



PEAK SUB-REGION

PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

STANDARDS PAPER

APRIL 2009

Integrity, Innovation, Inspiration

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

CALC	Central Area leisure Centre (Derbyshire Dales)
HPBC	High Peak Borough Council
DDDC	Derbyshire Dales District Council
DDCC	Derbyshire County Council
PDNPA	Peak District National Park Authority
PPG17	Planning Policy Guidance Note 17
PROW	Public Rights of Way
DWT	Derbyshire Wildlife Trust
ECB	English Cricket Board
STP	Sythetic Turf Pitch
RUFC	Rugby Union Football Club
CC	Cricket Club
FC	Football Club
KKP	Knight Kavanagh & Page
DCLG	The Department for Communities and Local Government
ONS	The Office for National Statistics
CA	Countryside Agency
GLA	Greater London Authority
HA	Hectares
LAP	Local Area of Play
LEAP	Local Equipped Area of Play
NEAP	Neighbourhood Equipped Area of Play
SEAP	Significant Equipped Area of Play

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INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. High Peak Borough Council (HPBC), Derbyshire Dales District Council (DDDC) and the Peak District National Park Authority (PDNPA) make up the Peak sub-region as defined by the East Midlands Regional Plan 2006. The Sub-region also includes areas within the Peak District National Park but outside Derbyshire.
- 1.2. The three planning authorities are jointly preparing an evidence base to support the preparation of the relevant Core Strategy. This PPG17 compliant Audit and Needs Assessment provides the necessary evidence base to inform these and other policy documents. The full Strategy will provide HPBC, DDDC and PDNPA with clear strategic pathways for improvement, investment and protection of open space, sport and recreation provision.
- 1.3. This technical report will form the first part of the Strategy. It provides a summary of the key issues from the Assessment Report (which provided an audit based assessment of both quantitative and qualitative open space, sport and recreation facilities). The specific objectives are to:
 - ◀ Set provision standards in terms of accessibility, quality, value and quantity.
 - ◀ Apply provision standards to identify deficiencies in provision.
 - ◀ Where appropriate, identify surplus provision.
 - ◀ Inform the development of policy options.
- 1.4. The evidence presented in this report should be used by each local authority to inform the development of supplementary planning documents to set out an approach to securing open space, sport and recreational facilities through new housing development and form the basis for negotiation with new housing developers for contributions towards the provision of appropriate open space, sport and recreational facilities and their long term maintenance.

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1.5. This report covers the following open space typologies as set out in 'Assessing needs and opportunities: Planning Policy Guidance 17 Companion Guide.'

Table 1: PPG17 definitions:

	PPG17 typology	Primary purpose
Greenspaces	Parks and gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events.
	Natural and semi-natural greenspaces, including urban woodland and beaches	Wildlife conservation, biodiversity and environmental education and awareness.
	Green corridors	Walking, cycling or horse riding, whether for leisure purposes or travel, and opportunities for wildlife migration.
	Amenity greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas.
	Provision for children and young people	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skateboard areas and teenage shelters.
	Allotments, community gardens and urban farms	Opportunities for those people who wish to do so to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, health and social inclusion.
	Cemeteries, disused churchyards and other burial grounds	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation and biodiversity.
Civic spaces	Civic and market squares and other hard surfaced areas designed for pedestrians including the promenade	Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events.
Sports facilities	Outdoor and indoor sports facilities	Sports facilities available for community use that provide outdoor provision such as playing fields, tennis courts, bowling greens and indoor provision that provides swimming pools, sports halls and fitness provision.

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KEY ISSUES FROM THE ASSESSMENT

1.6. The following section provides a summary of the key issues emerging from the Assessment Report on a typology by typology basis.

1.7. Public parks summary

- ◀ There are 25 sites classified as parks and gardens totalling just over 130 hectares across the Sub-region. Three are classified as restricted access.
- ◀ There a number of parks within the Peak Sub-region e.g. Chatsworth Park, Lyme Park, Ilam Hall Parkland, which are not included within the audit. However, it is important to recognise that many residents consider these to be an important recreational resource which impact upon their perceptions regarding other publicly accessible sites. For example, residents, due to the provision of such sites as Chatsworth Park, do not necessarily reflect gaps in provision that we identify through mapping.
- ◀ There is some variation in the quality of parks across the Sub-region with the mean quality score for being 34%. Street survey analysis indicates that the quality of parks in High Peak OUT is highly rated.
- ◀ Consultation indicates that residents generally consider the provision of parks and gardens to be adequate, both in terms of quantity and quality.
- ◀ Parks and gardens are the highest scoring typology in terms of value. This reflects the importance of this typology as an open space and the range of benefits offered including for example structural, landscape, social inclusion and health.
- ◀ Residents believe that all parks and gardens in the Sub-region should be of a similar high standard citing Hall Leys Park and Pavilion Gardens as examples that offer a range of amenities for users. This also reflects the high value placed on parks provision which is the most visited open space typology by residents across the Sub-region.
- ◀ Consultation and street survey analysis suggests that residents will travel 15 minutes by car to access parks and gardens provision.

1.8. Natural and semi-natural greenspace summary

- ◀ There are 52 open spaces classified as natural/semi-natural greenspaces across the Sub-region, totalling just over 380 hectares. Three sites, all DWT reserves, are classified as restricted access.
- ◀ Semi-natural sites have one of the largest spreads in terms of quality scores across the Sub-region. This reflects the variety of maintenance and upkeep of such sites. However, it is important to note that natural/semi-natural sites often fail to score against criteria such as bins and benches due to their natural aspect.
- ◀ There is high value placed upon natural/semi-natural sites due to their biodiversity and ecological benefits. These sites are also valued for the variety of opportunities that they offer to users.
- ◀ The availability of natural/semi-natural open spaces is regarded to be good. Residents express a perception that the 'countryside is on the doorstep' and therefore access to "naturalness" is considered to be excellent. Residents

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frequently make reference to the Peak District National Park and access to the countryside.

- ◀ Consultation and street survey analysis suggests that residents and visitors are willing to travel between 15 and 30 minutes by transport (bus/car) to access nature areas.
- ◀ Usage of quad bikes and motorbikes impact on the quality and usage of natural/semi-natural open spaces, in particular woodland sites and on access and common land, resulting in damage and deterring visitors. Demand exists for greater access controls and greater enforcement.

1.9. Green corridors summary

- ◀ In total there are five green corridors, split into numerous sections, identified across the Peak sub-region. In addition there is an extensive PROW network providing opportunities for walking, cycling and horse riding.
- ◀ The DCC RoWIP should be followed to guide strategic development of the network.
- ◀ The PROW network is well used with 73% of street survey respondents using footpaths/cyclepaths once a week or more often.
- ◀ Consultation indicates that PROW across the Sub-region is of variable quality, with a noticeable difference in standard between the network within and outside of the National Park. There is also a perception that bridleways require greater attention.
- ◀ Residents suggest that improvements need to be made to the PROW network in terms of connectivity.
- ◀ Consultation and street survey findings suggest that users will travel between 15 and 30 minutes by transport to access green corridors.

1.10. Amenity greenspace summary

- ◀ There are 119 amenity greenspace sites totaling just over 146 hectares of amenity greenspace across the Sub-region.
- ◀ Amenity greenspaces have one of the widest spread of quality scores. This reflects the variety of quality standards for amenity greenspace and the variety of functions, which they offer.
- ◀ A significant number of sites fall below the 66% quality threshold that has been applied. However, site assessments indicate few quality concerns suggesting that the threshold should be adjusted for this typology to better reflect the actual quality standards.
- ◀ Site assessments recognise the benefits offered by amenity greenspaces such as a sense of place, social inclusion and health benefits. Over three quarters (76%) of sites have been scored for high value.
- ◀ Community groups highlight that good quality amenity greenspaces are well-used, valuable assets, providing social focal points for the community.
- ◀ Of those able to respond, just over half would be willing to travel by transport to reach an amenity greenspace. However, this is not clean cut and reflects the variation in settlement sizes across the Sub-region and the different expectations of residents living in urban and more rural settlements.

1.11. Provision for children and young people summary

- ◀ In total, there are 80 play area sites in the Sub-region, totalling just over 12 hectares. Of these, 11 scored above the Green Flag pass mark and 66 scored below the Green Flag pass mark.
- ◀ Play areas across the Sub-region generally scored low value during site assessments. However, consultation suggests that residents value them highly.
- ◀ Consultation and street survey analysis suggests that the majority of respondents who would visit play areas would be prepared to travel for more than 10 minutes on foot.
- ◀ There is a lack of provision for young people in rural areas of the National Park. Consultation identifies that this is an issue that needs to be addressed. Encouraging parish councils to communicate/share when hiring mobile activities would be beneficial.
- ◀ Consultation has identified a shortfall in provision for over 12's.

1.12. Allotments summary

- ◀ There are 22 sites classified as allotments in the Sub-region, totaling just over 21 hectares. An additional three sites are to be added to the database taking the total to 25.
- ◀ Users are, in the main, content with the quality and management of provision. However, consultation and waiting list figures indicate that current provision is not meeting the high demand.
- ◀ Value of allotment provision is considered to be very high recognising the health, social and well-being benefits offered of tending to plots.
- ◀ Management of allotment sites is split between respective town/parish councils, HPBC, DDDC, private landowners and allotment associations. There is a lack of strategic management of provision across the Sub-region. However, this does not appear to impact on the quality or usage of provision.

1.13. Cemeteries summary

- ◀ There are 26 sites classified under this typology equating to just over 31 hectares of provision in the Peak Sub-region.
- ◀ Consultation identifies few quality issues impacting upon the usage of sites.
- ◀ Cemeteries score well against value for the heritage/cultural value and landscape and structural benefits which they can offer.
- ◀ Opportunities exist to utilise sites for greater amenity value and to encourage greater use of sites as an open space resource. There is also an opportunity to engage local communities and schools.

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1.14. Civic spaces summary

- ◀ Five sites are classified under this typology equating to 0.37 over two hectares of provision in the Peak Sub-region.
- ◀ There is little variation in the quality and value of civic spaces across the Peak Sub-region. They score highly against quality due to the high availability of street furniture and their overall cleanliness and maintenance. Civic spaces also score for their amenity and sense of place value.
- ◀ No shortfall in provision has been identified through consultation, suggesting that there is no need for additional civic spaces to be developed in the Peak Sub-region. However, opportunities have been identified to increase the functionality of existing sites.
- ◀ 20% of respondents to the street survey are willing to travel over 30 minutes by transport to access provision.

1.15. Football summary

- ◀ These 83 playing pitches are available in the Peak Sub-region (including senior, junior and mini) accommodate over 245 teams.
- ◀ In total, 20 sites are currently overplayed on a weekly basis. In the main, pitches are only slightly overplayed. For the majority of sites, overplay is due to poor pitch quality, for example at Furness Vale Playing Fields, Newshaw Lane Recreation Ground, Pyegrove Playing Fields and Roughfields scored as below average.
- ◀ Eleven clubs expressed latent demand, which equates to an additional requirement of 0.5 senior pitches, 9 junior pitches and 3 mini pitches.
- ◀ There is a current shortfall of junior pitches. The current playing pitch stock should be protected and consideration should be given to some senior pitches changing to junior pitches.
- ◀ There is a lack of changing facilities in High Peak. Only two sites West Drive, Tintwistle and Memorial Park, Whaley Bridge have access to changing facilities. A number of sites have no access to changing facilities (for example, Cote Heath Football fields, Pyegrove Playing Fields, Hogshaw Football Field and Roughfields. Clubs are often required to use changing facilities at nearby pubs or change at private clubs some distance from the pitches.

1.16. Cricket summary

- ◀ There are 34 pitches in the Peak Region accommodating 169 teams (including junior cricket).
- ◀ Consultation suggests sufficient numbers of cricket pitches to meet current levels of demand. However, Buxton CC and Matlock CC report latent demand for one cricket pitch each.
- ◀ PPM calculations show current undersupply of two cricket pitches in the Peak Sub-region area. However, this does not take account of latent and future demand, so it is likely that this deficiency will increase further. Therefore, current level of stock should be at least maintained across the Sub-region.

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- ◀ Overall, the quality of cricket pitches in the Peak Sub-region is good. The majority of cricket is played at private sites where grounds staff carry out maintenance work.
- ◀ The lack of suitable indoor practice facilities creates difficulties for clubs. They do still access indoor provision in the Peak Sub-region but lighting tends to be poor and does not meet ECB requirements.

1.17. Rugby union summary

- ◀ There are 14 rugby pitches in the Peak Sub-region accommodating 72 teams.
- ◀ Four sites are overplayed on a weekly basis. Glossop RUFC is overplayed by five matches per week.
- ◀ The PPM calculations show a current undersupply of junior and mini rugby pitches across the Sub-region. This deficit can be covered by the surplus of senior pitches, as the majority of juniors are playing on senior sized or undesignated pitches, marked out with cones. The current level of stock will need to be increased in the future to meet this demand. Bakewell Mannerians RUFC has identified a need to develop one senior rugby pitch.
- ◀ Ashbourne RUFC (playing at Ashbourne Recreation Ground) identifies latent demand for one senior pitch to accommodate a senior and junior pitch.
- ◀ Clubs generally rate pitch quality as either good or adequate across the Sub-region. Site assessments score all pitches as good quality. However, Ashbourne RUFC rate its pitch as poor due to litter and dog foul caused by public access.

1.18. Hockey summary

- ◀ There are four, sand based STPs located in the Peak Sub-region. These are generally located at school sites.
- ◀ Clubs believe membership levels could increase if there were additional facilities.
- ◀ There is demand for schools to open up the changing facilities, particularly for clubs operating junior sections. Consultation reports the majority of members travel up to 15 miles to play so it is vital to have access to changing and toilet provision.
- ◀ Consultation reports the quality of synthetic turf pitches (STPs) in the Peak Sub-region is generally good. However, there are quality issues with the STP at Buxton Sports College.
- ◀ There is demand for floodlighting at Queen Elizabeth Grammar School STP.
- ◀ Matlock Baileans report latent demand for a veterans and junior section which can only be met by increasing access to STP provision at peak times in the Matlock area.

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1.19. Athletics summary

- ◀ Within the next few years there is expected to be an increase in participation as a result of the Jog Derbyshire scheme.
- ◀ The Derbyshire County Facilities Strategy 2000 reports feasibility work should be undertaken into the development of full, purpose-built, track and field facilities in High Peak and athletics training facilities in Derbyshire Dales.

1.20. Bowls summary

- ◀ Several bowling clubs in the Peak Sub-region are becoming increasingly aware of the need to promote junior development of the sport in order to sustain the relatively high demand. There is a need for High Peak Borough Council and Derbyshire Dales District Council to continue to support and promote junior membership at clubs.
- ◀ Overall, the quality of greens is good. Many clubs invest significant time and money on green keeping. HPBC already offers self management of municipal sites DDC may wish to consider the potential of self-management at its sites.
- ◀ Chapel Park Bowling Club reports latent demand for a bowling green to accommodate two additional senior teams. The green is used during peak times but could potentially accommodate the latent demand during vacant slots on Tuesday, Fridays and at weekends.

1.21. Tennis summary

- ◀ There are 50 tennis courts available for play in the Peak Sub-region.
- ◀ Latent demand for provision is expressed by New Mills Tennis Club.
- ◀ The current number of courts at New Mills, Buxton and Ashbourne tennis clubs are operating over their capacity. The provision of floodlights to at least one of the courts at each club would help to address this issue.
- ◀ Public courts across the Peak Sub-region are considered by user to be of average quality.
- ◀ The north of Derbyshire Dales is well served for public courts. However, consultation reports the southern end of the District has a deficiency in the number of courts, particularly in Ashbourne, Wirksworth and Parwich areas.

1.22. Golf summary

- ◀ There are 13 golf courses in the Peak Sub-region. They are privately owned and managed.
- ◀ Clubs regard the quality of the courses as good.
- ◀ Ashbourne Golf Club and Matlock Golf Club are working towards Golfmark/Clubmark accreditation. These Clubs actively encourage junior participation.
- ◀ Although junior coaching and participation is increasing across the Sub-region, the majority of clubs report either static or declining general club membership.

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- ◀ Consideration should be given to setting up a Peak Sub-region golf development group to help tackle some of the issues raised including declining memberships and to further oversee junior development.
- ◀ The Golf Foundation is keen to establish a Junior Starter Centre in Derbyshire Dales and demand still exists for further consideration of this.

1.23. Netball summary

- ◀ Consideration should be given to netball provision (indoor and/or outdoor) at any new leisure development in order to accommodate local competitive netball and enable the facility to be used as a venue for County training, development squads etc.
- ◀ Where MUGAs are provided, ensure that markings for netball are included.

