 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.</p> <p>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, following suggestions from children that some equipment can be boring. Consultation highlighted the importance of these sites being of sufficient size for children to enjoy, and this is mentioned in the quality vision.</p> <p>The standard aims to achieve a balance between locating play areas close to housing or footpaths as an additional level of security to be provided through natural policing e.g. overlooking houses where possible, but also ensuring that residential amenity and privacy is protected. The standard encompasses the need for play areas to be both sustainable in management terms but also promote a mix of facilities and an enriched play environment and that the site is clean and safe to use. Wherever viable, the play equipment should be updated and developed over time (preferably in consultation with local children) to ensure that the facilities remain relevant to children and continue to be fit for purpose. The standard highlights the need for imaginative equipment, which emerged as a key issue throughout the consultation programme.</p> <p>The standard supports the principles of equipped play set out in the play strategy and encourages the design of interactive areas providing a range of play opportunities. It reflects the key principles outlined in the strategy, including the involvement of users and the desire for challenging, innovative and imaginative facilities. While this vision relates to equipped facilities only, these principles should be applied to all areas providing play opportunities for children.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
PROVISION FOR TEENAGERS**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<p>NPFA guidance relating to LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs provide some quality aspirations in terms of seating for adults, varied range of equipment and meeting places for teenagers. GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.</p> <p>CABE Space believes that the use of target hardening as a first response to anti-social behavior is resulting in the fortification of our urban environment. Investment: invest in place making and improving public spaces should be used to prevent the onset and escalation of these problems. Evidence from CABE Space’s study shows that well designed, well maintained public spaces can contribute to reducing the incidence of vandalism and anti-social behavior, and result in long term cost savings.’ <i>CABE Space Policy Note: preventing anti-social behavior in public spaces</i></p>
<p>Existing Local Quality Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>Taking Play Forward, A Play Strategy for York aims to (amongst others):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • raise the standards of play provision • encourage genuine communication and interactions between children and young people, individuals and services with interests in play • better manage play environments. <p>The strategy ensures that provision meets the needs of children, meets necessary legislative requirements and involves users in decision-making and consultation. The strategy targets an increase in the proportion of play areas meeting NBPFA criteria from 36% to 42%. While no formal quality standards are set, ensuring good quality play opportunities is a key target of this play strategy. Equipped play provision is just one component of provision for play in York.</p>
<p>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated teenage facilities as their most frequently used open space – 0.29%)</p>	<p>Less than 1% of respondents to the household survey use teenage facilities most frequently of all typologies. However, it is important to note that the level of use demonstrated through the household survey may not be representative of the actual level of use on the ground due to the age of the majority of respondents (86% of respondents stated that they don’t use teenage facilities). Only a small percentage of people under the age of 16 completed the household survey, therefore it is important to consider all other consultations across the city.</p>
<p>Consultation Household Survey - other</p>	<p>Consultation indicated that the quality of teenage facilities is rated poor by 64% of household survey respondents. This is significantly higher than for any of the other typologies. This high level of dissatisfaction is consistent across all</p>

	<p>of the analysis areas. These issues surrounding the quality of existing provision are compounded by the dissatisfaction with the quantity of provision – with 67% of respondents stating that there is either nearly enough or not enough teenage facilities. From the general comments given, parents seem to suggest that there is a distinct lack of facilities for their children.</p>
<p>Consultation (Other including IT Young People Survey)</p>	<p>Many residents at drop in sessions expressed concerns that older children use facilities intended for younger children and cause damage and vandalism. It was felt that this may be a consequence of a lack of provision for teenagers. Unlike many other typologies, comments at drop in sessions focused on the quantity of provision for young people rather than the quality of existing provision.</p> <p>A lack of good quality opportunities for young people is perceived to have generated deterioration of the quality of other open spaces. Provision for teenagers was also discussed at workshops, with attendees emphasising the importance of involving potential users of facilities in discussions, rather than creating facilities that do not meet their needs. A particular example cited was in New Earswick, where a teenage shelter was provided but has subsequently suffered from vandalism and graffiti. In contrast, Rowntree Park skatepark was highlighted as a good quality facility.</p> <p>Young people responding to the IT Young people survey indicated that on the whole, facilities are perceived to be of average quality. Quantity of provision was perceived to be a far greater issue. The key issue emerging relating to the quality of facilities provided echoed the views of younger children, as it was stated that the quality of provision suffers from a poor variety of facilities. Many young people indicated that existing provision is boring.</p>

<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p><i>PROVISION FOR TEENAGERS</i></p> <p><i>“A well designed high quality site that provides a meeting place for young people, encompassing the needs of all users with varied formal and informal equipment/space. The site should be located in a safe environment that is accessible to all, without compromising neighbouring land users. The focus should be on providing a well-maintained, clean and litter free area with appropriate lighting and shelter, promoting a sense of community ownership. Facilities should be developed through extensive consultation with the local community at all stages of the process”</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>Consultation with young people reinforced the findings in similar studies that highlight the importance to regular users of such spaces to ‘meet friends’, as somewhere to go and not specifically to use the equipment. Promoting a sense of ownership with the sites may also help to reduce the level of vandalism as may the provision of more innovative and imaginative solutions. It is important that these sites are clean, safe and secure. This was a key element emerging from local consultation and is therefore reflected within this standard.</p> <p>A recent CABE Space study shows that well designed, well maintained public spaces can contribute to reducing the incidence of vandalism and anti-social behaviour, and result in long term cost savings and this is reflected in the quality vision. Consideration should also be given to the achievement of the green flag criteria inherent within this vision. It is important that facilities for teenagers meet the needs of users and teenagers should be involved throughout the consultation and development phase of the site in order to promote community involvement and respect. This is in line with priorities identified in the City of York Council Play Strategy.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<p>GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.</p> <p>NPFA suggests in order to provide good quality sports facilities, which are fit for purpose, consideration should be given to the quality of provision including gradients, orientation, ancillary accommodation, planting and community safety.</p> <p>The Green Flag award is recognised on the approved list of quality assurance schemes listed by Sport England. CPA choice and opportunity indicators stipulate that residents should be within three different sport and recreation facilities one of which is quality assured. Parks containing pitches which have achieved the Green Flag award can therefore contribute to the achievement of this indicator, reinforcing the importance of the Green Flag Criteria on the national stage. Sport England's December 2006 Choice and Opportunity Scores reveal that 21.8% of the population of York are within 3 facilities current figure as 21.81%.</p>
<p>Existing Local Quality Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>The Building Schools For the Future programme (BSF) offers significant opportunities to shape and improve provision of outdoor sports facilities, both through the enhancement of current facilities and through ensuring extended use of these facilities to benefit local communities outside school hours.</p> <p>The York Playing Pitch Strategy considers the future direction of pitch provision in the city and highlights the need for qualitative improvements across the pitch stock.</p>
<p>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated outdoor sports facility sites as their most frequently used open space – 4%)</p>	<p>A small percentage of people stated outdoor sports facilities (4%) as their most frequently used open space. Of those people indicating that they used this open space the highest rated aspirations were; clean/litter free (62%), well kept grass (59%), toilet provision (55%), parking facilities (48%) and a level surface (45%).</p> <p>Safety factors considered important for outdoor sports facilities included adequate lighting (41%) staff-on-site (41%) and CCTV (34%). A significant proportion of residents have experienced minor problems in relation to vandalism and graffiti (48%), litter problems (48%) and mis-use of sites (45%). In contrast, safety and age of the equipment, poor maintenance and dog fouling are not considered problematic.</p>
<p>Consultation Household Survey - other</p>	<p>The household survey reveals that 63% of residents in York do not use outdoor sport facilities at the current time. However within the remaining 37% who do use these facilities, 18% use the majority use them more than once a</p>