1.24. Swimming pools

- ◀ Swimming pool provision is concentrated around the large towns of Matlock and Buxton. The vast majority of residents are within a 20 minute drive time of provision with only small settlements such as Tideswell and Doveridge not having access to provision. However, it would not be appropriate to provide provision here but consideration could be given to increasing access through transport initiatives for example.
- ◀ High Peak is under-provided in terms of swimming pools both now and in the future. This is further exaggerated when taking into account poor quality. However, new provision in Buxton will go some way towards addressing this deficiency.
- ◀ Derbyshire Dales, both current and future demand for swimming pools provision is met. However, quality of provision is inhibiting usage. New provision in Matlock will go further address this issue.

1.25. Sports halls

- ◀ There is generally a good spread of sports halls across the Sub-region but not all residents are within a 20 minute walk or drive time of provision.
- ◀ High Peak is currently under-provided in terms of sports halls both in terms of quality and quantity. When predicted population growth and participation projections are taken into consideration this situation is further exacerbated. To address this, additional courts should be provided at Glossop Leisure Centre and quality should be addressed both here and at New Mills Leisure Centre.
- ◀ Although demand for sports halls Derbyshire Dales is being met, access to provision is still an issue. For example, Bakewell is the only area where local authority provision does not provide a sports hall and residents would benefit from better access to provision.

1.26. Health and fitness provision

- ◀ There is a good spread of provision with the vast majority of residents being within a 20 minute drive time of provision and current demand is being met. However, anticipated demand in 2018 equates to the need for 909 stations, a deficit of 278 stations over the next ten years.

SETTING PROVISION STANDARDS

Introduction

- 1.27. Target quantity standards are a guideline as to how much open space, sport and recreation provision per 1,000 people is needed to strategically serve the Sub-region over the next ten years. Standards for each type of provision have been created in relation to demand, access and future population growth and are provided on an analysis area basis.
- 1.28. Quality and accessibility standards are also provided for each type of provision, where appropriate. For green corridors for example, due to their (generally) linear nature, it is not appropriate to set provision standards in terms of quantity and accessibility. Therefore, only a quality standard is recommended.
- 1.29. Where a quality standard is provided, it is based on the audit and assessment of sites and provides a minimum level of quality (percentage score), which sites should achieve. An accessibility standard is also provided based on catchment areas and how far people should be expected to travel to visit each type of provision.
- 1.30. KKP has applied a composite approach to the setting of open space provision standards in the area. It has taken account of the other possible options including the application of national standards and believes that this is the most appropriate way to produce locally derived standards for the Peak Sub-region. This conforms to the guidance set out by PPG17 and the Companion Guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities'.
- 1.31. Development of standards has been carried out on an individual typology basis as opposed to grouping similar types of open spaces together such as formal (parks, cemeteries and allotments) and informal (amenity greenspace, natural and semi natural greenspace). This is done in order to recognise the different values placed on each typology as identified during site visits and as placed on by residents during the consultation. However, on a local level some similar typologies such as amenity greenspace and natural and semi natural greenspace have been compared within the process and are recognised as providing a similar function.
- 1.32. This report is a 'living document' and the recommendations contained within it should be reviewed on a regular basis as outlined in PPG17 and the Companion Guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities' and to take account of adopted housing allocations and windfall developments as and when required.

Settlement hierarchy

- 1.33. PPG17 and the Companion Guide 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities' recommends that, in rural areas, where there are villages with small populations and significant distances between settlements, application of a settlement hierarchy is considered.
- 1.34. Traditionally, a settlement hierarchy ranks individual settlements according to their shape, size and the availability of services and facilities. It should also reflect where the majority of development is likely to be directed. The consultation carried out during the needs assessment identified that the needs of people living in the major towns such as Matlock and Glossop differ from those of people in rural villages. For example, residents of rural villages accept that they have to travel further to access certain types, in particular the more formal types of provision such as sports facilities and parks provision. The rural nature of the villages and the relatively easy access into the countryside also reduces the need to be able to access provision such as amenity greenspaces. However, access to play areas and allotments remains important to residents living in both towns and villages.
- 1.35. A basic, two tier open space, sport and recreation settlement hierarchy is proposed across the Peak Sub-region to reflect the different needs identified during consultation for towns and villages. It will be used to inform identification of deficiencies in provision. Where a settlement is deficient against the hierarchy (e.g., it does not have any provision or residents do not live within the catchment of existing provision), deficiency is identified (KKP will estimate how many sites, of a minimum size (using GLA guidance), are needed to provide comprehensive access to this type of provision, in hectares).
- 1.36. We propose that the Peak Sub-region adopts the principle of a settlement hierarchy for some typologies of open space. Cemeteries and green corridors are therefore not assessed against the settlement hierarchy. In terms of cemetery provision, quantitatively, provision should be driven by the need for burial space. However, it should still be recognised that cemeteries contribute and fulfil an informal recreational provision function. As stated above, because of their (generally) linear nature, it is not considered appropriate to include green corridors within the hierarchy.
- 1.37. The settlements in the open space hierarchy listed below are consistent with those detailed in the adopted local plans for each authority. Derbyshire Dales is the only authority to have developed a specific settlement hierarchy, whereas settlements are just identified within High Peak and the National Park local plans (please refer to the appendices for a list of local plan policies relating to settlements for each authority). The open space hierarchy takes account of size and existing policy. However, it is not intended to influence or reflect emerging policy on a wider settlement hierarchy and has been developed for the specific purpose of analysing open space, sport and recreation provision.

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Table 2: Peak Sub-region open space settlement hierarchy:

Classification	Authority area	Settlement*
Key towns	Derbyshire Dales	Ashbourne, Matlock, Wirksworth
	High Peak	Buxton, Glossopdale, New Mills, Whaley Bridge Chapel-en-le-Frith
	Peak District National Park	Bakewell
Rural settlements	Derbyshire Dales	Brailsford, Hulland Ward, Cromford, Matlock Bath, Darley Dale, Middleton, Doveridge, Tansley
	High Peak	Smalldale, Peak Dale, Sterndale Moor, Tintwistle, Hayfield, Birch Vale, Thornsett, Furness Vale, Charlesworth, Buxworth, Chinley, Chapel Milton, Tunstead Milton, Combs, Dove Holes
	Peak District National Park	Alstonefield, Ashford in the Water, Bamford, Baslow and Bubnell, Beeley, Biggin, Birchover, Bradfield – High, Bradfield – Low, Bradwell, Butterton, Calton, Calver, Castleton, Chelmorton, Curbar, Earl Sterndale, Edale (Grindsbrook), Edensor, Elton, Eyam, Fenny Bentley, Foolow, Flagg, Flash, Froggatt, Great Hucklow, Great Longstone, Grindleford and Nether Padley, Grindon, Hathersage, Hartington, Hayfield, Holme, Hope, Kettlethulme, Little Hayfield, Litton, Longnor, Middleton by Youlgreave, Monyash, Over Haddon, Parwich, Peak Forest, Pilsley, Rainow, Rowsley, Sheen, Stanton in Peak, Stoney Middleton, Taddington, Thorpe, Tideswell, Tintwistle, Tissington, Wardlow, Warslow, Waterhouses, Wensley, Wetton, Winster, Youlgreave

*Please note there may be some duplication between settlements within the National Park and within High Peak and Derbyshire Dales local authority areas due to the overlapping boundaries.

Accessibility standards

1.38. Distance thresholds are the maximum distances that typical users can reasonably be expected to travel to each type of provision using different modes of transport. We have already identified some differences between the needs of users in towns and villages within the Peak Sub-region in the context of accessing open space, sport and recreation facilities (either by car or walking). We can also further evidence this by relating to rural and urban classifications.

Rural and urban definitions

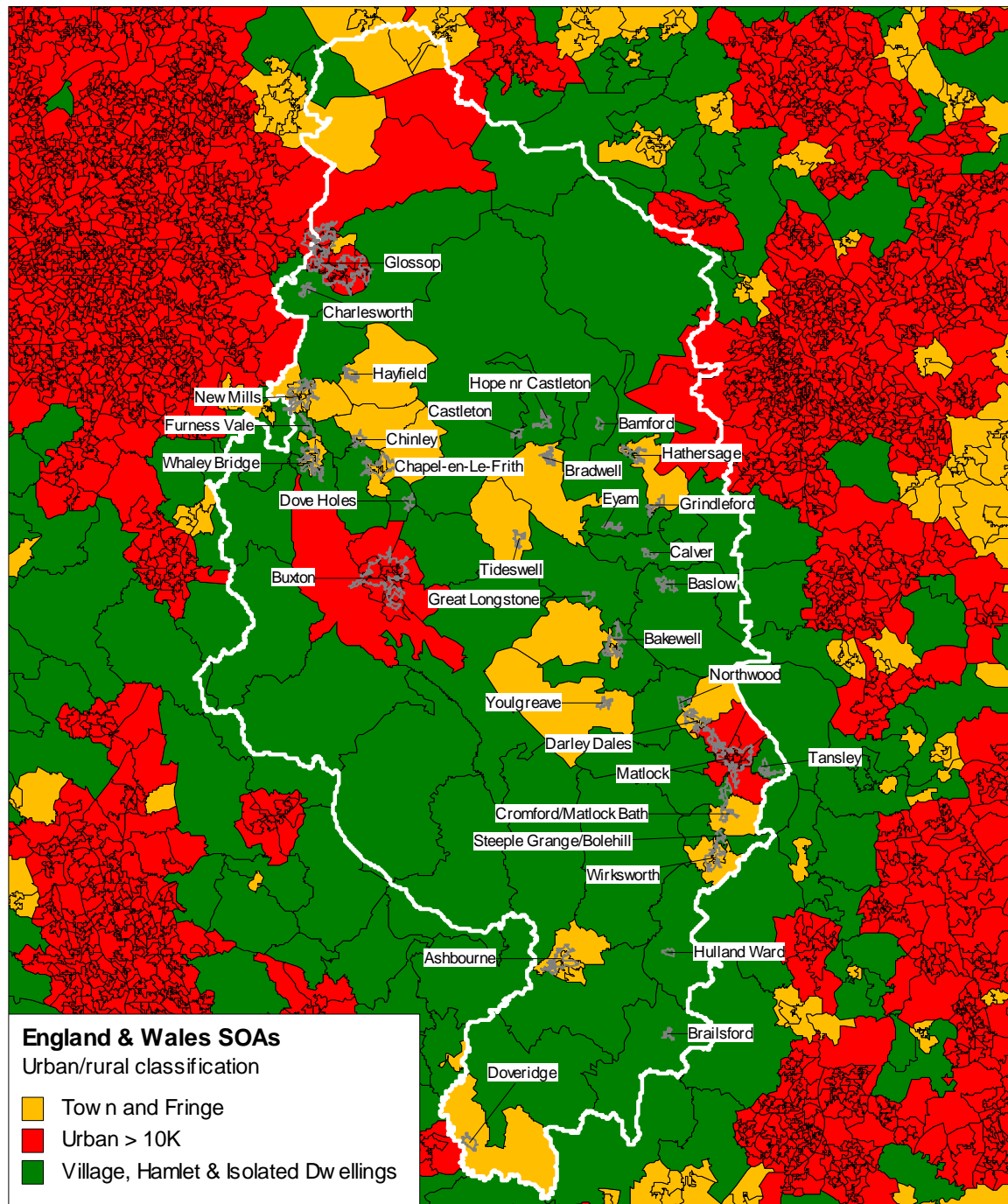
1.39. The Department for Communities and Local Government (DCLG) provides some guidance on defining urban and rural settlements. A joint project was produced to harmonise the classification of both urban and rural areas for England and Wales. The Office for National Statistics (ONS), Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra), DCLG, the Countryside Agency (CA) and National Assembly for Wales (NAW) sponsored the project.

1.40. Under the new classification, output areas are described as urban or rural depending on whether the majority of the population falls inside a settlement with a population of 10,000 or more. Due to the demand for a better definition of rural settlements, the main focus of the project has been the development of more detailed classifications for rural areas.

1.41. The overall classification is based on a settlement approach and builds upon the identification of rural towns, villages and scattered dwellings within a grid framework of cell size 1 hectare (100 x 100 metre squares). This 'settlement framework grid' is then used as the basis for the classification of output areas and 2003 Statistical wards in terms of settlement context and settlement form.

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Figure 1: Peak Sub-region – Super Output Areas (SOAs) rural/urban classification:



Please note that the above is distorted by the nature of the boundaries of SOAs

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Catchment areas

1.42. Catchment areas for different types of provision are a tool to identify communities currently not served by existing facilities. It is recognised that the factors that underpin catchment areas vary from person to person, day to day and hour to hour. This problem has been overcome in PPG17 by accepting the concept of 'effective catchments', defined as the distance that would be travelled by around 75-80% of users.

Open space catchment areas

1.43. Guidance is offered by the Greater London Authority (GLA) (2002): 'Guide to preparing open space strategies' with regard to appropriate catchment areas for authorities to adopt (please refer to Appendix 2 for a list of GLA catchment areas). However, this is more relevant in urban areas and in order to make accessibility standards more locally specific to the Peak Sub-region, we have used data from the street survey to inform their development. They are specific to each typology and the question 'How far would you be willing to travel to visit the following type of provision' from the street survey is used to help determine an appropriate distance, reinforced by findings of user/community consultation. GLA guidelines are used as a starting point only and/or if no conclusion can be drawn from the consultation.

1.44. Consultation significantly influences provision requirements in each different settlement type. The following table summarises the street survey and consultation for each typology, how far residents would expect to travel to access good quality provision, together with a recommended distance threshold to apply across the Peak Sub-region within the context of the settlement hierarchy:

Typology	Consultation findings
Allotments	Of those that use allotments, the majority are willing to travel by transport to reach an allotment site.
Amenity greenspace	Of those able to respond, just over half would be willing to travel by transport to reach an amenity greenspace. However, this is not clean cut and reflects the variation in settlement sizes across the Sub-region and the different expectations of residents living in urban and more rural settlements.
Cemeteries	Almost half (47%) of respondents are willing to travel by transport with a smaller proportion (15%) stating they would expect to access provision on foot.
Civic space	20% of respondents to the street survey are willing to travel over 30 minutes by transport to access provision.
Green corridors	Consultation and street survey findings suggest that users will travel between 15 and 30 minutes by transport to access green corridors.
Natural/semi natural greenspace	Consultation and street survey analysis suggests that residents and visitors are willing to travel between 15 and 30 minutes by transport to access nature areas.
Parks and gardens	Consultation and street survey analysis suggests that residents will travel up to 15 minutes by transport to access parks and gardens provision.
Provision for children & young people	Consultation and street survey analysis suggests that the majority of respondents who would visit play areas would be prepared to travel for more than 10 minutes on foot.

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- 1.45. For green corridors, cemeteries and allotments no specific access standard is set. It is, as stated earlier, difficult to assess green corridors against catchment areas due to their linear nature and usage. For cemeteries, provision is determined by demand for burial space and for allotments, provision is assessed as part of a demand based calculation.
- 1.46. Appendix 3 sets out a summary of street survey results from other similar local authority areas where KKP has completed a PPG17 assessment. It also presents a typology by typology summary of how these results were translated into accessibility standards.
- 1.47. Having taken into account the above information and national guidance available to us, we have set the following accessibility standards for each typology and each hierarchy classification:

Table 3: Peak Sub-region open space hierarchy

Typology	Hierarchy classification	Accessibility standard
Parks and gardens	Key towns & Rural settlements	All residents to live within 20 minute drive of high quality strategic park provision.
	Key towns	All residents to live within 15 minutes walk of high quality district park provision and/or All residents to live within 10 minutes walk of high quality local park provision.
Provision for children & young people	Key towns	All residents to live within 10 minutes walk of at least a LEAP sized, high quality equipped play area (including youth provision). and/or All residents to live within 10 minute drive of at least a NEAP sized, high quality equipped play area.
	Rural settlements	All residents to have access to at least informal provision.
Civic spaces	Key towns	All residents to have access to at least one civic space.
	Rural settlements	No standard set.
Natural/semi natural greenspace	Key towns	All residents to live within 20 minute walk of natural/semi-natural provision.
	Rural settlements	All residents to live within 10 minute drive of either natural/semi-natural or amenity greenspace provision.
Amenity greenspace	Key towns	All residents to live 10 minute walk of amenity greenspace provision.
	Rural settlements	All residents to live within 10 minute drive of either natural/semi-natural or amenity greenspace provision.

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Sport facility catchment areas

- 1.48. When evaluating accessibility the former CPA performance indicators for sports provision should also be taken into account. Foremost amongst these is the access indicator for facility provision; ‘the percentage of population that are (reside) within 20 minutes travel time (urban areas – walking; rural areas – by car) of a range of three different sports facility types of which one has achieved a quality assured standard’.
- 1.49. To make accessibility standards more locally specific to the Peak Sub-region, we have also used data from the street survey to inform development of appropriate catchment areas:

Typology	Consultation findings
Indoor sports facilities	Although 13% are willing to walk, 34% of respondents will drive for over 15 minutes to reach facilities, 14% of which are prepared to travel for more than 30 minutes.
Outdoor sports facilities	The largest proportion of respondents (34%) will travel by car or bus to reach outdoor facilities. Only 13% would be willing to walk.

- 1.50. Having taken into account the above information and national guidance available to us, the following accessibility standards have been set for each typology and hierarchy classification:

Typology	Hierarchy category	Accessibility standard
Outdoor sports facilities (grass pitches)	Key towns	All residents to live within 20 minute walk of provision available for community use.
	Rural settlements	All residents to live within 10 minute drive of provision available for community use.
Outdoor sports facilities (bowling greens and tennis courts)	Key towns	All residents to live within 20 minute walk of provision available for community use.
	Rural settlements	All residents to live within 10 minute drive of provision available for community use.
Indoor sports facilities	Key towns	All residents to live within a 20 minute walk of accessible sports hall provision. All residents to live within a 20 minute walk of accessible swimming pool provision. All residents to live within a 20 minute walk of accessible fitness provision .
	Rural settlements	All residents to live within a 20 minute drive of accessible sports hall provision. All residents to live within a 20 minute drive of accessible swimming pool provision. All residents to live within a 10 minute drive of accessible fitness provision .

Identifying deficiencies

Applying the settlement hierarchy

- 1.51. The settlement hierarchy is used to demonstrate which areas are deficient in provision. Settlement deficiencies are calculated by identifying gaps when the accessibility standards set are applied. This may be captured via distance, for example; all residents must live within the specified catchment of a site or where specific settlements should have access to a particular number of relevant sites.
- 1.52. If a settlement does not have access to the required level of provision (as stated with the hierarchy) it is deemed deficient. KKP has estimated how many sites, of a minimum size are needed to provide comprehensive access to this type of provision (in hectares).
- 1.53. The Greater London Authority (GLA) provides some guidance on minimum site sizes. However, this is only available for open spaces.

Table 4: GLA minimum size of site:

Classification	Minimum size of site
Allotments	0.4 ha (0.025 per plot)
Amenity greenspace	0.4 ha
Civic spaces	0.4 ha
Natural and semi natural	0.4 ha
Parks and gardens	2 ha
Play areas (equipped)	0.04 ha
Play areas (informal/casual)	0.04 ha

- 1.54. In the mapping this is identified as a settlement area not covered by a coloured/shaded radial catchment. The deficient areas are mapped in the following section to highlight more clearly where they exist. New provision required to meet the gaps may not necessarily need to be provided in the actual gaps, just close enough to meet the accessibility standard set in the settlement hierarchy.
- 1.55. A significant proportion of consultation highlights where residents perceive deficiencies in provision to exist. In the majority of cases the applied settlement hierarchy mapping also reflects this. Where deficiencies have been identified in the consultation but are not reflected in the settlement hierarchy, this is because there was not deemed to be sufficient enough evidence justify their inclusion.
- 1.56. Only sites servicing the settlement area have been mapped with the accessibility standard catchments (these appear on the maps as coloured circles). The majority of sites that fall outside the settlement boundary do not count towards meeting the hierarchy because they are located too far away to actually service the settlement.

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Deficiencies from consultation

1.57. The following deficiencies are all identified in further detail within the relevant accompanying assessment report.

- ◀ For each type of open space at least half of respondents believe availability to be good. However, a lack of more formal provision such as allotments and children's play areas is highlighted.
- ◀ The combined allotment waiting list, across the Peak sub-region, of 417 demonstrates that demand for **allotments** is not being met by provision. In particular; consultation identifies demand for additional provision in Gamesley, Hathersage (currently no provision), Glossop/Glossopdale, Whaley Bridge, Bakewell, Darely Dale, Matlock and Ashbourne.
- ◀ Consultation revealed that there is less demand for provision of additional **amenity greenspace** in the more rural settlements of the Sub-region. Residents in these areas consider access to the surrounding countryside to provide adequate informal recreation opportunity.
- ◀ No shortfall in **civic spaces** has been identified through consultation, suggesting that there is no need for additional provision to be developed in the Peak Sub-region.
- ◀ Main concerns identified during consultation regarding **green corridors** revolve around the limited bridleway network. Users and officers hope that improvements to the bridleway network will be initiated and guided via implementation of the Derbyshire rights of way improvement plan (RoWIP).
- ◀ There is potential to develop the Pennine Bridleway route through and around the Glossop area, where there is considered to be a gap in the network. Consultation also identified an opportunity to open an area around Gamesley Railway sidings (off Glossop Road) if negotiations with the landowner prove successful.
- ◀ The availability of **natural/semi-natural open spaces** is regarded to be good. Residents express a perception that the 'countryside is on the doorstep' and therefore access to "naturalness" is considered to be excellent. Residents frequently make reference to the Peak District National Park and access to the countryside.
- ◀ Consultation indicates that residents generally consider the provision of **parks and gardens** to be adequate, both in terms of quantity and quality.
- ◀ As demonstrated by the mapping and also highlighted during consultation, there is a deficiency in the **provision for children and young people** in the more rural areas of the Sub-region. In particular, settlements such as Darley Dale, Dove Holes and Hayfield were constantly identified during consultation as having demand for new provision. There is also a noted lack of provision and activities for young people in more urban areas of the Sub-region such as Matlock.
- ◀ There is also a perceived lack of such **provision for children and young people** in Bakewell.
- ◀ Latent demand for **football** is quantified through consultation with users as a need for 0.5 senior pitches 9 junior pitches and 3 mini pitches.
- ◀ Latent demand for **rugby** is quantified through consultation with users as a need for 1 senior pitch at Ashbourne RUFC.

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- ◀ Latent demand for **cricket** is quantified through consultation with users as a need for two pitches (Buxton Cricket Club and Matlock Cricket Club).

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Allotments

1.58. For allotments no specific access standard is set to identify deficiencies, as provision is assessed through a demand based calculation (see page 66/67 for the full calculation). However, catchment areas are used when analysing demand for allotments to calculate the current population not served by provision. According to the street survey, of those that use allotments, the majority are willing to travel by transport to reach an allotment site. Therefore, we have applied an accessibility standard of a 10 minute drive.

1.59. Once applied, this identifies the following population not served by allotment provision:

Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
22,873	29,084	17,671	6,699	21,078

1.60. Current deficiencies are further identified through waiting lists for provision:

Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
40	128	-	249	-

1.61. The combined allotment waiting list, across the Peak Sub-region, of 417 demonstrates that demand for allotments is not being met by provision. In particular, consultation identifies demand for additional provision in Gamesley, Hathersage (currently no provision), Glossop/Glossopdale, Whaley Bridge, Bakewell, Darely Dale, Matlock and Ashbourne and as such these areas should be a priority for new provision.

1.62. This then feeds into a detailed demand based calculation taking into account the following:

- ◀ Latent suppressed demand – as expressed by the number of residents on waiting lists.
- ◀ Latent potential demand – to calculate this, the size of population not covered by an existing allotment site and its catchment is calculated; the current participation rate (total number of occupied plots/total current population) is applied to this population figure to calculate how many plots are required.
- ◀ Marketing/participation increase – allotments are growing in popularity nationally; to cater for this an allowance is made for participation/take-up to increase by 5% by 2025.

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1.63. The calculation identifies the following plots required to meet demand in the future, together with the hectares that this equates to using the England average plot size of 0.025 hectares:

Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
62 plots	327 plots	-	797 plots	-
1.55 ha	8.18 ha	-	19.93 ha	-

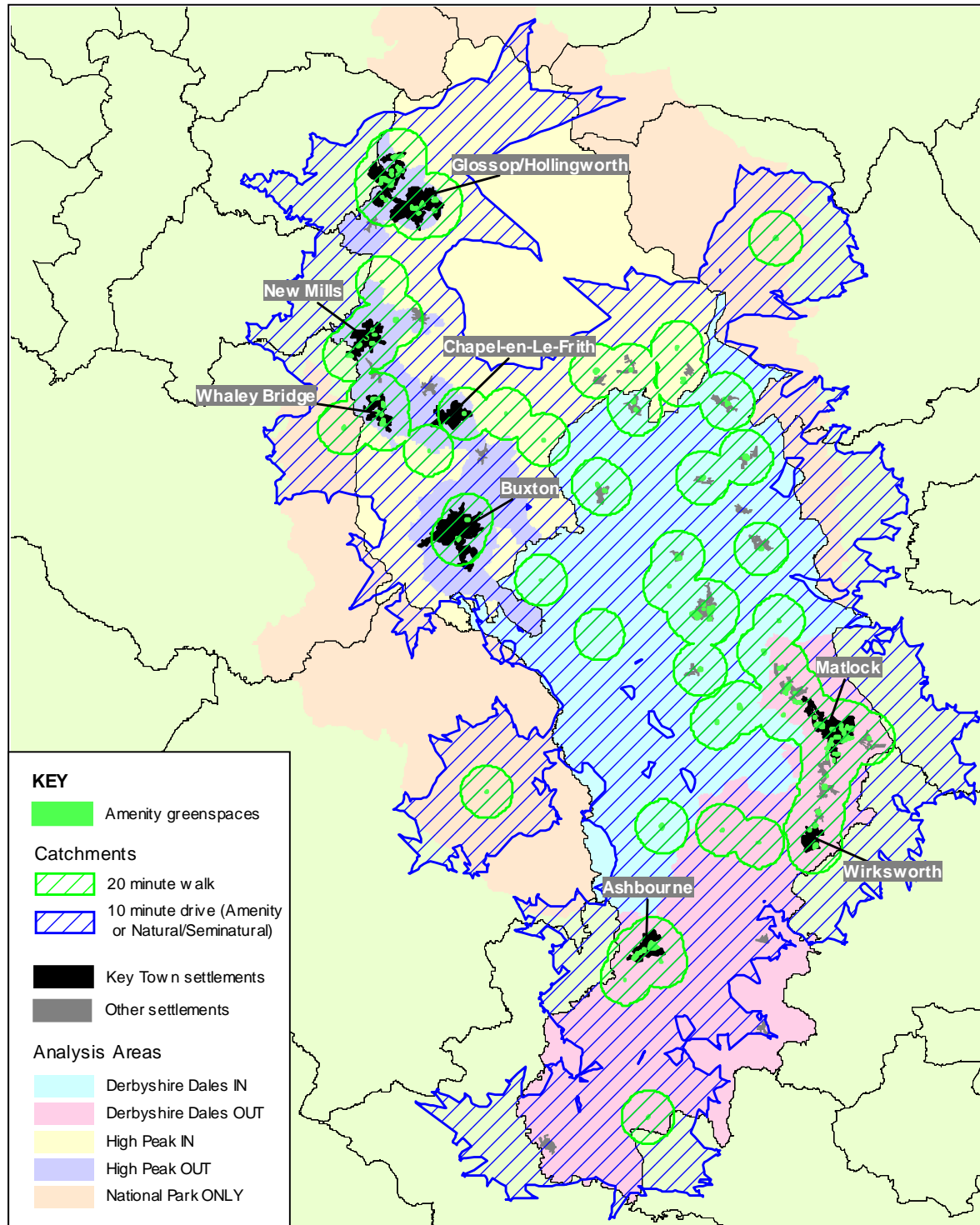
1.64. As discussed in the Open Space Assessment Report, a policy option should be to consider plot splitting and sharing to cater for the significant amount of plots identified as being required, particularly in High Peak and Derbyshire Dales.

1.65. There are no allotments sites identified in High Peak INSIDE the National Park and Peak National Park ONLY so therefore deficiencies are only identified as population not being served i.e. 17,671 and 21,078 people respectively.

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Amenity greenspace

Figure 2: sites in Key Towns 20 minute walk and sites in Rural Settlements 10 minute drive:



Please note that there are too many sites to provide a key. Please refer to the Open Space Assessment Report for a full list of sites.

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1.66. The table below identifies gaps from the catchment mapping of amenity greenspace.

Category	Accessibility standard ³	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ²
Key towns	All residents to be 10 minute walk of amenity greenspace provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap 1: Chapel-en-le-Frith (minor gaps). Gap 2: Buxton (minor gaps).
Rural settlements	All residents to be within 10 minute drive of either natural/semi-natural or amenity greenspace provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap 3: Settlements in High Peak IN Gap 4: Settlements in National Park ONLY

1.67. Consultation revealed that there is less demand for provision of additional amenity greenspace in the more rural settlements of the Sub-region. Residents in these areas consider access to the surrounding countryside to provide adequate informal recreation opportunity and therefore on this basis we would not recommend meeting gaps with new provision in the rural settlements.

1.68. The above gap analysis is translated below into actual deficient areas and identifies policy options relating to the gaps identified.

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options ¹
1	Chapel-en-le-Frith	Given the small size of the gap, increasing access to nearby provision will help to encourage greater travel to provision, new provision not recommended in the first instance
2	Buxton	Given the small size of the gap, increasing access to nearby provision will help to encourage greater travel to provision, new provision not recommended in the first instance
3	Settlements in High Peak IN	It is assumed that the surrounding countryside provides adequate informal recreation opportunity in this area.
4	Settlements in National Park ONLY	It is assumed that the surrounding countryside provides adequate informal recreation opportunity in this area.

³ Minimum level of provision as identified within the settlement hierarchy.

² Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

¹ This column states the estimated minimum size of site required to meet identified catchment/accessibility gap. Minimum size guidelines required to generate an associated catchment area are taken from the Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance. It should be noted that minimum site sizes differ between typologies.

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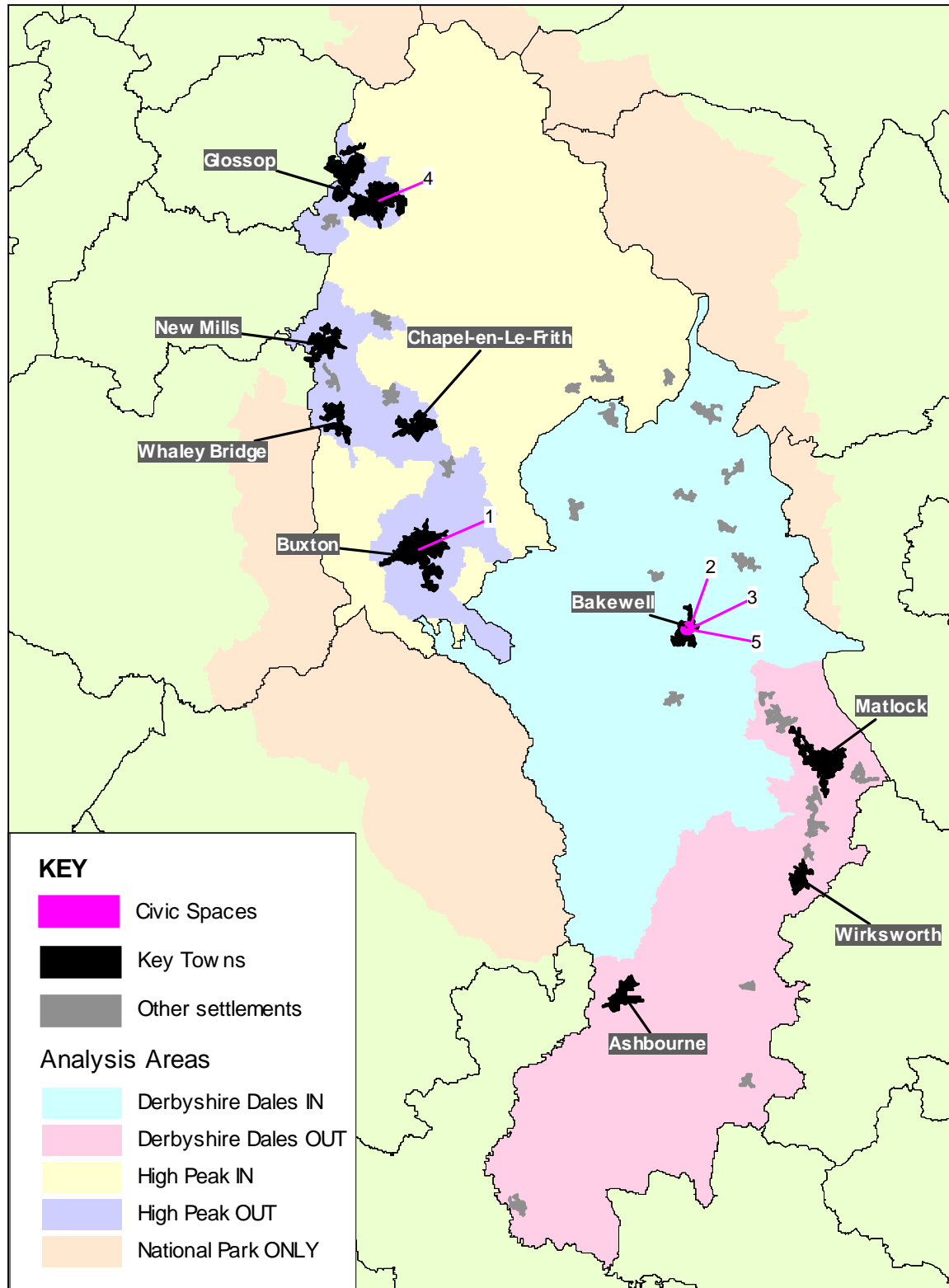
Cemeteries

- 1.69. For cemeteries no specific access standard is set. It is difficult to identify deficiencies through setting accessibility standards, as demand is determined by the need for burial space.
- 1.70. Many of the existing cemeteries maintained by HPBC and DDDC have a number of years capacity remaining. However, future provision will need to be monitored and assessed in order to ensure future land availability in the coming years. Thornsett Cemetery has now reached burial capacity. However, HPBC has ownership of adjacent land and plans to extend it to provide burial spaces for up to a further 60 years.