	<p>month, showing the demand led nature of this typology and their importance to this group of residents.</p> <p>The findings of the Active People Survey, reveals that 24.8% of residents participate in at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity sport or active recreation three or more times a week, placing York in the top 25% nationally. Demand for high quality sports facilities will therefore be high.</p> <p>Consultation indicated that the quality of outdoor sports facilities in York is considered to be average by 50% of household survey respondents. A higher percentage of people stated that they were poor (28%) as opposed to being good (23%).</p> <p>Across the analysis areas, residents in Urban East and Urban West showed similar results to the overall findings, while York South and York North displayed a higher level of satisfaction with 30% (South) and 28% (North) of people stating that the quality of the facilities was good. Throughout the analysis areas the modal response was average.</p> <p>When asked what prevented respondents from accessing these sites, people in Urban East and Urban West commented on the poor quality of the facilities and also the limited size of the specific sites, both of which have contributed to poor quality ratings.</p>
<p>Consultation (Other including IT Young people survey)</p>	<p>Research undertaken as part of the Playing Pitch Strategy indicates that the quality of pitches across the city is a concern, with particular emphasis on poor drainage, poor quality ancillary accommodation and uneven playing surfaces.</p> <p>These views were also reflected at workshops, where it was evident that the quality of facilities is varying. The quantity of pitches to meet the needs of junior and mini teams was also perceived to be a problem. Overuse of facilities generates a knock on effect on the quality of existing facilities, causing long-term quality deterioration.</p> <p>Residents at workshops highlighted the value of the use of school facilities, although constraints of this policy were also highlighted by workshop attendees, focusing particularly on the lack of appropriate ancillary accommodation.</p> <p>The multifunctionality of outdoor sports facilities has also emerged as a key issue, with comments at both workshops and drop in sessions highlighting problems with dog fouling and litter, occurring as a result of the use of pitches as amenity space for dog walking.</p> <p>The quality of facilities is also perceived to be affected by a lack of floodlighting, with few opportunities for pitches to be used in the hours of darkness. It was perceived that provision of floodlighting would significantly enhance the value of local sports facilities to the community, although constraints were also recognised. The key quality issue surrounding outdoor sports facilities emerging from both drop in sessions and workshops related to the drainage of pitches.</p>

	<p>Oaklands was highlighted at drop in sessions as an example of good practice (having been recently refurbished). Residents at drop-in sessions indicated that the drainage of pitches is perceived to be a particular concern. The Knavesmire was highlighted as a site where particular drainage issues are experienced.</p> <p>Responses to the IT survey for both children and young people highlighted that outdoor sports facilities are well used by young people, with 63 young people indicating that their favourite site is an outdoor sports facility. Very few comments were made by young people with regards the quality of outdoor sports facilities.</p>
<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p><i>OUTDOOR SPORT FACILITIES</i></p> <p><i>“A well-planned, clean and litter free sports facility that sits in harmony with its surroundings. The site should be well maintained to an appropriate match play standard, with good grass coverage and well-drained quality surfaces. Appropriate ancillary facilities should be provided at sites with consideration given to providing toilets, changing rooms, car parking, and meeting places. The site should be managed appropriately ensuring community safety and provide a local amenity that is close to people’s homes, encouraging residents to participate in physical activity”</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The key issues identified with existing sites specifically vandalism and graffiti; poor maintenance (drainage) and poor quality changing facilities are reflected within the vision. Cleanliness and maintenance of facilities was perceived to be particularly important throughout consultations. The standard incorporates "appropriate management" to ensure that where appropriate, management issues are addressed. Community safety is also incorporated to reflect NPFA design guidelines. It is also important that outdoor sport facilities are well drained, and are fit for purpose. Given that general satisfaction regarding outdoor sports facilities is fairly low, it is important that careful consideration is giving to delivering aspirations for outdoor sports facilities. Some quantitative issues can also be addressed through improved quality of pitches (and subsequently increases the capacity of pitches for the match play). This increases the importance of meeting this quality vision.</p> <p>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. The importance of ensuring that sports facilities are accessible to all was also highlighted as a key issue, with many young people enjoying informal use of outdoor sports facilities.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
ALLOTMENTS**

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 and strategic context	The Local Plan states that allotments are an important resource within the community, especially for those people with small gardens, or who lack a garden altogether. In addition, they can have a significant amenity and nature conservation role.
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated allotment sites as their most frequently used open space – 1%)	4% of respondents to the household survey currently use an allotment – with one in four of these allotment users stating that allotments are their most frequently used type of open space. A further 14% of respondents expressed an interest in having an allotment. This highlights the demand-led nature of this type of open space and suggests that demand is suppressed within this area. Alternatively it could be suggested that there is a lack of awareness of the availability of allotments.
Consultation Household Survey - other	<p>The majority of residents in York perceive the quality of allotments to be average (55%), 35% feel the sites are good and 10% would rate them as poor. When analysing the individual areas the quality ratings follow those given in the overall results, with the exception of York South where there is less discrepancy between the percentage of people who think that facilities are good (42%) and those who think that facilities are average (45%).</p> <p>General comments regarding these sites illustrate several barriers to participation, namely, a lack of knowledge and available information regarding accessing and obtaining an allotment site. Addressing this issue may convert people from merely being interested to actively using these open spaces. A further issue noted, importantly, is the number of people currently on a lengthy waiting list. This has had an effect on the number of people applying for an allotment with many people stating this waiting time had discouraged them from applying. Due to the small number of people who currently use these sites frequently, addressing this issue should be of utmost importance.</p>
Consultation (Other including IT Young people survey)	<p>Residents attending drop in sessions felt that the quality of allotments was varying. It was considered that regular inspections were essential to ensure that sites were of a good quality. New Lane Allotments, off Hamilton Drive were mentioned as an example of a well-maintained allotment. In contrast, there are perceived to be security concerns at Holgate and Glen Allotments, off Fourth Avenue. At the workshops it was indicated that the quality of fencing, security and ancillary facilities at allotment sites is considered to be poor.</p> <p>The formation of allotment societies has been a further positive step forward in the development of allotments and the promotion of allotments to local residents. Some attendees at workshops commented on the use of allotment at school sites and the positive messages that this conveys. Despite this, there was still perceived to be a lack of awareness of the facilities provided.</p>

	<p>It was suggested at workshops that each allotment site should include the development of a community garden area, where all residents of the community can enjoy the benefits of allotments.</p>
<p>PMP Recommendation</p>	<p><i>ALLOTMENTS</i></p> <p><i>'A well-kept, well managed and secure site that encourages sustainable development, bio-diversity, healthy living and education with appropriate ancillary facilities (eg provision of water and toilets) to meet local needs, clearly marked pathways and good quality soils. The site should be spacious providing appropriate access for all and should be promoted to ensure local community awareness'.</i></p>
<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>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 that promote sustainable development will help attract more people to allotment sites and in turn make sure that the allotment sites within York are operated at capacity.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
GREEN CORRIDORS**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<p>GREEN FLAG CRITERIA - Welcoming Place / Healthy, Safe and Secure / Clean and Well-maintained / Sustainable / Conservation and Heritage / Community Involvement / Marketing / Management.</p> <p>Countryside Agency (now a key partner in Natural England)- 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.</p> <p>Natural England, the Countryside Agency and the British Heart Foundation advocate providing a network of local health walks to promote the 'Walking the Way to Health Initiative', something that can easily be enhanced through the provision of quality green corridors and natural linkages with other open spaces.</p>
<p>Existing Local Quality Standards and strategic context</p>	<p>The Local Plan (2005) states in policy NE8 that planning permission will not be granted for development, which would destroy or impair the integrity of green corridors and stepping stones. Conversely, development that ensures the continuation and enhancement of green corridors for wildlife will be favoured.</p>
<p>Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated green corridors as their most frequently used open space – 16%)</p>	<p>16% of household survey respondents stated that they used this type of open space most frequently with 66% of these people currently walking to these sites. Of those people who gave an opinion, the highest rated aspirations are: clean/litter free (80%), nature features (46%), footpaths (44%), level surfaces (34%) and flowers and trees (31%).</p> <p>Factors considered important to provide safe green corridors include adequate lighting (44%) and other users (39%). Like other open space types, safety and age of equipment (91%) and poor maintenance (53%) are not considered to be a problem. However, responses suggest that vandalism and graffiti, litter problems, misuse of the sites and dog fouling are more of an issue, with a greater proportion of respondents indicating that they have experienced minor or significant problems when using green corridors.</p>
<p>Consultation Household Survey - other</p>	<p>Overall, 50% of respondents stated that the quality of green corridors in York is average, with 37% rating them as good. The frequency of use substantiates these results, with 49% of respondents stating that they use green corridors more than once a month, the highest of all the typologies.</p> <p>Other consultation highlighted concerns that the sites are often frequented by young people, (relating back to a lack of provision for this age group), this acts as a barrier for people wanting to access green corridors who view their presence as intimidating. Addressing this problem may further increase the current rate of usage. This point also relates to the problems experienced by residents who rated green corridors as their most frequently used open space.</p>
<p>Consultation (Other including IT</p>	<p>The importance of cycle routes was emphasised, with residents highlighting that these are well used and well valued.</p>