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Civic space

Figure 3: All residents in key towns to have access to at least one civic space:



PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Key to map:

KKP ref	Site name
1	Eagle Parade Market Place
2	Granby Road Car Park
3	Market Street Car Park
4	Norfolk Square
5	Riverside Crescent

1.71. The mapping above highlights the number of settlements across the Sub-region which, through analysis of responses to consultation, appear to be without access to provision. However, a number of civic facilities may be provided which are currently unrecorded due to the difficulty of classifying civic spaces where, for example, they are multi purpose spaces that double up as car parks.

1.72. The table below identifies gaps from the catchment mapping of civic space provision.

Category	Accessibility standard ³	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ²
Key towns	All residents to have access to at least one civic space.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 1: Ashbourne • Gap 2: Matlock • Gap 3: Wirksworth • Gap 4: New Mills • Gap 5: Whaley Bridge • Gap 6: Chapel-en-le-Frith

1.73. Although no shortfall in provision was identified through consultation, this is not to say that key towns without provision should not have access to civic space. However, we would recommend that this is not a priority in terms of securing funds for new provision.

1.74. The above gap analysis is translated below into actual deficient areas and identifies policy options relating to the gaps identified.

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options ¹
1	Ashbourne	Provision already exists (Ashbourne Market Place) but is currently unrecorded as civic space, so new provision not required
2	Matlock	New provision equating to 0.4 ha

³ Minimum level of provision as identified within the settlement hierarchy.

² Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

¹ This column states the estimated minimum size of site required to meet identified catchment/accessibility gap. Minimum size guidelines required to generate an associated catchment area are taken from the Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance. It should be noted that minimum site sizes differ between typologies.

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Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options¹
3	Wirksworth	Provision already exists (Wirksworth Market Place) but is currently unrecorded as civic space, so new provision not required
4	New Mills	New provision equating to 0.4 ha
5	Whaley Bridge	New provision equating to 0.4 ha
6	Chapel-en-le-Frith	Provision already exists but is currently unrecorded as civic space, so new provision not required

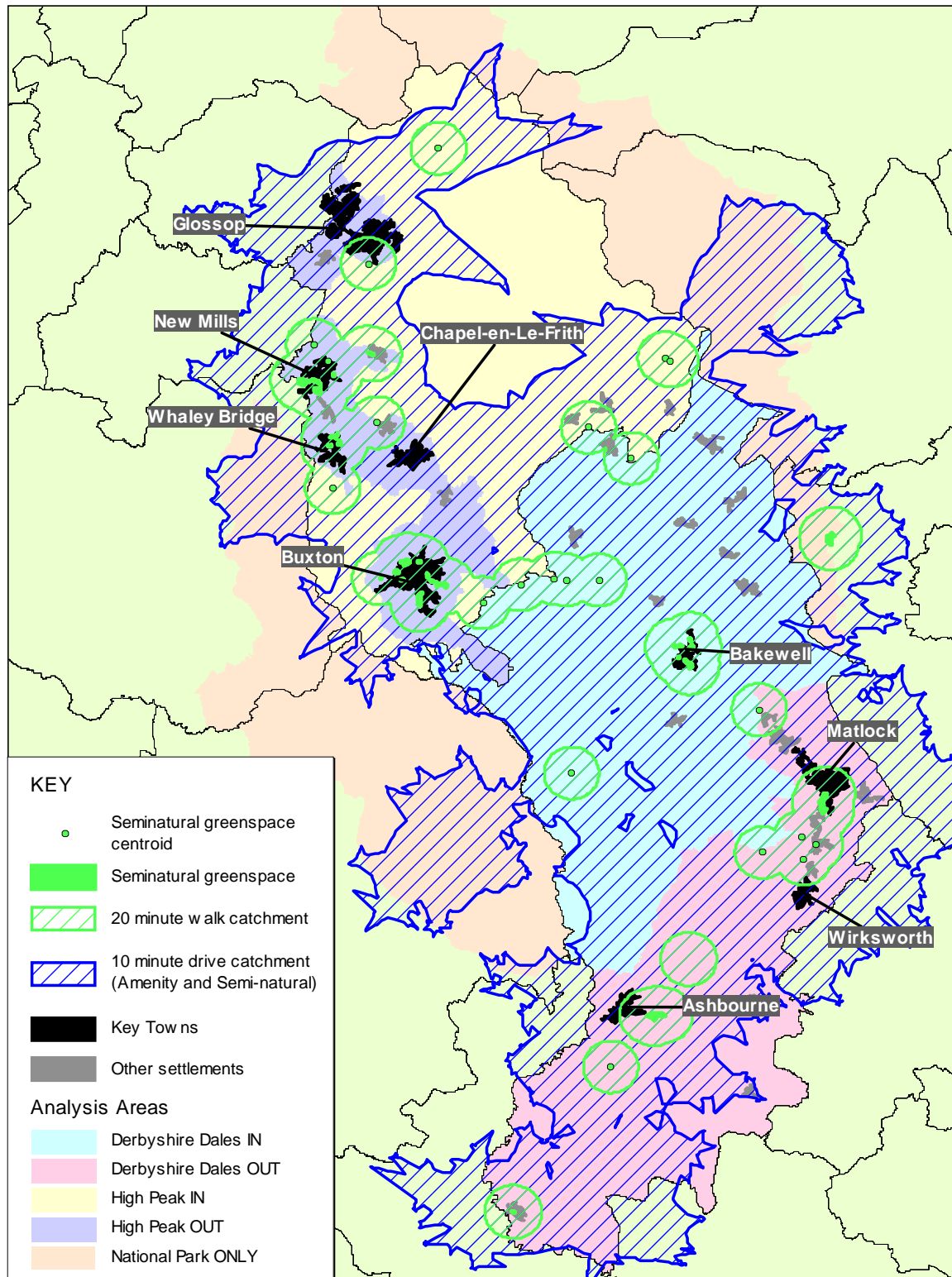
Green Corridors

- 1.75. For green corridors no specific access standard is set. It is difficult to assess green corridors against catchment areas due to their linear nature and usage. Improvements to the bridleway network should be initiated and guided via implementation of the Derbyshire and Staffordshire rights of way improvement plans.
- 1.76. One of the main concerns expressed by users as a priority is the deficient bridleway network throughout the Peak Sub-region. There is demand for the connectivity of the bridleway network to be improved through upgrade and re-designation of intersecting footpaths to bridleway status. Users express desire for priority to be given to those footpaths that, if upgraded to bridleway status, would create off-road circular horse riding and off road cycling provision and linkages, for which there is identified demand.
- 1.77. In particular, there is potential to develop the Pennine Bridleway route through and around the Glossop area, where there is considered to be a gap in the network. Consultation also identified an opportunity to open an area around Gamesley Railway sidings (off Glossop Road) if negotiations with the landowner prove successful.

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Natural/semi natural greenspace

Figure 4: Sites in Key Towns 20 minute walk and sites in rural settlements 10 minute drive:



Please note that there are too many sites to provide a key. Please refer to the Open Space Assessment Report for a full list of sites.

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1.78. The table below identifies gaps from the catchment mapping of natural/semi-natural greenspace.

Category	Accessibility standard ³	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ²
Key towns	All residents to be within 20 minute walk of natural/semi-natural provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 1: Glossop • Gap 2: Chapel-en-le-Frith • Gap 3: Wirksworth • Gap 4: Matlock • Gap 5: Ashbourne
Rural settlements	All residents to be within 10 minute drive of either natural/semi-natural or amenity greenspace provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 6: High Peak IN • Gap 7: National Park ONLY

1.79. The availability of natural/semi-natural open spaces is regarded to be good. Residents express a perception that the 'countryside is on the doorstep' and therefore access to "naturalness" is considered to be excellent. Residents frequently make reference to the Peak District National Park and access to the countryside and therefore on this basis we would not recommend meeting gaps with new provision in the rural settlements.

1.80. The above gap analysis is translated below into actual deficient areas and identifies policy options relating to the gaps identified.

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options ¹
1	Glossop	New provision equating to 0.4 ha.
2	Chapel-en-le-Frith	New provision equating to 0.4 ha.
3	Wirksworth	New provision equating to 0.4 ha.
4	Matlock	New provision equating to 0.4 ha.
5	Ashbourne	New provision equating to 0.4 ha.
6	High Peak IN	It is assumed that access to the surrounding countryside in this area is adequate enough to meet the gas identified.
7	National Park ONLY	It is assumed that access to the surrounding countryside in this area is adequate enough to meet the gas identified.

³ Minimum level of provision as identified within the settlement hierarchy.

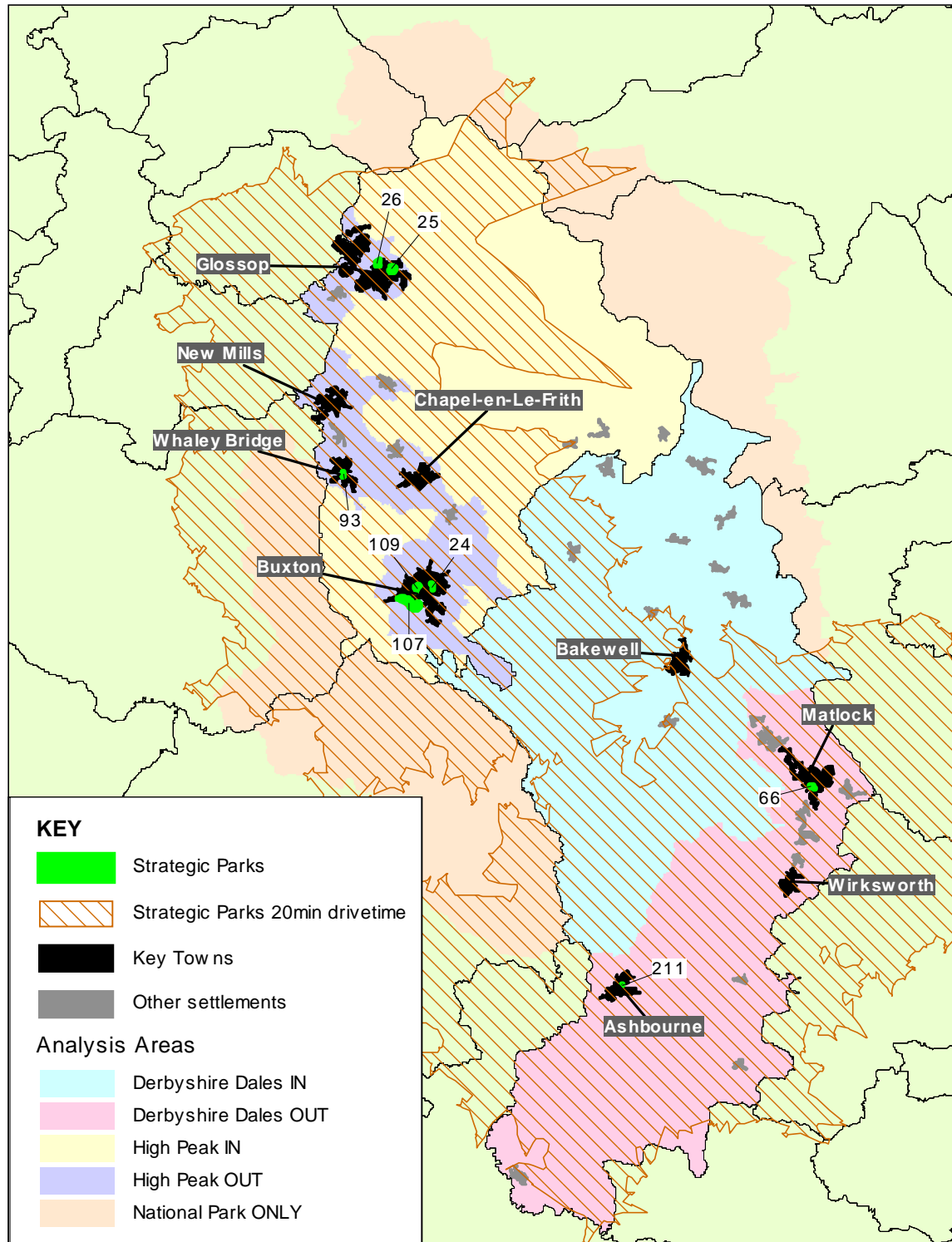
² Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

¹ This column states the estimated minimum size of site required to meet identified catchment/accessibility gap. Minimum size guidelines required to generated an associated catchment area are taken from the Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance. It should be noted that minimum site sizes differ between typologies.

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Parks and gardens

Figure 5: Strategic parks with 20 minute drive-time catchments



1.81. The mapping above highlights the number of settlements across the Sub-region which, through analysis of responses to consultation, appear to be without access to provision. However, neighbouring authorities may provide provision that could service residents with the Peak Sub-region which are currently unrecorded.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Key to map:

KKP Ref	Site	Sub-typology
24	Ashwood Park	Strategic Park
25	Manor Park	Strategic Park
26	Howard Park	Strategic Park
66	Hall Leys Park	Strategic Park
93	Memorial Park, Whaley Bridge	Strategic Park
107	Buxton Country Park	Strategic Park
109	Pavilion Gardens	Strategic Park
211	Ashbourne Memorial Park	Strategic Park

1.82. The table below identifies gaps from the catchment mapping of parks provision.

Category	Accessibility standard ³	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ²
Key towns & rural settlements	All residents to be within 20 minute drive of high quality Strategic Park provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 1: Bakewell (minor gap) • Gap 2: Doveridge • Gap 3: Derbyshire Dales IN • Gap 4: High Peak IN (rural settlements) • Gap 5: National Park ONLY

1.83. Consultation indicates that residents generally consider access to parks and gardens to be adequate. There are also a number of parks within the Peak Sub-region e.g. Chatsworth Park, Lyme Park, Ilam Hall Parkland which are not included within the audit because they fall outside of the PPG17 remit e.g. opening and closing times restrict access or there is an entrance fee. However, residents consider these to be important sites which impact upon their perceptions regarding accessibility. For example, residents, due to the provision of such sites as Chatsworth Park, do not necessarily reflect deficiencies in provision that we have identify through mapping. On this basis we would not recommend meeting gaps with new provision.

1.84. The above gap analysis is translated below into actual deficient areas and identifies policy options relating to the gaps identified.

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options ¹
1	Bakewell (minor gap on the outskirts)	Given the provision of district/local parks in Bakewell, new provision is not recommended.

³ Minimum level of provision as identified within the settlement hierarchy.

² Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

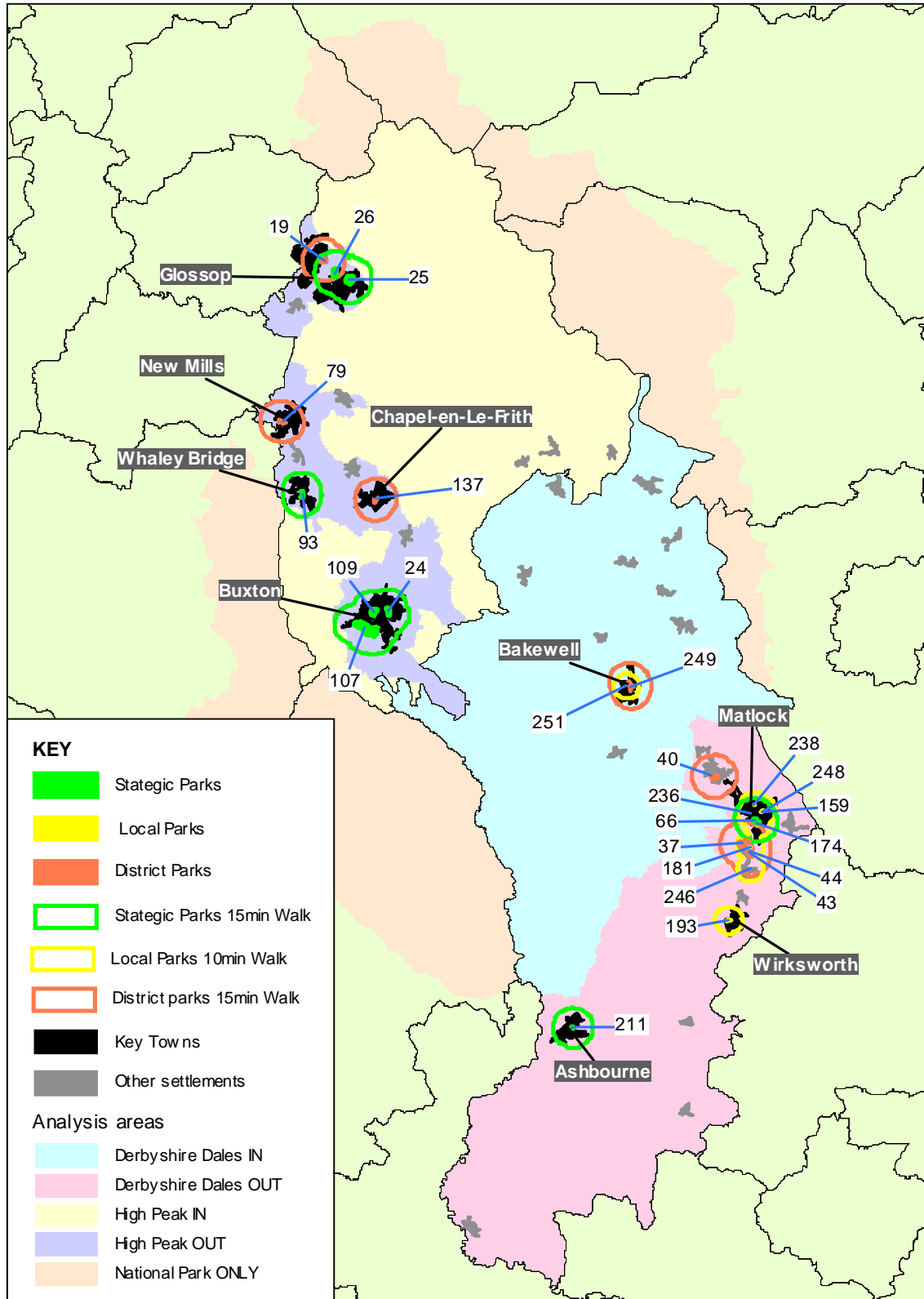
¹ This column states the estimated minimum size of site required to meet identified catchment/accessibility gap. Minimum size guidelines required to generated an associated catchment area are taken from the Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance. It should be noted that minimum site sizes differ between typologies.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options ¹
2	Doveridge	Given the location of Doveridge, it is thought that provision in neighbouring East Staffordshire will meet this identified gap.
3	Derbyshire Dales IN	It is assumed that provision in neighbouring authorities and/or private/restricted provision will meet this identified gap.
4	High Peak IN (rural settlements)	It is assumed that provision in neighbouring authorities and/or private/restricted provision will meet this identified gap.
5	National Park ONLY	It is assumed that provision in neighbouring authorities and/or private/restricted provision will meet this identified gap.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Figure 6: District parks in key towns within 15 minute walk and local parks in key towns with 10 minute walk



PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Key to map:

KKP ref	Site name	Sub typology
19	Bankswood Park	District Park
24	Ashwood Park	Strategic Park
25	Manor Park	Strategic Park
26	Howard Park	Strategic Park
37	Heights Of Abraham	District Park
40	Whitworth Institute	District Park
43	Derwent Gardens	District Park
44	Lovers Walk	District Park
66	Hall Leys Park	Strategic Park
79	High Lee Park	District Park
93	Memorial Park	Strategic Park
107	Buxton Country Park	Strategic Park
109	Pavilion Gardens	Strategic Park
137	Chapel Memorial Park	District Park
159	Smedley Steet Park Area	Local Park
174	Knowleston Place Park	Local Park
181	Matlock Bath Mem. Gardens	Local Park
193	Yokecliffe Park	Local Park
211	Ashbourne Memorial Park	Strategic Park
236	Allen Hill Park	Local Park
238	Cavendish Road Park	Local Park
246	Cromford Memorial Gdns.	Local Park
248	Victoria Gardens	Local Park
249	Riverside Gardens	District Park
251	Buxton Road Gardens	Local Park

1.85. Strategic parks in the Sub-region are deemed to provide the same level of provision as district and local parks. Therefore, where key towns are not serviced by district or local provision but are serviced by strategic parks, this is not identified as a gap.

1.86. The table below identifies gaps from the catchment mapping of parks provision.

Category	Accessibility standard ³	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ²
Key towns	All residents to be within 15 minutes walk of high quality district park provision and/or All residents to be within 10 minutes walk of high quality local park provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap 1: Glossopdale (minor gaps) Gap 2: Matlock (minor gaps)

³ Minimum level of provision as identified within the settlement hierarchy.

² Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

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- 1.87. Consultation indicates that residents generally consider the provision of parks and gardens to be adequate, in terms of quantity and quality and therefore on this basis we would not recommend meeting gaps with new provision.
- 1.88. The above gap analysis is translated below into actual deficient areas and identifies policy options relating to the gaps identified.

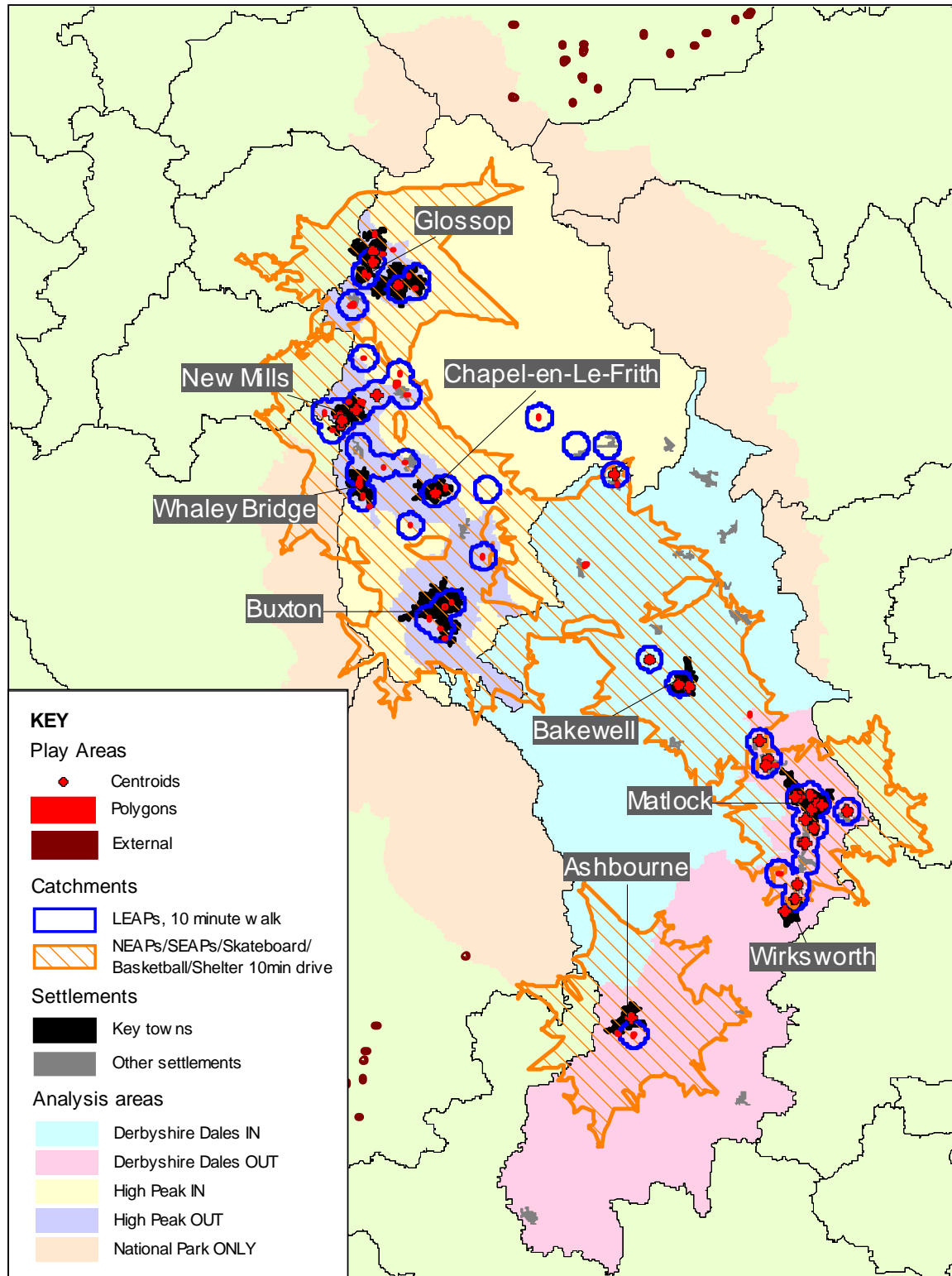
Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options ¹
1	Glossopdale (minor gaps)	Given the potential for sites in neighbouring authorities to service Glossopdale, new provision is not recommended.
2	Matlock (minor gaps)	Given the level of provision which already exists and consultation suggesting provision is adequate, new provision is not recommended.

¹ This column states the estimated minimum size of site required to meet identified catchment/accessibility gap. Minimum size guidelines required to generate an associated catchment area are taken from the Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance. It should be noted that minimum site sizes differ between typologies.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Provision for children & young people

LEAP provision within 10 minutes walk and NEAP provision within 10 minute drive:



Please note that there are too many sites to provide a key. Please refer to the Open Space Assessment Report for a full list of sites.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

1.89. The mapping above highlights the number of settlements across the Sub-region which, through analysis of responses to consultation, appear to be without access to provision. However, a large number of parishes provide village play facilities which are currently unrecorded.

1.90. The table below identifies gaps from the catchment mapping of provision for children and young people.

Category	Accessibility standard ³	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ²
Key towns	All residents to be within 10 minutes walk of at least a LEAP sized, high quality equipped play area (including youth provision). and/or All residents to be within 10 minute drive of at least a NEAP sized, high quality equipped play area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap 1: Matlock
Rural settlements	All residents to have access to at least informal/casual play provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gap 2: Derbyshire Dales IN Gap 3: Derbyshire Dales OUT Gap 4: High Peak IN Gap 5: National Park ONLY

1.91. There is a deficiency in the provision for children and young people in the more rural areas. In particular, settlements such as Darley Dale, Dove Holes and Hayfield were constantly identified during consultation as having demand for new provision. The gap in provision in Matlock is also reflected through consultation with young people who noted lack of provision and activities.

1.92. After taking into account, the provision of amenity greenspaces (which may have the ability to meet gaps in casual play provision in Darley Dale, Dove Holes and Hayfield), gaps to be addressed, remain in High Peak IN and the National Park ONLY.

1.93. The above gap analysis is translated below into actual deficient areas and identifies policy options relating to the gaps identified.

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options ¹
1	Matlock	New provision equating to minimum 0.04 (SEAP).
2	Derbyshire Dales IN	Amenity greenspaces in the area may service the need for casual play space.
3	Derbyshire Dales OUT	Amenity greenspaces in the area may service the need for casual play space.

³ Minimum level of provision as identified within the settlement hierarchy.

² Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

¹ This column states the estimated minimum size of site required to meet identified catchment/accessibility gap. Minimum size guidelines required to generate an associated catchment area are taken from the Greater London Authority (GLA) guidance. It should be noted that minimum site sizes differ between typologies.

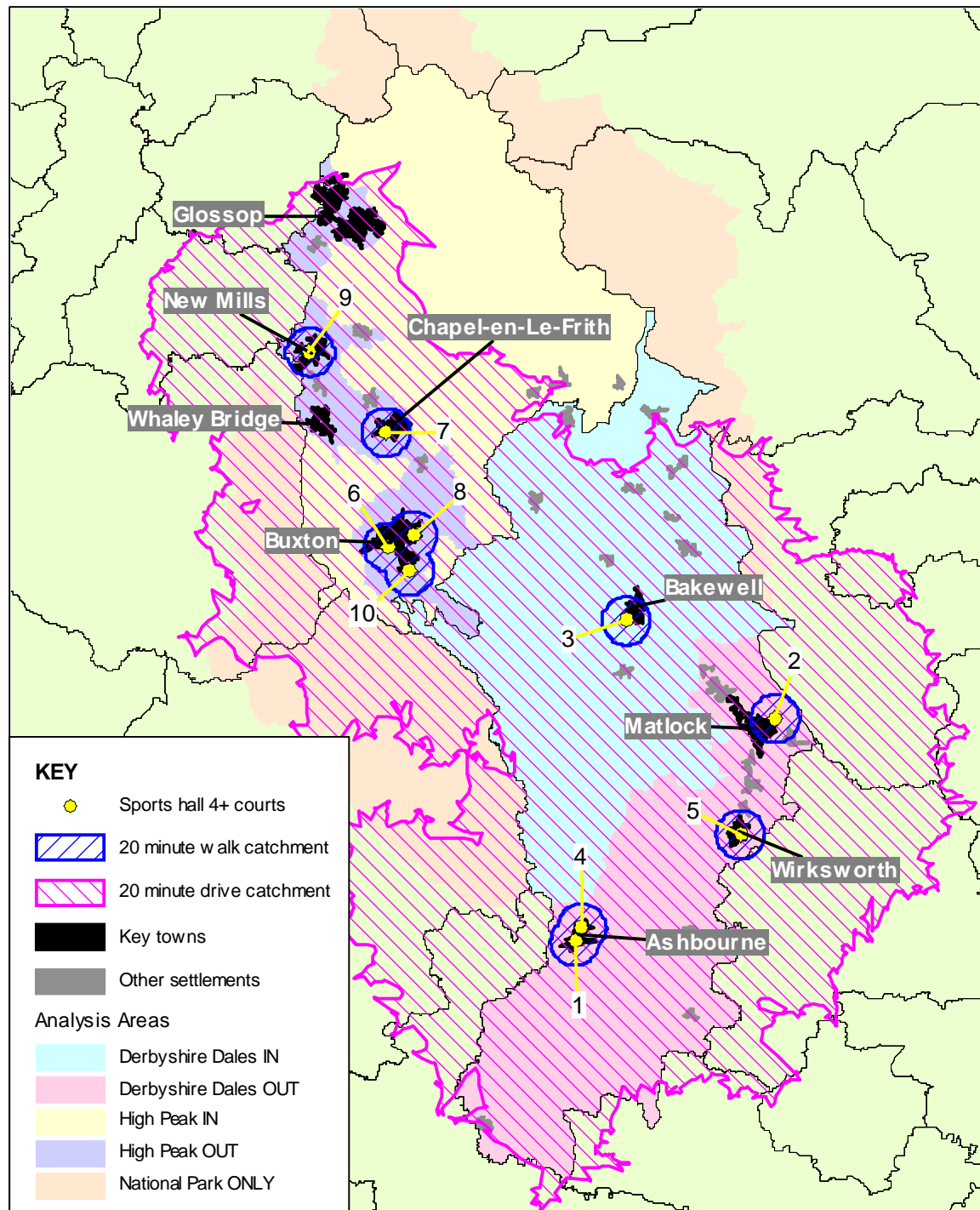
PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options ¹
4	High Peak IN	New provision equating to minimum 0.04 (Casual).
5	National Park ONLY	Gaps should be addressed in partnership with the local authorities overseeing these areas.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Sports halls (minimum 4 badminton courts)

Figure 7: Sites in key towns 20 minute walk and sites in rural settlements 20 minute drive:



PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Key to map:

KKP reference	Site name
1	Ashbourne Leisure Centre
2	Highfields School - Lumsdale Site
3	Lady Manners School
4	Queen Elizabeth Grammar School
5	Wirksworth Leisure Centre
6	Buxton Community School
7	Chapel Leisure Centre
8	Fairfield Youth Centre
9	New Mills Leisure Centre
10	University of Derby (Buxton Campus)

1.94. The table below identifies gaps from the catchment mapping of sports halls.

Category	Accessibility standard	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ¹
Key towns	All residents to be within 20 min walk of accessible sports hall provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 1: Glossop • Gap 2: Whaley Bridge • Gap 3: Bakewell (minor gap) • Gap 4: Matlock
Rural settlements	All residents to be 20 minute drive of accessible sports hall provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 5: National Park ONLY • Gap 6: High Peak IN • Gap 7: Derbyshire Dales IN

1.95. The extent to which gaps should be addressed (in terms of facility size), is identified through Sport England's supply and demand analysis within Active Places. This analysis identified that High Peak is currently under-provided in terms of sports halls. When predicated population growth and participation projections are taken into consideration this situation is further exacerbated. However, in Derbyshire Dales, both current and future demand for sports hall provision is met but this is not significant enough to suggest that there is an oversupply of provision. For further detail please refer to the Sports Assessment Report. Together with the accessibility mapping, these results have informed the decisions regarding whether gaps need to be met.