Young People Survey)	<p>Some residents suggested that it is important to ensure that cycle routes are continuous and are clearly delineated from pedestrian thoroughfares and parks. The cyclepath around Rowntree Park was perceived to be well used. Poor lighting was perceived to be an issue on cyclepaths in general and it was felt that this would deter potential users.</p> <p>Green corridors were also a key theme of discussion at workshops, with many people reinforcing the important role these sites play in linking open spaces for both recreational value and wildlife. Maintenance of these corridors was perceived to be particularly important in encouraging residents to use these facilities.</p>
PMP Recommendation	<p><i>“Linear open spaces should be clean and litter-free, safe and convenient corridors with clear pathways, linking major residential areas, open spaces, urban centres, leisure facilities and employment areas, that promote sustainable methods of transport. Appropriate ancillary facilities such as litter, dog bins and seating in appropriate places with signage to and within the sites should be featured to encourage access for all. The corridor should also seek to encourage biodiversity and wildlife habitats, enabling the movement of both wildlife and people between open spaces, linking in specifically with natural areas of open space.”</i></p>
PMP Justification	<p>It is important that any new provision meets this local quality standard that incorporates all Council visions and public aspirations. While green corridors have an important recreational role, it is important to ensure that there is a balance between recreational and wildlife / biodiversity to maximise the role these assets play. This was recognised by local residents, particularly when considering the value of local linkages between natural and semi natural areas. It is important that green corridors are promoted, as a lack of awareness was raised as a key barrier to the usage of facilities. If sites are not maintained properly, it is likely to discourage people from using them.</p>

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING QUALITY STANDARDS / VISION
CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	NONE.
Existing Local Quality Standards and strategic context	No existing quality standards
Consultation (Household Survey - aspirations) (Of those that rated cemeteries and churchyards as their most frequently used open space – 3%)	<p>Only 3% of household survey respondents stated that they used this type of open space most frequently. Of those people who gave an opinion, the highest rated aspirations are well kept grass (71%), clean/litter free (67%) and flowers and trees (62%).</p> <p>Factors considered important to provide safe cemeteries and churchyards include staff on site (43%), adequate lighting (38%) and CCTV (29%). The only problem experienced when visiting this type of site is vandalism and graffiti, where 18% considered it to be a major problem and 41% considered it to be a minor problem.</p>
Consultation Household Survey - other	<p>Consultation from the household survey indicated that the quality of cemeteries and churchyards is rated as good by 42% of respondents and average by 51%. These ratings are consistent throughout the geographical areas of the city.</p> <p>Despite the low number of respondents who stated this type of open space as their most frequently visited (due to the niche status of this type of site), the general consensus is that the standard of these sites are on the whole good.</p>
Consultation	<p>There was little mention of the quality of cemeteries and churchyards at drop in sessions or workshops, although their value as important wildlife habitats was reinforced. Many cemeteries and churchyards across the city are used as public recreational amenities, as well as fulfilling their primary purpose of burial of the dead.</p> <p>The only quality concern raised during consultations focused on issues experienced with the safety of memorials.</p>

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, varied vegetation and landscaping and provide appropriate ancillary accommodation (e.g. facilities for flowers litter bins and seating.) Access to sites should be enhanced by parking facilities and by public transport routes where possible, particularly in urban areas”</i>
PMP Justification	Cemeteries and churchyards can provide an important open space function - particularly in rural areas where they 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. The wildlife benefits of these sites were widely recognised across consultations.

Appendix H

Accessibility Standards

Setting Accessibility Standards – City of York Council

Field	Comment
National Standards and/or Benchmarks	Details of any existing national standards for each typology usually provided by national organisations e.g. Natural England 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 (set 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 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
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.

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
CITY PARKS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	There are no specific standards contained with the April 2005 Local Plan. However, the objectives of the leisure and recreation section seek to improve the amount, quality and <u>accessibility</u> of leisure and recreation facilities. Policy GP11 “Accessibility” states that in order to achieve satisfactory access to new development and the new or existing open spaces associated with them, planning applications will be required to demonstrate that suitable provision will be made for access and facilities for people with mobility problems sensory impairment, carers and children, including parking facilities and pedestrian routes to and from those parking facilities.		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	District Parks in St Albans – 15 min (drive)	Parks in Oldham above 15ha – 20 min (walk)	Town and country Parks in North Shropshire – 30 Minute Drive

Consultation

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - CURRENT USAGE PATTERNS

23% of respondents to the household survey use city parks more frequently than any other typology – making it the most popular type of open space across York. Of this group of respondents who use parks more regularly than any other typology, the majority choose to walk there (47%). However, a substantial amount of users choose to travel by car (40%). This is particularly the case in relation to residents in the rural analysis areas.

When asked how far they currently travel to use city parks, there was a large degree of variation in the times stated by regular users. 50% of respondents said that it takes them between 11 and 20 minutes.

HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - PREFERRED METHOD OF TRAVEL

Analysis of responses from the household survey regarding preferred methods of travel and realistic travel times to this type of open space highlighted walking as the modal response, with a total of 40%. However a high percentage of people stated travelling by car as a preferred option, 32% in total. The breakdown across the analysis areas shows that respondents from Urban East (53%) and Urban West (50%) would predominantly expect to walk to city parks, whereas those respondents living in Rural South (51%) and Rural North (53%) would have a tendency to travel by car.

Although travel times varied for those respondents who travel by car, a 5-10 minute (34%) and an 11-15 minute (32%) journey were the most common response times. PPG17 states that the variation in distances travelled should be addressed through using the concept of the 'effective catchment' - defined as the distance travelled by around 75-80% of users. 75% would be willing to travel up to 20 minutes by car. Within the two analysis areas where the dominant expectation was to drive to city centre parks (Rural North and Rural South) the 75% threshold level was 20 minutes for both areas.

For those respondents who walk to city parks, the most common response time was between 5-10 minutes (38%), with the 75% level calculated at 20 minutes walk time. Within the two analysis areas (Urban East and Urban West) where there was an expectation to walk, the 75% threshold level suggests a willingness to travel up to 20 minutes.

OTHER CONSULTATIONS

Residents at drop in sessions felt that there is a requirement for not only large, centrally located parks and gardens but smaller facilities, accessible on foot, to local communities. Most residents indicated they would be willing to travel further to reach large city parks than to small local parks.

Workshop attendees outlined the importance of achieving a balance between security of the facility and accessibility. There was an ongoing concern that residents at workshops do not believe that all parks (and other open spaces) are well enough publicised by the Council.

The findings of the IT Young People survey reveals that parks are the most popular type of open space, sport and recreation facilities. Moreover, 63% of people would expect to walk to their favourite open space.

PMP Recommendation	20 MINUTE WALK TIME
PMP Justification	<p>Setting separate accessibility standards for city 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 the same distances to local parks. In terms of investigating the spatial distributions of unmet demand, the proposed city park standard should not be considered in isolation but rather in the context of local parks. Those living within the local park distance threshold of a city park will have no need of a local park as well. It will be important to provide an overall network of provision. The wide catchment of city parks was further highlighted at drop-in sessions with many visitors to York having used these facilities.</p> <p>Linking in with the health agenda, it is important to consider sustainable methods of transport and encouraging walking and cycling to and within open spaces. There is a clear expectation from residents in the urban analysis areas that a walk time is required. A 20-minute walk time is recommended, as this is also consistent with the 75% threshold level as advocated in the PPG17 Companion Guide.</p> <p>Setting smaller accessibility catchments could provide unrealistic expectations in terms of delivering further provision in areas outside of the distance threshold – however given that 60% think that the current level of provision is about right it is unlikely that increased provision will be required. Emphasis should be on enhancing the quality of provision and using the opportunity to improve local parks into more formalised provision like city parks. It is important to seek to enhance the accessibility of all existing city parks – for example by promoting new entrance points or better routes to them and/or information and signage.</p>
Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
LOCAL PARKS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	There are no specific standards contained with the April 2005 Local Plan. However, the objectives of the leisure and recreation section seek to improve the amount, quality and <u>accessibility</u> of leisure and recreation facilities. Policy GP11 “Accessibility” states that in order to achieve satisfactory access to new development and the new or existing open spaces associated with them, planning applications will be required to demonstrate that suitable provision will be made for access and facilities for people with mobility problems sensory impairment and carers, with children, including parking facilities and pedestrian routes to and from those parking facilities		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Congleton (Urban standard) – 15 Minute walk-time	Oldham – 15 Minute walk-time	Kirklees (Urban Standard) – 10 Minute drive-time
	Halton – 15 minute walk-time	Ellesmere Port and Neston – 10 minute walk-time	Knowsley – 15 minute walk-time

Consultation

CURRENT USAGE PATTERNS

Findings from the household survey show that 13% of respondents use local parks more than any other typology. Within this group of regular users, analysis of the current travel patterns shows a significant number of people (75%) walk to local parks in York. Analysis of the travel times of regular users suggest the majority of people travel between 0-10 minutes (58%) to access these sites, highlighting the preference for using this type of open space if it is provided near to residential areas.