1.96. The above gap analysis is translated below into actual deficient areas and identifies policy options relating to the gaps identified.

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options
1	Glossop	1 additional badminton court required (3 court hall already exists at Glossop Leisure Centre but this does not meet the required standard)

¹ Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

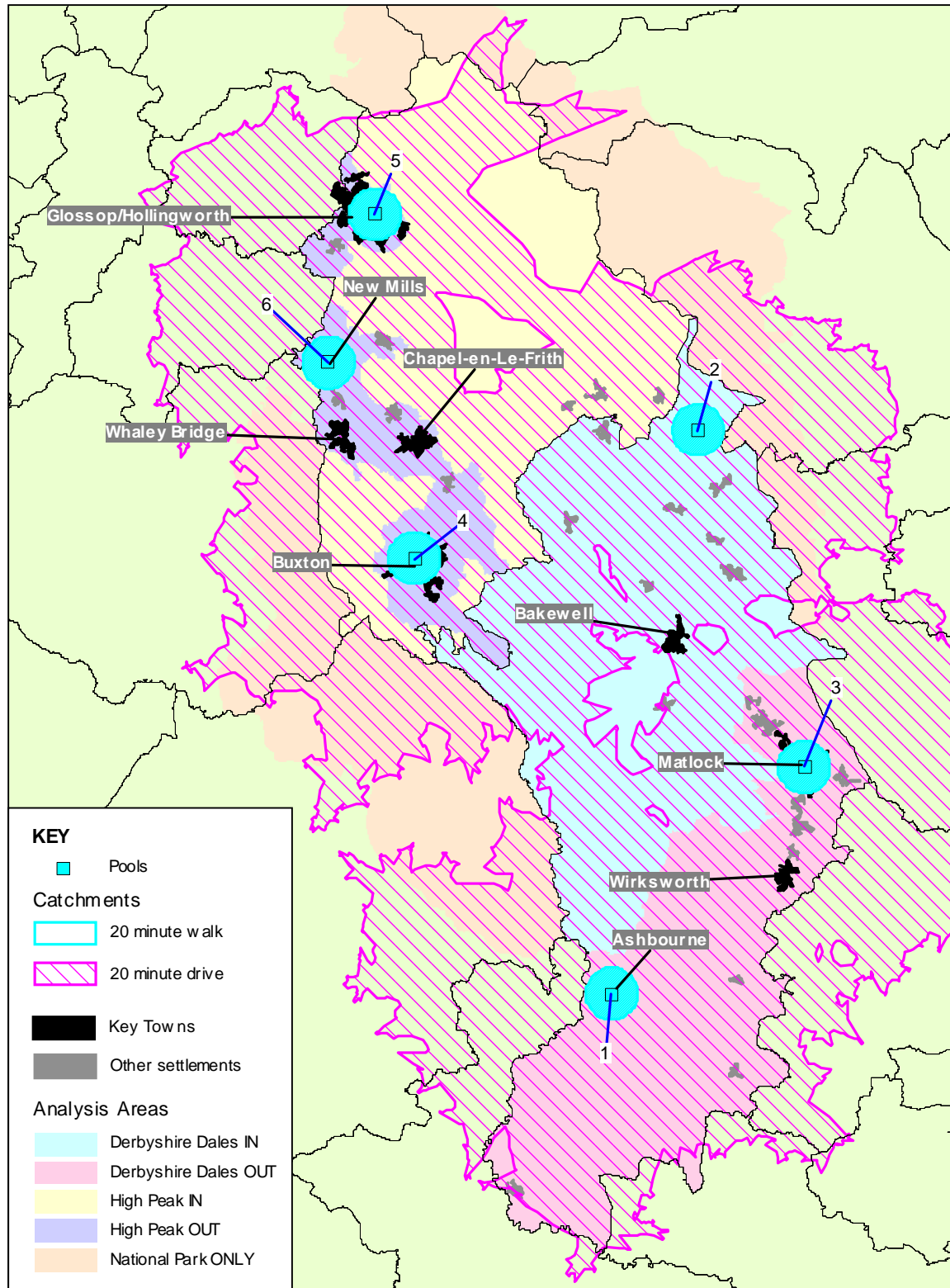
PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options
2	Whaley Bridge	No economic case to substantiate the need for new provision. Increasing access to provision in Chapel and New Mills will help to meet the gap, for example, discounted travel options
3	Bakewell (minor gap)	Given the small size of the gap, increasing access to nearby provision will help to encourage greater travel to provision, new provision not recommended in the first instance
4	Matlock	Gap not substantiated by Active Places supply and demand analysis, therefore, new provision not recommended in the first instance
5	National Park ONLY	Increasing access (through public/community transport) to provision will help to encourage greater usage. New provision not recommended.
6	High Peak IN	Increasing access (through public/community transport) to provision will help to encourage greater usage. New provision not recommended.
7	Derbyshire Dales IN	Increasing access (through public/community transport) to provision will help to encourage greater usage. New provision not recommended.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Swimming pools (minimum 25m)

Figure 8: Sites in key towns 20 minute walk and sites in rural settlements 20 minute drive:



PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Key to map:

KKP reference	Site name	Size
1	Ashbourne Leisure Centre	25m
4	Hathersage Outdoor Swimming Pool	30m
5	Matlock Swimming Pool	33m
8	Buxton Pool	25m
9	Glossop Swimming Pool	25m
10	New Mills Leisure Centre	25m

1.97. Please note that the following sites have been excluded from the catchment mapping, as they don't meet the minimum size requirement set within the hierarchy:

KKP reference	Site name	Size
2	Bakewell Swimming Pool	20m
3	Darwin Forest Country Park	15m
6	Quality Living Health Club (Ashbourne)	12m
7	Wirksworth Leisure Centre	10m
11	The Barcelo Buxton Palace Hotel	14m

1.98. The above catchment mapping of swimming pool provision is translated below into actual deficient areas that require action i.e. new provision or upgrading existing provision. It has been assumed that gaps within the National Park ONLY can be met by existing swimming pool provision in authorities outside of the Sub-region.

Category	Accessibility standard	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ¹
Key towns	All residents to be within 20 min walk of accessible swimming pool provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 1: Whaley Bridge • Gap 2: Chapel-en-le-Frith • Gap 3: Glossop (minor gap) • Gap 4: Wirksworth • Gap 5: Matlock (minor gaps) • Gap 6: Buxton (minor gaps)
Rural settlements	All residents to be 10 minute drive of accessible swimming pool provision.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 7: National Park ONLY

1.99. The extent to which gaps should be addressed (in terms of facility size), is identified through Sport England's supply and demand analysis within Active Places. This analysis identified that High Peak is currently under-provided in terms of swimming pools. When predicated population growth and participation projections are taken into consideration this situation is further exacerbated. However, in Derbyshire Dales, both current and future demand for swimming pools provision is met. For further detail please refer to the Sports Assessment Report.

¹ Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

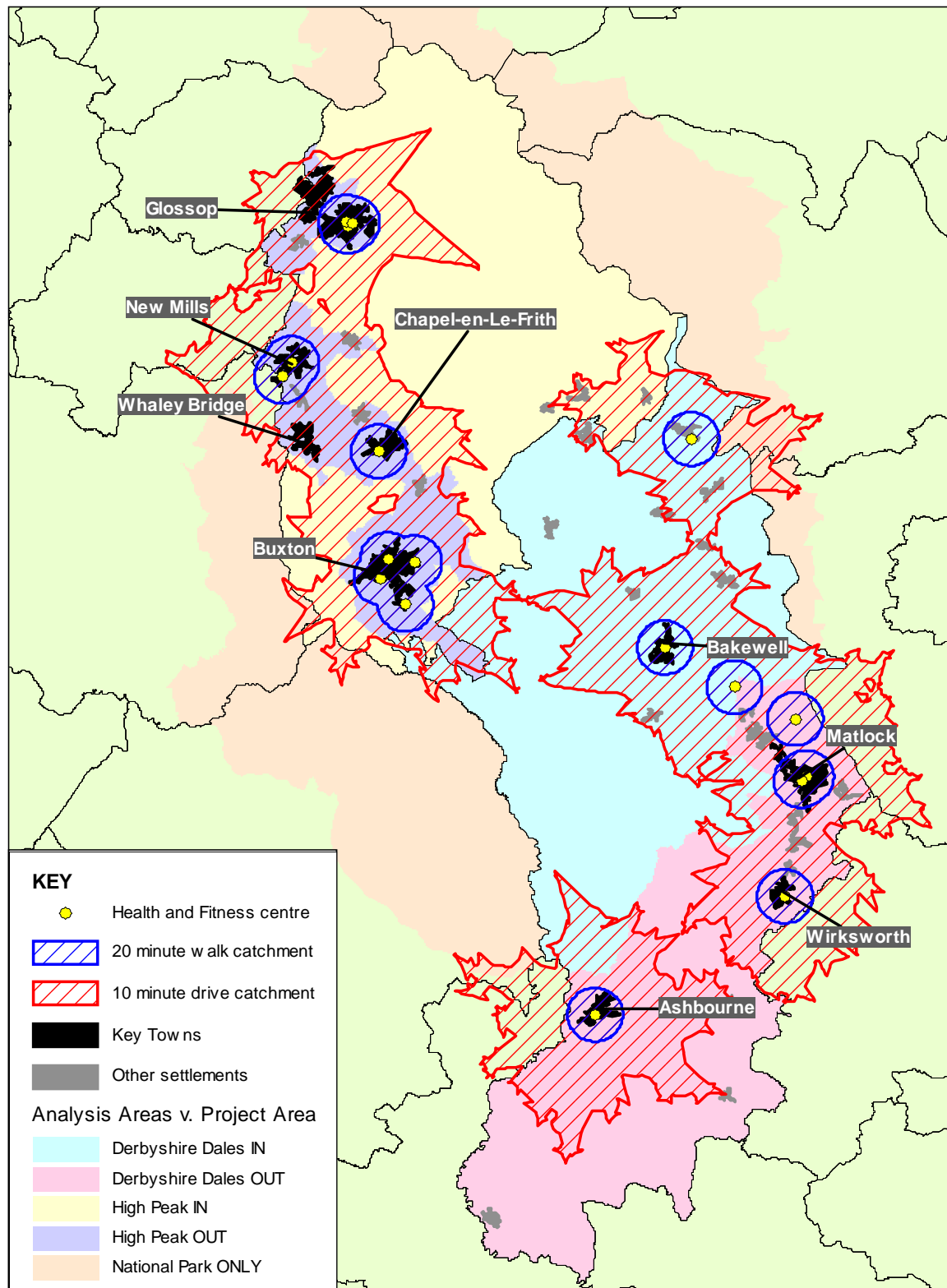
1.100. Together with the accessibility mapping, these results have informed the decisions regarding whether gaps need to be met.

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options
1	Whaley Bridge	New provision not recommended as settlement is within a 10 min drive of provision.
2	Chapel-en-le-Frith	25m swimming pool
3	Glossop (minor gap)	No economic case to substantiate the need for additional new provision. Increasing access to provision in Glossop Leisure Centre and New Mills Leisure Centre will help to meet the gap, for example, discounted travel options.
4	Wirksworth	Wirksworth Leisure Centre provision does not meet the standard due to its size. New provision as part of CALC will meet the identified deficiency.
5	Matlock (minor gaps)	New provision as part of CALC will meet the identified deficiency.
6	Buxton (minor gaps)	No economic case to substantiate the need for additional new provision. However, increasing the quality of provision will go somewhat towards increasing usage. Increasing access to provision will also help to meet the gap, for example, discounted travel options.
7	National Park ONLY	Increasing access (through public/community transport) to provision will help to encourage greater usage. New provision not recommended.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Health and fitness provision

Figure 9: Sites in key towns 20 minute walk and sites in rural settlements 10 minute drive:



Please note that there are too many sites to provide a key. Please refer to the Open Space Assessment Report for a full list of sites.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

1.101. The above catchment mapping of health and fitness provision is translated below into actual deficient areas that require action i.e. new provision or upgrading existing provision.

Category	Accessibility standard	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping ¹
Key towns	All residents to be within 20 min walk of accessible fitness provision .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gap 1: Glossop • Gap 2: Whaley Bridge • Gap 3: Matlock
Rural settlements	All residents to be 10 minute drive of accessible fitness provision .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant gaps

1.102. The extent to which gaps should be addressed (in terms of facility size), is identified through Sport England's supply and demand analysis within Active Places. This analysis identified that current demand in Derbyshire Dales is not being met (deficit of 130 stations). However, current demand in High Peak is being met and there appears to be no requirement for additional provision. However, both local authority areas will be under provided for in the future with anticipated demand in 2026 equating to the need for 909 stations, a predicted deficit of 278 stations over the next ten years. For further detail please refer to the Sports Assessment Report. Together with the accessibility mapping, these results have informed the decisions regarding whether gaps need to be met.

Gap	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping	Policy options
1	Glossop	Minimum 30 stations required.
2	Whaley Bridge	Minimum 30 stations required.
3	Matlock	Minimum 30 stations required. Planned new provision (CALC) should meet this need.
4	Rural settlements	New provision not recommended. Increasing access (through public/community transport) to provision will help to encourage greater usage. Also consider providing mobile gym equipment to village hall/community centres in the rural settlements.

¹ Catchment/accessibility gaps as identified by eye from map on the previous page. Names used to identify gaps may reflect a wider area than the actual settlement area where the gap occurs in order to provide flexibility in terms of where new provision should be made.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Playing pitch provision

- 1.103. For playing pitches no specific access standard is set to identify deficiencies, as provision is assessed through a demand based calculation (see the Sports Assessment Report for the full calculation).
- 1.104. Sport England's Playing Pitch Model is used to assess whether the supply of playing pitches will be sufficient at peak times both now and in the future (up to 2012). A summary of surpluses and deficiencies is shown below:

	Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
Football	-8	+4	+1.5	-2.5	+0.5
Rugby	-3	-11	+0.5	-11	-
Cricket	+2.5	+0.2	-0.2	-4.2	-

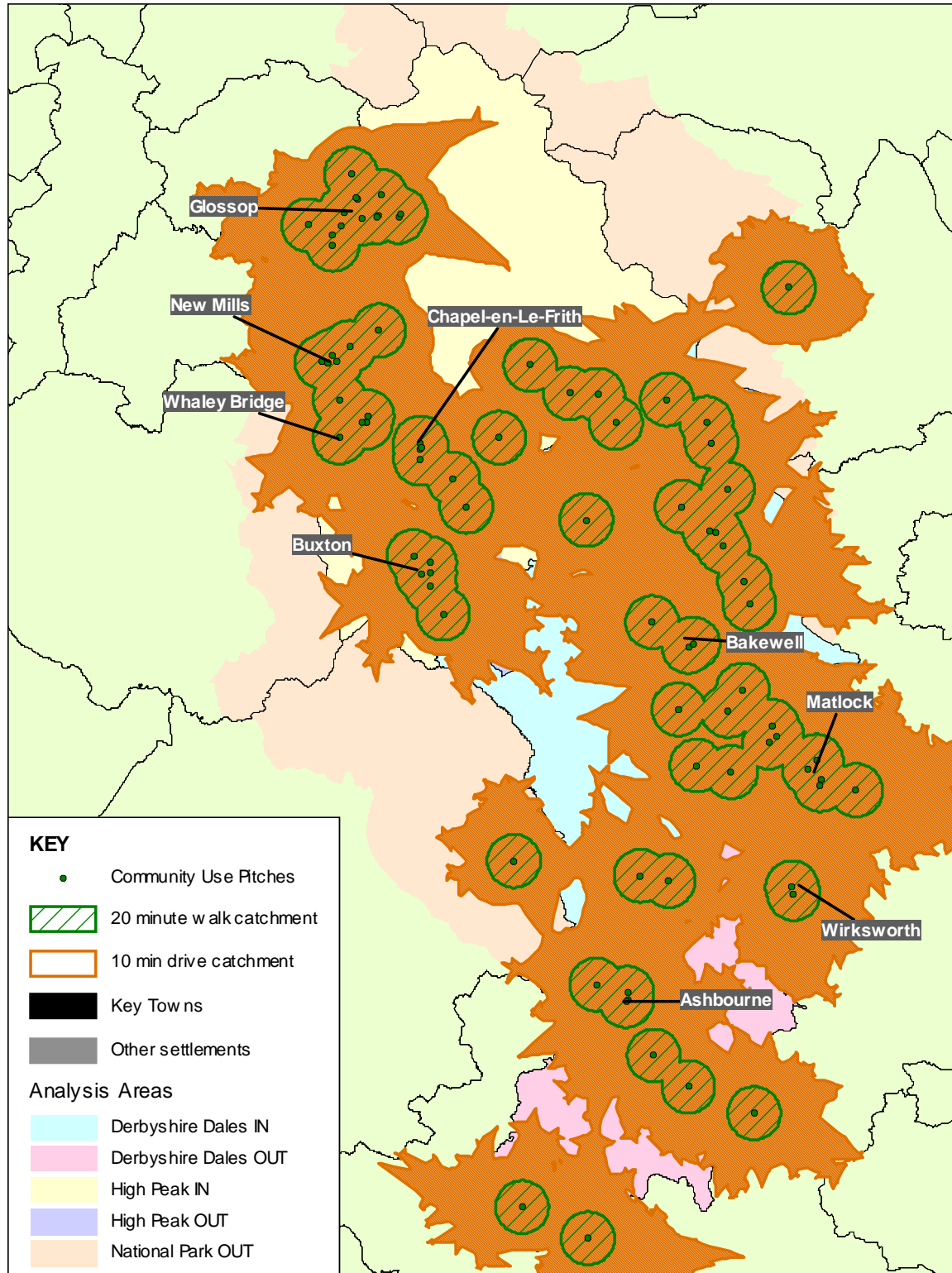
- 1.105. Where deficiencies in provision are identified above (in red), in all instances, this applies to the need for junior pitches to be provided. Where an oversupply of provision is identified above (black), this is not to say that these are supply to requirement, particularly because these figures are quite low. These pitches should be used as strategic reserve to help sustain pitch quality elsewhere. This will be explored further within the Strategy.
- 1.106. Further to this, consultation with users identified latent demand for provision as follows:

	Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
Football	1.5 mini pitch 0.5 junior pitch	0.5 mini pitch 3 junior pitch	-	0.5 senior pitch 5.5 junior pitch 1 mini pitch	-
Rugby	-	1 senior pitch	-	-	-
Cricket	-	1 cricket pitch	-	1 cricket pitch	-

- 1.107. As discussed in the Sports Assessment Report, a policy option should be to change surplus senior pitch provision into junior and mini pitches to meet identified demand. This will be further explored in terms of sites within the Strategy.
- 1.108. Catchment mapping of playing pitch provision is shown overleaf to highlight where there are access problems. Minor gaps are identified in National Park OUT, High Peak IN and Derbyshire Dales IN. This should be tied in with the demand calculations above to give a clear picture of the need for pitches in the Region.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

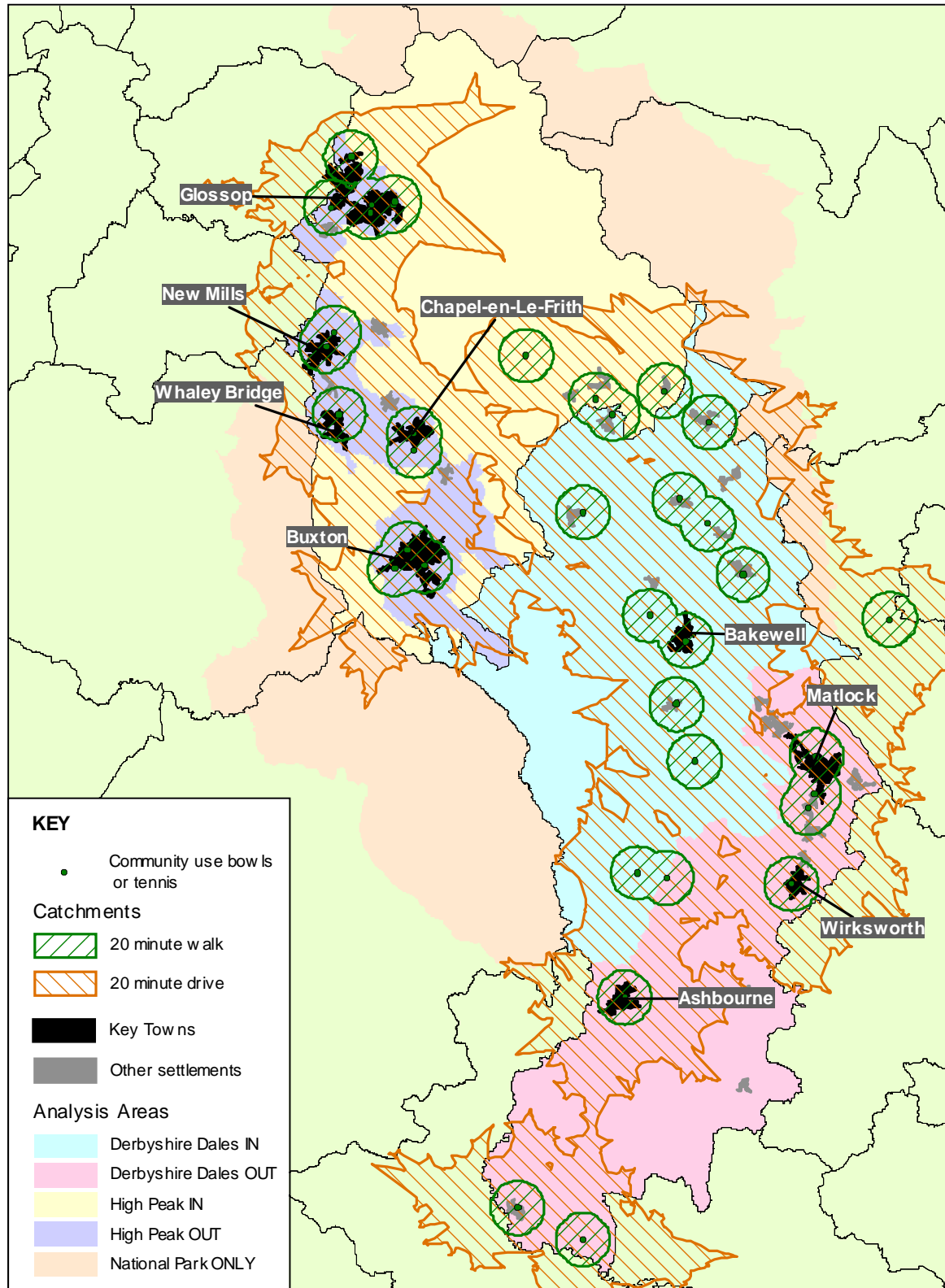
Figure 10: Sites in key towns 20 minute walk and sites in rural settlements 10 minute drive:



PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Bowls and tennis facilities

Figure 11: Sites in key towns 10 minute walk and sites in rural settlements 10 minute drive



PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

1.110. The above catchment mapping of bowls and tennis provision is translated below into actual deficient areas that require action i.e. new provision or upgrading existing provision.

Category	Accessibility standard	Catchment/accessibility gaps identified in mapping
Key towns	All residents to be within 20 minute walk of provision available for community use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor gaps
Rural settlements	All residents to be within 10 minute drive of provision available for community use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor gaps

1.111. Where new provision is required, gaps should be only be met by further analysing demand for facilities as identified within the Assessment Report.

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

VALUE STANDARDS

- 1.112. Value scores provide a starting point to determine where to focus investment in order to maximise the value of a space. It allows an objective approach to identifying spaces that should be given the highest level of protection in the planning system, those that require enhancement and those that may no longer be needed for their present purpose. For further detail on the assessment of value please refer to the accompanying Open Space Assessment Report in the section '*Analysis of value*'.
- 1.113. The primary aim of setting a value threshold is to help inform the identification of surplus provision when applied together with accessibility standards and where investment and/or improvements are required.
- 1.114. We would normally set the threshold for assessing value at 20%; this is based on experience and expertise in carrying out PPG17 assessments and has been tried and tested with a number of local authorities. If a site only scores high for one element (i.e. educational benefit) it shall be of high value, however, this is not necessarily reflected in the total score and therefore the threshold is reduced to better reflect this. No national benchmarks are available to assess value.
- 1.115. The value thresholds set for amenity greenspace and natural and semi-natural greenspace are often lower than those set for the other open space typologies as various elements of the value criteria, are not relevant to these types of open spaces. To take account of the varied nature of sites classified as *natural and semi-natural*, ranging from woodlands to local nature reserves, to wetlands and grasslands and amenity greenspace, ranging from recreation grounds and highway verges, sites are scored against all value criteria. Some criteria are more applicable to certain sub-typologies than others, e.g. local nature reserves are more likely to score for educational benefit than woodlands. Therefore, in order to better reflect their varied value to local communities we recommend that the threshold is applied at 15%.

Typology	Consultation findings	Recommended value score
Allotments	Value of allotment provision is considered to be very high recognising the health, social and well-being benefits offered of tending to plots.	20%
Amenity greenspace	Site assessments recognise the benefits offered by amenity greenspaces such as a sense of place, social inclusion and health. Over three quarters (76%) of sites have been scored for high value.	15%
Cemeteries	Cemeteries score well against value for the heritage/cultural value and landscape and structural benefits which they can offer.	20%
Civic space	Civic spaces score well for their amenity and sense of place value.	20%
Green corridors	The PROW network is well used with 73% of street survey respondents using footpaths/cyclepaths once a week or more often. The PROW and greenway network is a very valuable asset to the Peak Sub-region. The extent of the network provides easy access into the countryside and encourages healthy lifestyles.	20%

PEAK SUB-REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Typology	Consultation findings	Recommended value score
Natural/semi natural greenspace	High value is placed upon natural/semi-natural sites due to their biodiversity and ecological benefits. They are also valued for the variety of opportunity that they offer to users.	15%
Parks	Parks and gardens are the highest scoring typology in terms of value. This reflects their importance as open space and the range of benefits offered including for example structural, landscape, social inclusion and health.	20%
Play areas	Play areas across the Sub-region generally scored low value during site assessments. However, consultation suggests that residents value them highly.	20%

1.116. The table below summarises and applies the recommended value thresholds:

Typology	Maximum score	Lowest score	MEAN score	Highest score	Spread	Below threshold	Above threshold
Allotments	105	9%	28%	47%	38%	3	19
Amenity greenspace	100	4%	27%	57%	53%	17	102
Cemeteries	100	10%	30%	63%	53%	5	21
Civic spaces	100	7%	21%	49%	42%	3	2
Green corridors	100	5%	27%	40%	35%	4	10
Natural/semi greenspaces	110	6%	20%	38%	32%	10	22
Parks	110	14%	35%	61%	47%	3	22
Play areas	55	18%	34%	67%	49%	1	78

1.117. For a list of low value sites and discussion regarding surplus provision, please refer to the Appendix.

PEAK REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

QUANTITY STANDARDS

1.118. In addition to the hierarchy, the Assessment Reports divided the Peak Sub-region into analysis areas. These have been adopted to allow more localised assessment of provision, examination of open space/facility surplus and deficiencies and local circumstances and issues to be taken into account. The following example calculation is applied to each typology to calculate how much open space provision per 1,000 people is needed to strategically serve the Sub-region in the future.

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) ¹	Current population	Current provision level (ha per 1,000 population)	Deficiencies ² (ha)	Total provision required for 2009 population level (ha)	Provision level required to meet 2009 population (ha per 1,000 population)	Future population (2026)	Total new provision 2026 (ha per 1,000 population)	Deficiency in provision (ha) 2008-2026
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park			A/B*1000		A+D	E/B*1,000		F*G/1,000	A-H
Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park									
High Peak INSIDE the National Park									
High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park									
Peak National Park ONLY									

1.119. For green corridors, due to their (generally) linear nature, it is not appropriate to set provision standards in terms of quantity and accessibility. Therefore, only a quality standard is recommended.

¹ Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file.

² Provision to meet accessibility/settlement hierarchy gaps expressed in hectares.

PEAK REGION

PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

The current level of provision (column A)

- 1.120. The current level of provision is calculated using the information collected within the audit and analysed within the accompanying assessment reports and stored within the study project databases.
- 1.121. The starting point for calculating quantitative standards is total current provision within a given analysis area. Current provision usually has a high impact on aspirational future standards. Residents often base their judgement of need on or around current provision.

Deficiencies (column D)

- 1.122. The settlement hierarchy is used to demonstrate which areas are deficient in provision. Deficiency against the settlement hierarchy is calculated by identifying gaps/areas not covered by the minimum level of open space provision required. This may be captured by distance, for example; all residents must live within a specified area of a site or on the basis of an analysis area needing to have access to a particular number of sites.
- 1.123. If a settlement does not have access to the required level of open space provision (as stated in the hierarchy) it is deemed deficient. KKP has estimated how many sites, of a minimum size (as suggested by the GLA), are needed to provide comprehensive access to this type of provision.

Aspirational quantity standard (column F)

- 1.124. Once a new total provision is gained by adding in any deficiencies to the current provision, an aspirational standard can be calculated. This takes into account current demand for open spaces and should be specific to each particular area and capable of being achieved by carrying out the actions outlined within the action plan.

Future population growth (columns G)

- 1.125. To assess future provision needs, we have to calculate a percentage increase to apply to each analysis area. This is not straightforward to calculate on a Peak Sub-region basis, as the data is not available for the analysis areas used in this study.
- 1.126. For the purposes of the study it has been assumed that this will lead to equal growth across DD and HP outside the NP, based on a 8.7% increase (which is the average increase of Derbyshire Dales and High Peak).
- 1.127. Information is drawn from Office of National Statistics (ONS) 2006-based sub national population projections. These are used to predict the population from 2005 to 2029. To be consistent, we have used these figures for both current (2008) and future (2026) figures rather than making use of 2007 mid year population estimates for current population.

PEAK REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

1.128. The National Park research shows that its population may in fact decline by 2026 and therefore, for the purposes of this study, we have applied a figure of 0% i.e. no growth across the National Park (see table below).

1.129. In summary, the following population increases are applied across the study area:

Analysis area	Current population (2008)	% Increase	Future population (2026)
Derbyshire Dales IN	25,598	0%	25,598
Derbyshire Dales OUT	44,018	8.7%	47,848
High Peak IN	8,062	0%	8,062
High Peak OUT	81,512	8.7%	88,604
Peak National Park ONLY	9,909	0%	9,909

Future provision (column H)

1.130. In order to calculate how much open space provision per 1,000 people is needed to strategically serve the area over the next ten years; future population growth is applied to the aspirational standard. For the purposes of this report, we have presented total provision required in 2026 to fit with the lifetime of the Core Strategy.

Deficiency in provision 2008-2026 (column I)

1.131. This column substantiates the actual deficiency in terms of the difference in hectares between current provision and future need, based on future growth having taken into account deficiencies.

PEAK REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Amenity greenspace

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) ¹	Current population	Current provision level (ha per 1,000 population)	Deficiencies ² (ha)	Total provision required for 2009 population level (ha)	Provision level required to meet 2009 population (ha per 1,000 population)	Future population (2026)	Total new provision 2026 (ha)	Deficiency in provision (ha) 2008-2026
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	41.58	25,598	1.62	-	41.58	1.62	25,598	41.58	-
Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	56.84	44,018	1.29	-	56.84	1.29	47,848	61.78	4.94
High Peak INSIDE the National Park	8.64	8,062	1.07	-	8.64	1.07	8,062	8.64	-
High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	35.89	81,512	0.44	-	35.89	0.44	88,604	39.01	3.12
Peak National Park ONLY	3.52	9,909	0.36	-	3.52	0.36	9,909	3.52	-

¹ Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file.

² Provision to meet accessibility/settlement hierarchy gaps expressed in hectares.

PEAK REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Civic spaces

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) ¹	Current population	Current provision level (ha per 1,000 population)	Deficiencies ² (ha)	Total provision required for 2009 population level (ha)	Provision level required to meet 2009 population (ha per 1,000 population)	Future population (2026)	Total new provision 2026 (ha)	Deficiency in provision (ha) 2008-2026
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	0.22	25,598	0.01	-	0.22	0.01	25,598	0.22	-
Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	-	44,018	-	0.4	0.4	0.01	47,848	0.43	0.43
High Peak INSIDE the National Park	-	8,062	-	-	-	-	8,062	-	-
High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	0.15	81,512	0.01	0.8	0.95	0.01	88,604	1.03	0.88
Peak National Park ONLY	-	9,909	-	-	-	-	9,909	-	-

¹ Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file.

² Provision to meet accessibility/settlement hierarchy gaps expressed in hectares.

PEAK REGION PPG17 OPEN SPACE, SPORT & RECREATION STUDY

Natural/semi natural greenspace

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) ¹	Current population	Current provision level (ha per 1,000 population)	Deficiencies ² (ha)	Total provision required for 2009 population level (ha)	Provision level required to meet 2009 population (ha per 1,000 population)	Future population (2026)	Total new provision 2026 (ha)	Deficiency in provision (ha) 2008-2026
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	137.30	25,598	5.36	-	137.30	5.36	25,598	137.30	-
Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	61.52	44,018	1.40	0.40	61.92	1.41	47,848	67.31	5.79
High Peak INSIDE the National Park	64.89	8,062	8.05	-	64.89	8.05	8,062	64.89	-
High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	94.99	81,512	1.17	0.80	95.79	1.18	88,604	104.13	9.14
Peak National Park ONLY	12.20	9,909	1.23	-	12.20	1.23	9,909	12.20	-

¹ Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file.