PREFERRED METHOD OF TRAVEL

Similar to the patterns exhibited by frequent users, responses from the household survey regarding preferred methods of travel and realistic travel times to this type of open space highlighted that 74% of respondents expect to walk. 68% would be willing to travel 5-10 minutes to visit a local park. The analysis area breakdown reinforces the overall figure, with the most common travel time being 5-10 minutes. All of the regions show walking to be the preferred method of travel, with Urban East (81.5%) being the highest and Rural South (64%) being the lowest. There is no clear distinction in the expectations of residents in the rural and urban areas.

Based on the findings of the household survey, it can be calculated that 75% of the total population would be willing to travel 15 minutes on foot. The modal response was lower than the 75% threshold level – a 10-minute travel time. Using the analysis area breakdown and majority responses, all areas with the exception of the city centre analysis area had a 15-minute walk time (75% threshold level) and 10 minutes was the modal response.

OTHER CONSULTATIONS

While residents valued the facilities in larger parks, the need for local facilities was also emphasised strongly at drop in sessions. There was an ongoing concern that residents at workshops do not believe that all parks (and other open spaces) are well enough publicised by the Council. Respondents to the IT for young people survey highlighted the importance of local park provision. For young people, access to a local park was the most common response when asked what additional provision they would like. Location was highlighted by children and young people as to why they choose to use open spaces. This reinforces the importance of local access for people of these age groups.

PMP Recommendation	15 MINUTE WALK TIME
PMP Justification	<p>There is a clear emphasis in favour of walking in terms of current travel patterns and expectations. 74% of respondents to the household survey would expect to walk to a neighbourhood park, and 75% of regular users do walk. Moreover, given the more local nature of these facilities compared to the city parks, it is considered appropriate to focus on access these sites on foot. This was further reflected in the IT for young people survey, where the location of facilities emerged as the key determinant of whether people use facilities.</p> <p>The standard has been set at a 15-minute walk time as this is the distance that 75% of respondents (across all analysis areas apart from the city centre area) would be willing to walk up to. A lower accessibility standard could be justified on the basis of current users travel patterns – with most users travelling less than 10 minutes to access a local park. However, PPG17 states that lower thresholds are only needed where there is clear evidence that a significant proportion of local people do not use existing provision because they regard it as inaccessible. Given the findings of the local consultation (which highlight the high levels of use at local parks) this could not be substantiated.</p> <p>Therefore a 15-minute walk time is recommended – albeit alongside measures designed to improve accessibility, such as improved public transport or cycling routes. This will be particularly important if targets to increase participation in physical activity are realised. Local parks will play a key role in ensuring all sectors of the community have access to parks.</p>

Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
NATURAL AND SEMI NATURAL OPEN SPACE**

<p>National Standards and/or Benchmarks</p>	<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. Woodland Trust Access Standards 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</p> <p>Natural England have a commitment to champion preventative health solutions in the natural environment and have adopted an objective of providing accessible natural space within 300 metres (or 5 minutes walk) of every home in England for exercise, relaxation and wellbeing. http://www.naturalengland.org.uk/pdf/campaigns/Health_card.pdf</p>		
<p>Existing Local Accessibility Standards</p>	<p>No specific standards in the Local Plan.</p>		
<p>Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)</p>	<p>Congleton – 15 Minute walk-time</p>	<p>Oldham – 15 Minute walk-time</p>	<p>Kirklees (urban) – 10 Minute drive-time</p>
	<p>Halton – 15 minute walk-time</p>	<p>Ellesmere Port and Neston – 15 minute drive-time</p>	<p>Knowsley – 15 minute walk-time</p>

<p>Consultation</p>	<p><u>CURRENT USAGE PATTERNS</u></p> <p>17% of respondents to the household survey stated that they use this type of open space most frequently. Within this group of regular natural and semi natural open space users, walking is the most common mode of travel used to access sites (72%). Using a car is second with 20%. Travel times of current users were evenly distributed over three timeframes; 0-5 minutes (37%), 5-10 minutes (30%) and 11-15 minutes (20%).</p> <p><u>PREFERRED MODE OF TRAVEL</u></p> <p>Similar to the patterns exhibited by regular users, responses from the household survey regarding preferred methods of travel to natural and semi-natural open spaces are dominated by walking (62%), with travelling by car second choice (20%).</p> <p>Of those who would expect to walk to a natural and semi natural open space, 55% would be willing to travel between 5-10 minutes. Of those who would expect to drive, there was a greater degree of variety in responses – with 35% expecting to travel between 5-10 minutes, 18% between 11-15 minutes and 25% between 16-20 minutes. All of these figures are consistent across all of the analysis areas.</p> <p>It can be calculated that 75% of the total population would be willing to travel 15 minutes on foot to this type of open space (The modal response a 10 minute walk time). It is likely that people travelling up to 15 minutes are travelling to larger strategic sites and have the ability to do so, whereas other residents are more reliant on smaller, more localised areas of natural and semi-natural provision. Analysis of the five individual analysis areas shows identical results in terms of the 75% threshold and the modal response, with the exception of the City Centre where insufficient data was collected to undertake statistical analysis.</p> <p><u>OTHER CONSULTATIONS</u></p> <p>There are some high quality natural and semi natural open space sites that are only realistically accessible by car such as Moorland Wood. A desire for local accessible natural and semi natural provision was expressed.</p> <p>There was an ongoing concern that residents at workshops do not believe that enough it done to advertise the available opportunities – particularly in relation to biodiversity and play provision. Other views expressed include a lack of accessibility to river corridors, which are considered to be under used and under developed. Ensuring continued access to these sites was very important – even in situations where river development was permitted.</p>
	<p>PMP Recommendation</p>

<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The local consultation serves to highlight the split in opinion regarding whether natural and semi natural sites should be access by walking or driving. (20% of respondents would travel by car, whilst 62% of people stated that they would travel by foot). To a certain extent, this will relate to the varying size and function of spaces within each locality.</p> <p>A drive time standard would produce a significantly larger distance threshold that a walk time standard. PPG17 states that higher thresholds may be appropriate if there is no realistic possibility of sufficient new provision to allow lower thresholds to be achievable, but can result in levels of provision that are too low and may not meet some local needs. In the context of the local consultation findings regarding the quantity of provision (28% think that there is not enough as opposed to only 6% who think there is more than enough) , and given the importance of facilitating everyday contact with nature, a standard based on a walk time is recommended as this will help to deliver a greater number of localised natural and semi natural spaces.</p> <p>An assessment of the 75% threshold level citywide suggests that residents are willing to walk up to 15 minutes to a natural and semi natural open space. Given the high levels of agreement from respondents to the household survey regarding the appropriateness of a 15-minute walk time, it is recommended that the standard is set at this level.</p>
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Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
AMENITY GREEN SPACE**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	There are no local accessibility standards at the current time.		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Congleton – 5-10 minute walk-time	Oldham – 10 minute walk-time	Kirklees – 5 minute drive-time
	Halton – 5 minute walk-time	Ellesmere Port and Neston – 5 minute drive-time	Knowsley – 10 minute walk-time

	<p><u>CURRENT USAGE PATTERNS</u></p> <p>A small percentage of respondents to the household survey stated that they use this type of open space most frequently (3%), it is therefore difficult to produce sound analysis on current usage patterns based on the sample size provided, a more detailed analysis is given below in terms of expected mode of transport and travel time in relation to all respondents.</p> <p><u>PREFERRED MODE OF TRAVEL</u></p> <p>When accessing amenity areas the majority of people would prefer to walk (82%), with 72% of respondents stating a journey should take between 5-10 minutes.</p> <p>The figures relating to preferred travel patterns and length of journey are similar in all areas (both urban and rural). A typical example of this is Urban West, where 81% of respondents would prefer to walk, with 71% stating this journey should take 5-10 minutes. This shows that there is limited variation in opinion between urban and rural areas.</p>
Consultation	<p>Using the city wide results, it can be calculated that 75% of the total population would travel 10 minutes on foot to amenity areas, however the most common travel time stated is 5 minutes walk-time. Analysis of the individual areas shows an identical response in every case with the exception of Rural North, the modal response in this case was 10 minutes.</p> <p><u>OTHER CONSULTATIONS</u></p> <p>There was an ongoing concern that residents at workshops do not believe that all parks (and other open spaces) are well enough publicised by the Council. It was felt that many people were not aware of opportunities to participate.</p> <p>Attendees at drop in sessions expressed a concern that there is a lack of garden spaces in many new build areas, and that amenity green spaces provided – often the most localised form of provision for new residents – should be used in more creative ways.</p>

PMP Recommendation	5 MINUTE WALK TIME
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PMP Justification	<p>Given the large emphasis on walking rather than driving in terms of the expectations of respondents it is suggested that a walking standard is set. The expressed desire for local amenity space supports the perception that a standard based on travelling on foot is most appropriate.</p> <p>At a citywide level, the 75% threshold level from the household survey of a 10 minutes walk is higher than the modal response (5 minutes). Whilst setting a standard based on the 75% threshold level of a 10-minute walk time has been considered, this has to be rationalised against the local nature of amenity green spaces and the aspiration of residents for these local open spaces. In the absence of other forms of open space, sport and recreation provision within close proximity of residents, the value of localised amenity green spaces is particularly important.</p> <p>Applying a shorter walk time will highlight real priority areas of deficiency. Furthermore, whilst having a smaller distance threshold will reveal a larger number of accessibility deficiencies, within these areas the provision of alternative forms of open space can often substitute for provision of informal amenity green spaces and new amenity green spaces may not also be a priority in these areas. A smaller accessibility catchment will ensure all residents have local access to some type of open space, facilitating delivery of increased participation in sport and physical activity. The importance of local provision to break up the urban landscape should also not be underestimated.</p>
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Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
PROVISION FOR CHILDREN**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	<p>NPFA 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>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>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	There are no existing local accessibility standards for children’s play areas in the 2005 Local Plan.		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Congleton – 10 minute walk-time	Oldham – 10 minute walk-time	Kirklees – 5-10 minute walk-time
	Halton – 10 minute walk-time	Ellesmere Port and Neston – 5-10 minute walk-time	Knowsley – 10 minute walk-time

Consultation

CURRENT USAGE PATTERNS

A relatively small percentage of respondents to the household survey stated that they use this type of open space most frequently (10%), this may be due to the fact that it is very specific to its function. When accessing this type of open space 84% of respondents stated walking was their current method of travel.

In terms of length of journey, results showed an even split over three time frames; 0-5 minutes (30%), 5-10 minutes (30%) and 11-15 minutes (28%), thus displaying a flexibility in terms of how far people currently travel to this type of open site. This may be influenced by the location of existing facilities.

PREFERRED MODE OF TRAVEL

Similar to the patterns exhibited by regular users, responses from the household survey regarding preferred methods of travel to this type of open space highlighted that 86% of residents expected to walk. Expectations in terms of travel time show a clearer pattern than for those of regular users, with 77% of people expecting the journey to take 5-10 minutes.

Looking at travel expectations across the analysis areas shows almost identical figures to those collated at the city-wide level – a typical example being Urban West, where 89% of respondents stated walking was their preferred method of travel with 75% of these people suggesting a typical journey should take between 5-10 minutes. There are very few differences between the urban and rural areas.

Using the city-wide results, it can be calculated that 75% of the total population would travel 10 minutes on foot to children's play areas and this is supported through the most common travel time of 10 minutes walk-time. This is also consistent when analysed on an area-by-area basis, with the exception of Rural South, which had a slightly lower modal time of 5 minutes indicating that residents expect play areas in closer proximity to their homes.

OTHER CONSULTATION

There was an ongoing concern that residents at workshops do not believe that enough is done to advertise the available opportunities – particularly in relation to biodiversity and play provision.

The IT for young people survey highlighted the importance of providing local facilities, with many local children indicating that the key determinant of which facilities they used was the location. Distance from home was perceived to be a far greater barrier to usage than cost or poor quality facility provision.

PMP Recommendation	10 MINUTE WALK TIME (480m)
PMP Justification	<p>The majority of respondents to the household questionnaire indicate that they would expect to walk to a children's play facility. Furthermore, the distances that parents are willing to let their children travel unaccompanied from their homes to play facilities has reduced as concerns over safety have grown. However, PPG17 suggests that distance thresholds should be reflective of the maximum distance that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel. The 75% threshold level for children using the responses from the household survey was a 10-minute walk time across the City. This figure was consistent across all analysis areas, indicating an overall consensus of opinion. Furthermore the modal response was also a 10-minute walk time (consistent across all of the geographical areas).</p> <p>Setting the standard in accordance with the 75% threshold level is advocated in PPG17. Moreover, going for a larger accessibility catchment is recommended in terms of providing the council with greater flexibility in terms of striking a balance between qualitative and quantitative improvements in provision. A 5-minute catchment would place a greater requirement on new provision, but local consultation revealed the importance of high quality sites and not just new facilities. The Council should continually seek to promote measures designed to improve accessibility, such as better public transport or cycling routes.</p> <p>A standard of 10 minutes walk time (480m) therefore meets user expectations and provides a realist target for implementation. Furthermore, this local standard encompasses all types of provision for children, including the larger, more strategic sites that people could be expected to travel further to visit. The provision of local facilities meets with the aspirations of children and young people and ensures that the use of these play facilities is maximized. It will be important to consider the provision of play facilities in the context of amenity open spaces, and other typologies providing more informal play opportunities for children.</p> <p>The standard of 10 minutes should also be considered in the context of other open space types, particularly AGS, which offer informal and unstructured opportunities for play.</p>

Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
PROVISION FOR TEENAGERS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	<p>NPFA 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>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>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	There are no accessibility standards in the 2005 Local Plan		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Congleton – 15 minute walk-time	Oldham – 10 minute walk-time (Children and Young People)	Kirklees – 5-10 minute walk-time (Children and Young People)
	Halton – 10 minute walk-time (Children and Young People)	Ellesmere Port and Neston – 5-10 minute walk-time (Children and Young People)	Knowsley – 10 minute walk-time (Children and Young People)

<p>Consultation</p>	<p><u>CURRENT USAGE PATTERNS</u></p> <p>The use of this type of open space is very specific to its function and the availability of the data collected on current usage through the household survey makes it difficult to assess given the small number of responses (2%). The statistically robust evidence base generated by the household survey enables detailed analysis and interpretation of the expectations and aspirations of local residents.</p> <p><u>PREFERRED MODE OF TRAVEL</u></p> <p>68% of respondents stated that walking would be the preferred option when travelling to this type of open space. Of those respondents who would expect to walk to teenager facilities – the most commonly held expectation is that this journey should take 5-10 minutes (66%). When looking across the analysis areas, the figures relating to preferred travel patterns and length of journey are similar in all areas (both urban and rural). A typical example of this being Urban East, where 76% of respondents would prefer to walk, with 57% stating this journey should take 5-10 minutes.</p> <p>The findings of the household survey suggest that across York 75% of the total population would travel 15 minutes on foot to access teenage facilities, however the modal response was slightly lower, calculated as a 10-minute walk time. The breakdown of individual areas shows comparable results in both Urban East and Urban West, however the 75% threshold was lower in both Rural South (10 minutes) and Rural North (12.5 minutes).</p> <p><u>OTHER CONSULTATION</u></p> <p>Workshop attendees expressed a concern that whilst localised provision for teenagers was preferable – the development of localised facilities does not ensure the ongoing use and popularity of the site. An example was used of New Earswick – where facilities were provided in the form of a shelter, but have been frustrated by the fact that this is vandalised and has litter issues on a regular basis, caused by those whom the facility was built for.</p> <p>The IT young people survey highlighted the importance of the location of the facility, with most young people indicating that they are likely to use facilities near their home. Drop in session comments also highlighted the need for localised provision for young people to reduce the levels of misuse of other sites and ensure that there are positive opportunities for young people to play and socialise.</p>
	<p>PMP Recommendation</p>

<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The majority of people stated that walking is the most preferred method of travel to a young person's facility; therefore it is recommended that a walk time standard be adopted. A walk time is considered most appropriate as these facilities are for young people who do not always have access to a motorised vehicle and consequently a walk time enables access for all ages and users. Provision of localised facilities meets the needs of young people as identified within the IT young people survey.</p> <p>The recommended standard of 15 minutes walk time is in line with the 75% threshold level, however, it is important to note the implications in terms quantitative improvements. Setting a higher travel time threshold provides opportunities to invest in existing facilities and highlights areas in most need (priority for new provision). The standard also sits in line with the recommended accessibility standard for local parks, providing an opportunity to deliver facilities for young people in these parks. This will be explored further through the application of the local standards (once approved).</p> <p>While the 75% threshold was marginally lower in the rural area, indicating that residents in this area expect more local facilities – the delivery of facilities for teenagers in each of the rural villages would be unduly onerous and inappropriate.</p>
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<p>Client Approval</p>	<p>Local Accessibility Standard</p>
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**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
OUTDOOR SPORTS FACILITIES**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards, although the Comprehensive Performance Assessment highlights “% of the population within 20 minutes of a range of 3 different sports facility types, one of which much be quality assured” as one of their key performance indicators. Sport England's December 2006 Choice and Opportunity Scores reveal the current figure as 21.81%.		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	There are no local accessibility standards in the Local Plan (2005).		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Oldham – 15 minute walk time for pitches, tennis and bowls facilities and 20 minute drive for golf courses and synthetic turf pitches	Knowsley – 15 minute drive-time (All outdoor sports facilities)	North Shropshire - 15-minute walk to local outdoor sports (grass pitches, tennis and bowling greens) 20-minute drive to synthetic turf pitches
	South Northamptonshire 10 minute walk-time to Grass pitches, MUGA's and Tennis Courts and 20 minute drive-time to Golf Courses, Bowling Clubs and STP's -	South Ribble - 15 minute walk to Grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens and 25 minute drive-time to Golf Courses and STP's -	Ellesmere Port and Neston (Urban) – 15 minute drive-time

CURRENT USAGE PATTERNS

The use of this type of open space is very specific to its function and is very much a demand-led typology. The total number of people stating this was their most frequented type of open space was minimal (4%). It is therefore difficult to produce sound analysis on current usage patterns based on the sample size provided, a more detailed analysis is given below in terms of expected mode of transport and travel time.

PREFERRED MODE OF TRAVEL

Responses from the household survey regarding preferred travel method for the different types of open space highlighted the variation between types of facilities. Results for all areas included:

Grass Pitches – **Walk (66%)**, Car (15%), Cycle (16%), Bus (3%)
Synthetic Turf – Walk (32%), **Car (38%)**, Cycle (23%), Bus (7%)
Tennis Courts – **Walk (52%)**, Car (23%), Cycle (21%), Bus (4%)
Bowling Greens – **Walk (55%)**, Car (23%), Cycle (13%), Bus (9%)
Golf Courses – Walk (15%), **Car (69%)**, Cycle (8%), Bus (8%)

This highlights how there are differing preferences in York regarding the five types of outdoor sport facilities. More people expect to walk to grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens than drive, whilst the opposite is the case for golf courses and synthetic pitches. However, the only typology with a widely held expectation towards driving was golf courses. Looking across the analysis areas, the travel expectations followed a similar pattern to the results given at a citywide level, with only a few exceptions. In Urban West analysis area, 32% of respondents stated they would cycle to synthetic turf pitches, with similar percentages given for walking and driving. In the Rural North analysis area, people would predominantly use the car when travelling to bowling greens (44%). It is evident that residents in the rural areas expect local facilities; as do those in urban areas.

For the three types of provision for which there was an overall preference for walking (grass pitches, bowling greens and tennis courts) the 75% threshold level was a 15 minute walk time. For the remaining types of outdoor sport facilities, of those that would expect to drive, the 75% threshold level was a 20-minute drive to both synthetic turf pitches and golf courses.

OTHER CONSULTATIONS

Access to local sport facilities was perceived to be particularly important by drop in session attendees. In order to deliver the required level of local facilities, it was felt that community use of school sites was essential and furthermore that private sites should be freely available. This was also an issue raised on several occasions by attendees at workshops, who felt that opportunities to use school facilities were missed. Most sports facilities are managed and operated by the voluntary sector and many people may feel you have to be good to participate. Therefore advertising these facilities to encourage greater levels of community involvement is important.

Attendees at the workshops expressed a concern that sports facilities are too spread out, although the links to some of these sites are good. There was consensus that there was a need for improved cycle routes to encourage cycling between homes and facilities. Access to facilities for junior and mini teams was perceived to be particularly difficult.

In relation to all weather facilities, comments were raised at the workshops suggesting that these need to be located in two or three locations – so as to be more accessibility to local residents.

Consultation

PMP Recommendation	<p>15-minute walk (720m) to local outdoor sports (eg. grass pitches, tennis courts or bowling greens)</p> <p>20-minute drive (8km) to synthetic turf pitches and golf courses</p>
PMP Justification	<p>There are several factors to consider in setting a standard for outdoor sports facilities. In particular, the range of facilities that lie within this typology makes it difficult to set a meaningful standard that can be applied across the board as per PPG17 requirements. For example, residents have significantly different expectations for synthetic turf pitches (for which they are willing to travel further) than they do for grass pitches (where there is a presumption of more localised provision).</p> <p>Given the findings from the local consultation, it is suggested that two standards are set, one for grass pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens, and a separate standard for STPs and golf courses to reflect local expectations regarding driving and walked to outdoor sport facilities. The 75% threshold level for those who expect to walk to grass pitches, tennis courts or bowling greens ranges is 15 minutes. As a consequence a 15 minute walk time to these “local” outdoor sports facilities is considered an appropriate standard that will ensure quantitative improvements whilst also focusing on improving the quality of existing provision. This is in line with ensuring sustainable transport choices, to account for the wide mix of facilities types within the standard to meet all expectations.</p> <p>The 75% threshold level for those who expect to drive to STPS and Golf Courses are both 20 minutes. Given the more specialist nature of these facilities, and the fact they are usually built in strategic locations to incorporate local demand, a 20 minute drive time standard is recommended.</p> <p>The use of school facilities for community use will be particularly important in the rural areas if the recommended standard is to be delivered.</p>

Client Approval	Local Accessibility Standard

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
ALLOTMENTS**

National Standards and/or Benchmarks	No national standards		
Existing Local Accessibility Standards	No local accessibility standards		
Other Local Authorities Standards (by PMP)	Congleton – (Urban) 15 minute walk-time	Oldham – 15 minute walk-time	Kirklees – 10-15 minute drive-time
	Halton – 20 minute walk-time	Ellesmere Port and Neston – 10-15 minute drive-time	Knowsley – 20 minute walk-time
Consultation	<p><u>PREFERRED MODE OF TRAVEL</u> Respondents to the household survey stated that walking (66%) would be the most popular travel method when visiting allotments. The majority of respondents would expect to travel up to 10 minutes to reach an allotment site (67%). Looking across the analysis areas reinforces these overall results, with all individual areas producing figures closely matching the citywide results with little variation.</p> <p>Using the city-wide results, it can be calculated that 75% of the total population would travel 15 minutes on foot to allotments in York. Individual travel times for each area remained constant with the exception of Rural South (10 minutes).</p> <p><u>OTHER CONSULTATION</u> Attendees at workshop sessions felt that more should be done to make allotments accessible to younger generations, including encouraging schools to have an allotment plot – for learning and exercise. Comments were also made at the workshops that localised provision of allotments had value for families and individuals in social as well as horticultural or nutritional reasons. The existence of waiting lists across several sites in City of York represents a barrier to access of facilities for some residents.</p>		

PMP Recommendation	15 MINUTE WALK TIME
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<p>PMP Justification</p>	<p>The provision of allotments is very much a demand led typology and this should be reflected in the application of the accessibility and quantity standards. As such any deficiencies that are highlighted through the application of the study should be assessed further to indicate if there is any demand in that area.</p> <p>However, as a guide a standard has been set at 15 minutes walk time. Residents responding to the household survey indicated that they would expect to walk to allotments and a walk time has therefore been used in line with living a healthy lifestyle and targets to reduce the reliance on private transport. Given the 75% threshold level is for a 15 minute walk, setting a standard at this level is in accordance with the PPG17 Companion Guide. This standard should be applied consistently across the rural and urban areas.</p>
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<p>Client Approval</p>	<p>Local Accessibility Standard</p>
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**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
GREEN CORRIDORS**

There is no realistic requirement to set catchments for such an open space typology as they cannot be easily influenced through planning policy and implementation and are very much opportunity-led rather than demand-led.

**CITY OF YORK COUNCIL – SETTING ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS
CEMETERIES AND CHURCHYARDS**

With regards to accessibility there are no definitive national or local standards for cemeteries and churchyards. There is no realistic requirement to set catchments for such typologies as they cannot easily be influenced through planning policy and implementation.

City of York Council – Draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Appendix I

Quantity Worksheet

City of York Council - Setting Quantity Standards

Category	Populations	Parks and Gardens	Nat & Semi Nat Open Space (in hectares)	Amenity Green Space	Provision for Children (hectares)	Provision for Young People (hectares)	Allotments (in hectares)	Outdoor Sports Facilities (jn hectares)
Total Provision - Existing Open Space (ha)								
City Centre	5,604	5.01	0.76	10.11	0.1	0	0	0.16
Urban East	68,081	8.58	29.98	38.13	3.21	0.15	10.16	90.7
Urban West	50,079	4.46	15.00	60.33	2.11	0.57	9.8	58.6
York South	20,914	12.05	86.64	27.91	1.77	0.06	22.55	115.72
York North	38,269	0	156.57	96.07	2.47	0	10.82	90.29
OVERALL	182,947	30.10	288.95	232.55	9.66	0.78	53.33	355.47
Existing Open Space (ha per 1000 Population)								
City Centre	5,604	0.8940	0.1356	1.8041	0.0178	0.0000	0.00	0.03
Urban East	68,081	0.1260	0.4404	0.5601	0.0471	0.0022	0.15	1.33
Urban West	50,079	0.0891	0.2995	1.2047	0.0421	0.0114	0.20	1.17
York South	20,914	0.5762	4.1427	1.3345	0.0846	0.0029	1.08	5.53
York North	38,269	0.0000	4.0913	2.5104	0.0645	0.0000	0.28	2.36
OVERALL	182,947	0.1645	1.5794	1.2711	0.0528	0.0043	0.29	1.94
Future Open Space (ha per 1000 Population) 2029								
City Centre	6,785	0.7384	0.1120	1.4901	0.01	0.0000	0.00	0.02
Urban East	82,426	0.1041	0.3637	0.4626	0.04	0.0018	0.12	1.10
Urban West	60,631	0.0736	0.2474	0.9950	0.03	0.0094	0.16	0.97
York South	25,321	0.4759	3.4217	1.1022	0.07	0.0024	0.89	4.57
York North	46,332	0.0000	3.3793	2.0735	0.05	0.0000	0.23	1.95
OVERALL	221,495	0.1359	1.3045	1.0499	0.04	0.0035	0.24	1.60
Consultation (%)								
More than Enough			6	4	2	2	5	4
About Right			44	39	31	12	36	42
Nearly Enough			15	14	14	8	8	
Not Enough			28	29	38	59	18	23
No Opinion			7	14	15	19	33	38
RECOMMENDED PROVISION STANDARD								
		0.16	1.59	1.29	0.07	0.04	0.31	1.95
Balance								
City Centre	5,604	4.09	-8.15	2.88	-0.29	-0.22	-1.74	-10.77
Urban East	68,081	-2.62	-78.27	-49.69	-1.56	-2.57	-10.95	-42.06
Urban West	50,079	-3.78	-64.63	-4.27	-1.40	-1.43	-5.72	-39.05
York South	20,914	8.61	53.39	0.93	0.31	-0.78	16.07	74.94
York North	38,269	-6.30	95.72	46.70	-0.21	-1.53	-1.04	15.67
OVERALL	182,947	0.01	-1.94	-3.45	-3.15	-6.54	-3.38	-1.28
Future Balance 2029								
City Centre	6,785	3.89	-10.03	1.36	-0.37	-0.27	-2.10	-13.07
Urban East	82,426	-4.98	-101.08	-68.20	-2.56	-3.15	-15.39	-70.03
Urban West	60,631	-5.51	-81.40	-17.88	-2.13	-1.86	-9.00	-59.63
York South	25,321	7.88	46.38	-4.75	0.00	-0.95	14.70	66.34
York North	46,332	-7.62	82.90	36.30	-0.77	-1.85	-3.54	-0.06
OVERALL	221,495	-6.34	-63.23	-53.18	-5.84	-8.08	-15.33	-76.45

Quantity Calculations

City of York Council – Draft Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study

Appendix J National Strategic Context

DLTR

Green Spaces, Better Places - The Final Report of the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce, DTLR (2002)

The main messages to emerge from Green Spaces, Better Places are:

- urban parks and open spaces remain popular, despite a decline in the quality as well as quantitative elements
- open spaces make an important contribution to the quality of life in many areas and help to deliver wider social, economic and environmental benefits
- planners and planning mechanisms need to take better account of the need for parks and open spaces including related management and maintenance issues
- parks and open spaces should be central to any vision of sustainable modern towns and cities
- strong civic and local pride and responsibility are necessary to achieve the vision reinforced by a successful green spaces strategy
- there is a need for a more co-ordinated approach at the national level to guide local strategies.



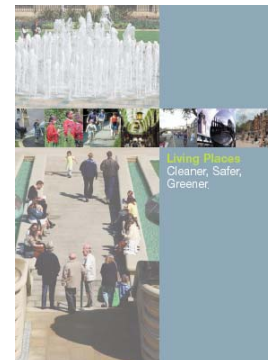
Living Places: Cleaner, Safer, Greener ODPM (October 2002)

The Government stated that parks and green spaces need more visible champions and clearer structures for co-ordinating policy and action better at all levels.

Several existing national bodies have responsibilities or programmes with impact on various aspects of urban green spaces including English Heritage, Sport England, Groundwork, English Nature, the Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), the Countryside Agency and the Forestry Commission.

Instead of setting up a new body, the Government stated it would take action on three levels to improve co-ordination of policy and action for urban parks and green spaces. It will:

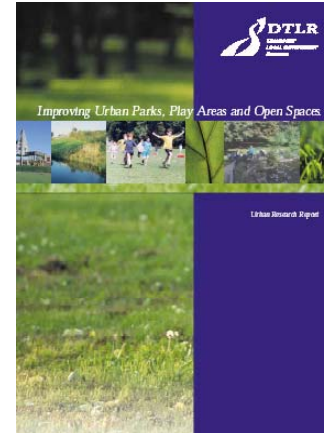
- provide a clearer national policy framework
- invite CABE to set up a new unit for urban spaces (CABE Space)
- encourage a strategic partnership to support the work of the new unit and inform national policy and local delivery.



Improving urban parks, play areas and green space, DTLR (May 2002)

In May 2002 the DTLR produced this linked research report to Green Spaces, Better Places which looked at patterns of use, barriers to open space and the wider role of open space in urban regeneration.

The vital importance of parks and other urban green spaces in enhancing the urban environment and the quality of city life has been recognised in both the Urban Taskforce report and the Urban White Paper.



Wider Value of Open Space

There are clear links demonstrating how parks and other green spaces meet wider council policy objectives linked to other agendas, like education, diversity, health, safety, environment, jobs and regeneration can help raise the political profile and commitment of an authority to green space issues. In particular they:

- contribute significantly to social inclusion because they are free and accessible to all
- can become a centre of community spirit
- contribute to child development through scope for outdoor, energetic and imaginative play
- offer numerous educational opportunities
- provide a range of health, environmental and economic benefits.

The report also highlights major issues in the management, funding and integration of open spaces into the wider context of urban renewal and planning:

Community Involvement - Community involvement in local parks can lead to increased use, enhancement of quality and richness of experience and, in particular, can ensure that the facilities are suited to local needs.

Resources - The acknowledged decline in the quality of care of the urban green space resource in England can be linked to declining local authority green space budgets but in terms of different external sources for capital development, the Heritage Lottery Fund and Section 106 Agreements are seen as the most valuable.

Partnerships - between a local authority and community groups, funding agencies and business can result in significant added value, both in terms of finances and quality of green space.

Urban Renewal - Four levels of integration of urban green space into urban renewal can be identified, characterised by an increasing strategic synergy between environment, economy and community. They are:

- attracting inward economic investment through the provision of attractive urban landscapes
- unforeseen spin-offs from grassroots green space initiatives
- parks as flagships in neighbourhood renewal
- strategic, multi-agency area based regeneration, linking environment and economy.

Sport England

Planning for Open Space, Sport England (Sept 2002)

The main messages from Sport England within this document are:

- Sport England's policy on planning applications for development of playing fields (A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England) provides 5 exceptions to its normal stance of opposing any loss of all or part of such facilities and are reflected in PPG 17 (paragraphs 10-15)
- Sport England must be consulted on development proposals affecting playing fields at any time in the previous 5 years or is identified as a playing field in a development plan
- it is highly likely that planning inspectors will no longer accept a Six Acre Standard approach in emerging development plans and therefore increasing the importance of setting local standards
- in undertaking a playing pitch assessment as part of an overall open space assessment, local authorities will need to consider the revised advice and methodology '*Towards a Level Playing Field: A manual for the production of Playing Pitch Strategies*'.



A Sporting Future for the Playing Fields of England / Playing Fields for Sport Revisited, Sport England (2000)

These documents provide Sport England's planning policy statement on playing fields. It acknowledges that playing fields:

- are one of the most important resources for sport in England as they provide the space which is required for the playing of team sports on outdoor pitches
- as open space particularly in urban areas are becoming an increasingly scarce resource
- can provide an important landscape function, perform the function of a strategic gap or provide a resource for other community activities and informal recreation.



CABE Space

CABE Space is part of the Commission for the Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) and is publicly funded by the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM). CABE Space aims :

“to bring excellence to the design, management and maintenance of parks and public space in towns and cities.”



Through their work, they encourage people to think holistically about green space, and what it means for the health and well being of communities, routes to school and work, and recreation through play and sport. Their ultimate goal is to ensure that people in England have easy access to well designed and well looked after public space.

Lessons learnt for some of CABE Space's case studies include:

- strategic vision is essential
- political commitment is essential
- think long-term
- start by making the case for high quality green spaces in-house (persuading other departments is key – high priority)
- a need to market parks and green spaces
- a need to manage resources more efficiently
- work with others - projects are partnerships
- keep good records: monitor investments and outcomes
- consult widely and get public support for your work

Green Space Strategies – a good practice guide CABE Space (May 2004)

The guidance draws on the principles of the Government's Planning Policy Guidance Note 17 and will help contribute to national objectives for better public spaces, focusing on three broad stages in producing a green space strategy.

- **Stage 1: Preliminary activities**
 - provides the foundation of a successful strategy
- **Stage 2: Information gathering and analysis**
 - provides the objective and subjective data necessary to make informed judgements
- **Stage 3: Strategy production**
 - preparing a consultation draft and final strategy drawing on consultation responses



The document demonstrates why a green space strategy is important and the potential opportunity and benefits that it can provide, including:

- reinforcing local identity and enhancing the physical character of an area, so shaping existing and future development
- maintaining the visual amenity and increasing the attractiveness of a locality to create a sense of civic pride
- securing external funding and focusing capital and revenue expenditure cost-effectively
- improving physical and social inclusion including accessibility, particularly for young, disabled and older people
- protecting and enhancing levels of biodiversity and ecological habitats

Is the grass greener...? Learning from the international innovations in urban green space management, CABA Space (July 2004)

This is an international perspective using examples of good and bad practice that demonstrate the many issues common to English local authorities that international cities also face and providing practical solutions that have combat the problems overseas.

The guide focuses in particular on aspects of management and maintenance practice, providing a series of challenging and inspiring solutions to common issues that are not dissimilar to current English practice.

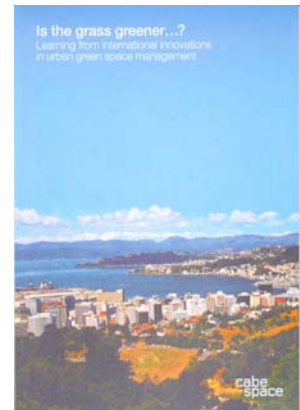
The problem in England!

The document describes the problems faced by green space and how English towns and cities are often criticised for:

- **being poorly maintained** – uncoordinated development and maintenance activities
- **being insecure** – the hostile nature of many green spaces
- **lacking a coherent approach to their management** – conflicting interventions by a multitude of agencies, without clear overall responsibility
- **offering little to their users** – lacking in facilities and amenities and being a haven for anti-social behaviour
- **being poorly designed** – unwelcoming to people, created with poor quality materials

Manifesto for better public spaces, CABA Space (2003)

There is huge national demand for better quality parks and public spaces. Surveys repeatedly show how much the public values them, while research reveals how closely the quality of public spaces links to levels of health, crime and the quality of life in every neighbourhood. CABA Space 'manifesto for better public spaces' explains the 10 things we must do to achieve this:



- 1) ensure that creating and caring for well-designed parks, streets and other public spaces is a national and local political priority
- 2) encourage people of all ages – including children, young people and retired people – to play and active role in deciding what our parks and public spaces should be like and how they should be looked after
- 3) ensure that everyone understands the importance of good design to the vitality of our cities, towns and suburbs and that designers, planners and managers all have the right skills to create high quality public spaces
- 4) ensure that the care of parks and public spaces is acknowledged to be an essential service
- 5) work to increase public debate about the issue of risk in outside spaces, and will encourage people to make decisions that give more weight to the benefits of interesting spaces, rather than to the perceived risks
- 6) work to ensure that national and local health policy recognises the role of high quality parks and public space in helping people to become physically active, to recover from illness, and to increase their general health and well-being
- 7) work to ensure that good paths and seating, play opportunities, signs in local languages, cultural events and art are understood to be essential elements of great places – not optional extras that can be cut from the budget
- 8) encourage people who are designing and managing parks and public spaces to protect and enhance biodiversity and to promote its enjoyment to local people
- 9) seek to ensure that public spaces feel safe to use by encouraging councils to adopt a positive approach to crime prevention through investment in good design and management of the whole network or urban green spaces
- 10) encourage people from all sectors of the community to give time to improving their local environment. If we work together we can transform our public spaces and help to improve everyone's quality of life.

The Value of Public Space, CABE Space (March 2004)

CABE Space market how high quality parks and public spaces create economic, social and environmental value, as well as being beneficial to physical and mental health, children and young people and a variety of other external issues. Specific examples are used to illustrate the benefits and highlight the issues arising on the value of public space :



- (a) The economic value of public spaces - A high quality public environment is an essential part of any regeneration strategy and can impact positively on the local economy. For example - property prices
- (b) The impact on physical and mental health - Research has shown that well maintained public spaces can help to improve physical and mental health encouraging more people to become active
- (c) Benefits and children and young people - Good quality public spaces encourage children to play freely outdoors and experience the natural environment, providing children with opportunities for fun, exercise and learning
- (d) Reducing crime and fear of crime - Better management of public spaces can help to reduce crime rates and help to allay fears of crime, especially in open spaces
- (e) Social dimension of public space - Well-designed and maintained open spaces can help bring communities together, providing meeting places in the right context and fostering social ties
- (f) Movement in and between spaces - One of the fundamental functions of public space is to allow people to move around with the challenge of reconciling the needs of different modes of transport
- (g) Value from biodiversity and nature - Public spaces and gardens helps to bring important environmental benefits to urban areas, as well as providing an opportunity for people to be close to nature.

A Guide to Producing Park and Green Space Management Plans, CABI Space (May 2004)

A primary intention of the guide is to encourage wider use of management plans by dispelling the myth that the creation of a site management plan is an exceptionally difficult task that can be undertaken only by an expert.

The guide presents ideas on benefits of management plans identifying steps to be taken to writing the plan. It also provides a list of subject areas that need to be addressed in any comprehensive management plan. The document has been split into two sections, providing a logical explanation of the management process:



Part 1: Planning the plan

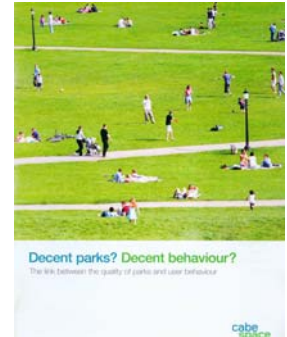
- the who, what, when, where and how questions that may arise in the preparation of a park and green space management plan.

Part 2: Content and structure of the plan

- what information needs to be contained in the final management plan and how should that information be presented?

Decent parks? Decent behaviour? – The link between the quality of parks and user behaviour, CABE space (May 2005)

Based on research that supports public consultation that poor maintenance of parks, in turn, attracts anti-social behaviour. Encouragingly it provides examples of places where a combination of good design, management and maintenance has transformed no-go areas back into popular community spaces.



There are nine case studies explored in the report. Below are some of the key elements that have made these parks a better place to be:

- take advantage of the potential for buildings within parks for natural surveillance e.g. from cafes, flats offices
- involve the community early in the process and continually
- involve 'problem' groups as part of the solution where possible and work hard to avoid single group dominance in the park
- provide activities and facilities to ensure young people feel a sense of ownership. Address young peoples fear of crime as well as that if adults

The evidence in this report suggests that parks were in decline and failing to meet customer expectations long before anti-social behaviour started to become the dominant characteristic, however by investing and creating good-quality parks and green spaces, which are staffed and provide a range of attractive facilities for the local community, can be an effective use of resource.

Improving access to the countryside: Planning bulletin 17, Sport England (2006)

In October 2005 new access to the countryside rights allowed walkers in the West Midlands and the East of England to join their counterparts in the rest of England enjoying open access rights on areas of mountain, moor, heath and down.

The countryside offers a range of benefits to people's quality of life, health and well being. It offers the opportunity for fresh air, to enjoy scenery, healthy exercise, adventure, recreation and appreciation of nature.

Walking has formed the cornerstone of recent campaigns to encourage people to be more active, including Everyday Sport by Sport England, developing the 30 minutes of moderate daily exercise as recommended by health experts.

Exclusions to access exist to protect the natural environment, it is important to evaluate whether recent changes in legislation and the promotion of a new approach will provide the necessary momentum for resolving wider recreational issues in the countryside.

Planning for play: Guidance on the development and implementation of a local play strategy, National Children's Bureau and Big Lottery Fund (2006)

'Planning for play' outlines the importance of adequate play opportunities for children and young people. Play is of fundamental importance for children and young people's health and well being, their relationships, their development and their learning.

Evidence is emerging that increased opportunity for free play is the most effective way of encouraging children to get the recommended 60 minutes of moderate-intense physical activity per day. A range of increasing health problems are associated with decreased play opportunities.

The document sets out advice on how to develop a local play strategy, which is reflective of the PPG17 process.

City Development
City of York Council
9 St Leonards Place
York
YO1 7ET
Tel (01904) 551464
Email: citydevelopment@york.gov.uk