² Provision to meet accessibility/settlement hierarchy gaps expressed in hectares.

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Parks and gardens

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) ¹	Current population	Current provision level (ha per 1,000 population)	Deficiencies ² (ha)	Total provision required for 2009 population level (ha)	Provision level required to meet 2009 population (ha per 1,000 population)	Future population (2026)	Total new provision 2026 (ha)	Deficiency in provision (ha) 2008-2026
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	2.59	25,598	0.10	-	2.59	0.10	25,598	2.59	-
Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	36.08	44,018	0.82	-	36.08	0.82	47,848	39.22	3.14
High Peak INSIDE the National Park	-	8,062	-	-	-	-	8,062	-	-
High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	91.65	81,512	1.12	2.00	93.65	1.15	88,604	101.80	10.15
Peak National Park ONLY	-	9,909	-	-	-	-	9,909	-	-

¹ Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file.

² Provision to meet accessibility/settlement hierarchy gaps expressed in hectares.

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Children's play equipment

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) ¹	Current population	Current provision level (ha per 1,000 population)	Deficiencies ² (ha)	Total provision required for 2009 population level (ha)	Provision level required to meet 2009 population (ha per 1,000 population)	Future population (2026)	Total new provision 2026 (ha)	Deficiency in provision (ha) 2008-2026
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	0.15	25,598	0.01	0.04	0.19	0.01	25,598	0.19	0.04
Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	1.76	44,018	0.04	0.16	1.92	0.04	47,848	2.09	0.33
High Peak INSIDE the National Park	2.44	8,062	0.30	0.04	2.48	0.30	8,062	2.48	0.04
High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	9.47	81,512	0.12	-	9.47	0.11	88,604	10.30	0.83
Peak National Park ONLY	-	9,909	-	-	-	-	9,909	0.00	-

¹ Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file.

² Provision to meet accessibility/settlement hierarchy gaps expressed in hectares.

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Allotments

1.132. In contrast to most other open space typologies, it is possible to quantify demand for allotments. The principles of standard development are the same as for other typologies, but in calculating a standard for allotment provision the following is taken into consideration in calculating the requirement for future provision:

- ◀ Latent suppressed demand – as expressed by the number of residents on waiting lists.
- ◀ Latent potential demand – to calculate this, the size of population not covered by an existing allotment site and its catchment is calculated; the current participation rate (total number of occupied plots/total current population) is applied to this population figure to calculate how many plots are required.
- ◀ Marketing/participation increase – allotments are growing in popularity nationally; to cater for this an allowance is made for participation/take-up to increase by 5% by 2025.

		Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
CURRENT PROVISION						
A	Number of plots	10	105	-	430	-
B	Area (ha)	0.21	3.68	-	19.32	-
C	Current provision level (ha per 1,000 population)	0.01	0.08	-	0.24	-
D	Occupied plots (A-E)	10	105	-	422	-
E	Vacant plots	0	0	-	8	-
LATENT DEMAND						
F	Number of residents on waiting list	40	128	-	249	-
G	Population not served by existing catchments (population living outside of accessibility catchment area)	22,873	29,084	17,671	6,699	21,078

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		Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
H	Current participation rate (D divided by current population)	0.39	2.39	-	5.18	-
I	Plots required to cater for those not covered by current catchments (G x H / 1,000)	9	69	-	35	-
J	Plots required to cater for growth in population (H x by population growth)	0	9	-	37	-
K	Plots required for unexpressed latent demand (5% to allow for marketing work)	3	16	-	38	-
NEW PROVISION						
N	Total plots for current and future demand (A+F+I+J+K+E)	62	327	-	797	-
O	Total area required (ha) H x average plot size of 0.025 ha	1.55	8.18	-	19.93	-
P	Future population (2026)	25,595	47,848	8,062	88,604	9,909
Q	Provision level required to meet 2009 population (ha per 1,000 population) O/P*1,000	0.06	0.17	-	0.22	-

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Outdoor sports

Analysis area	Current provision (ha) ¹	Current population	Current provision level (ha per 1,000 population)	Deficiencies ² (ha)	Total provision required for 2009 population level (ha)	Provision level required to meet 2009 population (ha per 1,000 population)	Future population (2026)	Total new provision 2026 (ha) 2008-2026	Deficiency in provision (ha) 2008-2026
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	44.65	25,598	1.74	-	44.65	1.74	25,598	44.65	-
Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	71.88	44,018	1.63	-	71.88	1.63	47,848	77.99	6.11
High Peak INSIDE the National Park	11.78	8,062	1.46	-	11.78	1.46	8,062	11.78	-
High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	85.55	81,512	1.05	-	85.55	1.05	88,604	93.03	7.48
Peak National Park ONLY	1.40	9,909	0.14	-	1.40	0.14	9,909	1.40	-

1.133. Includes all outdoor sports facilities e.g. playing pitches, tennis courts and bowling greens (excluding golf courses).

¹ Taken from the project/audit database, supplied as an electronic file.

² Provision to meet accessibility/settlement hierarchy gaps expressed in hectares.

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Indoor sports facilities

1.134. Quantity standards (per 1,000 people) for indoor sports facilities have been calculated by:

- ◀ Calculating current provision in square metres (by multiplying the number of facilities identified in the Assessment by the relevant minimum size).
- ◀ Calculating future additional requirements in square metres (by multiplying identified shortfalls by a facility's relevant minimum sizes).
- ◀ Adding the two calculations above together to calculate total requirements.
- ◀ Dividing this by the projected future population for High Peak (97,367) and Derbyshire Dales (75,673).
- ◀ Multiplying this number by 1,000.

1.135. The quantity standards per 1,000 people for indoor sports facilities in High Peak are:

Type of facility	Spatial ¹ requirement; single facility (sq. m.)	Total provision (sq. m)	Identified shortfalls in provision (sq. m.)	New total provision (sq. m)	Quantity standard per 1,000 people (sq. m.)
Sports halls (i.e. 4+ badminton courts)	683	2,965	8 badminton courts	4,331	44.5
Swimming pools (i.e., 25m)	230	970	25m swimming pool	1,200	12.3
Fitness suites/gyms (i.e., 20 stations)	57.5	1,202	60 stations	1,375	14.1

1.136. The quantity standards per 1,000 people for indoor sports facilities in Derbyshire Dales are:

Type of facility	Spatial ¹ requirement; single facility (sq. m.)	Total provision (sq. m)	Identified shortfalls in provision (sq. m.)	New total provision (sq. m)	Quantity standard per 1,000 people (sq. m.)
Sports halls (i.e. 4+ badminton courts)	683	3,153	-	3,153	41.7
Swimming pools (i.e., 25m)	230	1,715	-	1,715	22.7
Fitness suites/gyms (i.e., 20 stations)	57.5	612	30 stations	698	9.2

¹ Spatial requirement includes the recommended minimum size for a single facility plus 15% for circulation, changing accommodation, reception, run-off (as required) etc.

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Summary of recommended standards

Table1: Recommended provision standards for Peak Sub-region (figures relate to hectares per 1,000 population)

	Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
Open space					
Amenity greenspace	1.62	1.29	1.07	0.44	0.36
Civic space *	0.01	0.01	-	0.01	-
Cemeteries *	None recommended				
Natural/semi greenspace *	5.36	1.41	8.05	1.18	1.23
Parks and gardens *	0.10	0.82	-	1.15	-
Children's play equipment	0.01	0.04	0.30	0.11	-
Allotments *	0.06	0.17	-	0.22	-
Outdoor sports facilities					
Outdoor sports facilities	1.74	1.63	1.46	1.05	0.14
Indoor sports facilities					
Sports halls	41.7		44.5		-
Swimming pools	22.7		12.3		-
Fitness provision	9.2		14.1		-

How much open space is required as part of new residential development?

- 1.137. The requirement for open spaces should be based upon the number of persons generated from the net increase in dwellings in the proposed scheme, using the average household occupancy rate of 2.32 persons per dwelling as derived from the Census 2001. On this basis 1,000 persons at 2.32 persons per household represents 431 dwellings.
- 1.138. The next stage is to calculate the open space requirement by typology per dwelling. This is calculated by multiplying 431 (dwellings) X the appropriate provision per dwelling by typology. Using children's play space in Derbyshire Dales INSIDE Analysis Area as an example, the recommended standard (Provision level required to meet 2009 population) is 0.01 ha per 1,000 population (100 sq. metres) per 1,000 population or 431 dwellings. Therefore by dividing 100 sq. metres by 431 dwellings a requirement for 0.23 sq. metres per dwelling is obtained.

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1.139. Table 2 below shows the open space requirement per dwelling by typology.

1.140. Figures in italics are the recommended standards (hectares per 1,000 population) from Table 1, whilst the figures in **bold** are the open space requirements per dwelling in metres.

Table 2: Open space requirements per dwelling

	Derbyshire Dales INSIDE the National Park	Derbyshire Dales OUTSIDE the National Park	High Peak INSIDE the National Park	High Peak OUTSIDE the National Park	Peak National Park ONLY
Children's play					
Equipped children's play	<i>0.01</i> 0.23	<i>0.04</i> 0.93	<i>0.30</i> 0.70	<i>0.11</i> 2.55	- -
Outdoor sports facilities					
Outdoor sports facilities	<i>1.74</i> 40.37	<i>1.82</i> 42.23	<i>1.46</i> 33.87	<i>1.05</i> 24.36	<i>0.14</i> 3.25
Open space					
Parks and gardens	<i>0.10</i> 2.32	<i>0.82</i> 19.03	- -	<i>1.15</i> 26.68	- -
Semi/natural greenspace	<i>5.36</i> 124.36	<i>1.41</i> 32.71	<i>8.05</i> 186.77	<i>1.18</i> 27.38	<i>1.23</i> 28.54
Amenity greenspace	<i>1.62</i> 37.59	<i>1.29</i> 29.93	<i>1.07</i> 24.83	<i>0.44</i> 10.21	<i>0.36</i> 8.35
Allotments	<i>0.06</i> 1.39	<i>0.17</i> 3.94	- -	<i>0.22</i> 5.10	- -
Civic space	<i>0.01</i> 0.23	<i>0.01</i> 0.23	- -	<i>0.01</i> 0.23	- -

How is the provision to be made?

1.141. The requirements for on-site or off-site provision will vary according to the type of open space to be provided.

Open space typologies recommendation:

1.142. The towns and villages within the Peak Sub-region are set in natural surroundings generally with ready access to the countryside. For this reason it is not considered appropriate to require developer contributions for Semi-natural Green Space and Amenity Greenspace. However, it is proposed that appropriate on-site provision may be negotiated with a developer on an application by application basis in accordance with the recommended standards, having regard to the location and characteristics of the site.

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- 1.143. A financial contribution, where appropriate, will be required for the following subject to the appropriate authority (town/parish council or local authority) providing and managing this form of open space provision:
- ◀ Parks and Gardens.
 - ◀ Allotments.
 - ◀ Civic Space.

Equipped children's play areas recommendation:

- 1.144. Residential developments should normally be required to meet the need for children's play generated by the development on site, either as an integral part of the design, or through payment of a development contribution which will be used to install or upgrade play facilities in the vicinity of a proposed development.
- 1.145. Whilst the norm has been to expect provision to be made on site, consideration needs to be given to the feasibility of provision.
- 1.146. The Fields in Trust (FIT) recommended minimum area of a formal LAP (Local Area for Play) is approx. 0.01ha, or 100 sq. metres (0.01ha). Similarly, the FIT recommended area of a formal LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play) is approx. 0.04 hectares, or 400 sq. metres. Therefore, a significant amount of new housing development would be required on a site to warrant on-site provision of formal children's play space of an FIT standard.
- 1.147. This means that for a significant number of development sites formal children's play space provision should take the form of developer contributions to up-grade local equipped children's play facilities in the vicinity of the development. However, some informal provision may still need to be made on site.
- 1.148. The extent to which the amount of the required provision should be made on site by way of informal provision would be determined on a case by case basis subject to site size, shape, topography, the risk of conflict with existing neighbouring residential properties and feasibility. Any informal provision can include useable informal grassed areas but should not include landscaping areas.

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QUALITY STANDARDS

1.149. In order to determine sites as high or low quality (as recommended by PPG17) we colour code each site visited against a set threshold (high is green and low is red). In the Assessment Report the threshold for assessing open space quality has been set at 66%; this is based on the pass rate for Green Flag criteria and is the only national benchmark available (site visit criteria is also based on Green Flag criteria) for parks and open spaces. However, the site visit criteria for Green Flag is not always appropriate to every typology of open space. The primary aim of the quality threshold is to identify sites where investment and/or improvements are required. It can also be used to set an aspirational threshold to be achieved in the future and will inform decisions around the need to further protect sites from future development when applied with its respective value score in a matrix format.

Typology	Consultation findings	Recommended quality score
Allotments	Users are, in the main, content with the quality and management of provision. The mean quality score is 29%. No sites scored above the Green Flag pass mark, suggesting that this standard is too high to clearly identify sites for improvement.	30%
Amenity greenspace	A significant number of sites fall below Green Flag pass mark. However, site assessments indicate few quality concerns suggesting that the threshold should be adjusted for this typology to better reflect the actual quality standards. The mean quality score is 40%, with 5 scoring above the Green Flag pass mark and 114 scoring below.	45%
Open Churchyards	Consultation identifies few quality issues impacting upon the usage of sites. The mean quality score is 49%, with 3 scoring above the Green Flag pass mark and 23 scoring below.	66%
Closed churchyards		50%
Civic space	There is little variation in the quality and value of civic spaces across the Peak Sub-region. They score highly against quality due to the high availability of street furniture and their overall cleanliness and maintenance. The mean quality score is 58%.	60%
Green corridors	Consultation indicates that PROW across the Sub-region is of variable quality, with a noticeable difference in standard between the network within and outside of the National Park. The mean quality score is 63%, with 7 scoring above the Green Flag pass mark and 7 scoring below.	66%
Natural/semi natural greenspace	Semi-natural sites have one of the largest spreads in terms of quality scores across the Sub-region. This reflects the variety of maintenance and upkeep of such sites. Only 1 scored above the Green Flag pass mark and 30 scored below, suggesting that this standard is too high to clearly identify sites for improvement. The mean quality score is 30%.	30%
Strategic Parks	There is some variation in the quality of parks across the	66%

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Typology	Consultation findings	Recommended quality score
District and Local Parks	Sub-region with the mean quality score being 34%. Consultation indicates that residents consider the quality of parks and gardens to be adequate. 15 scored above the Green Flag pass mark and 18 scored below.	50%
Play areas	Consultation and site assessments identify that the quality of play areas is relatively consistent across the Sub-region area with the mean quality score being 53%. 11 scored above the Green Flag pass mark and 66 scored below, suggesting that this standard is too high to clearly identified sites for improvement.	55%

1.150. The table below summarises and applies the recommended quality thresholds:

Typology	Threshold	Lowest score	MEAN score	Highest score	Spread	Below threshold	Above threshold
Allotments	30%	14%	29%	56%	43%	12	10
Amenity greenspace	45%	0%	42%	73%	73%	68	51
Closed churchyards	50%	21%	49%	70%	48%	12	14
Open Churchyards	66%	21%	49%	70%	48%	23	3
Civic spaces	60%	53%	58%	62%	9%	3	2
Green corridors	66%	18%	63%	98%	80%	7	7
Natural/semi greenspaces	30%	14%	30%	66%	52%	15	17
Strategic Parks	66%	53%	65%	75%	22%	4	4
District and Local Parks	50%	26%	55%	84%	58%	4	13
Play areas	55%	24%	53%	73%	49%	40	37

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Appendix one - Settlements

1.151. Settlements as defined with each Local Plan and used to define the open space settlement hierarchy:

Derbyshire Dales

1.152. The district is mostly rural in character and comprises attractive areas of countryside interspersed with a large number of villages and hamlets. The largest settlements within the plan area are Matlock (population 9700), Darley Dale (population 5200), Wirksworth (population 5100) and Ashbourne (population 7000). Derbyshire Dales in split into two classifications:

Classification	Definition	Settlement
Market towns	The following settlements are best placed to make a contribution to the achievement of sustainable development. Priority will be given to the concentration of development in these settlements	Ashbourne, Matlock, Wirksworth, Bakewell
Other settlements	New development in the following settlements is not required to maintain the presence of the existing services and facilities. Any development in these settlements should not have an adverse impact upon their character or appearance.	Brailsford, Hulland Ward, Cromford, Matlock Bath, Darley Dale, Middleton, Doveridge, Tansley

High Peak

1.153. There is no specific settlement hierarchy defined within the current High Peak Local Plan. Instead it defines a 'Built-up Area Boundaries' around the towns, villages and larger hamlets. Within the Built-up Area Boundary planning permission can be expected to be granted for development provided that it complies with other policies and proposals of the Local Plan. Smaller or scattered hamlets or pockets of development where further development would be damaging to their character, or which are tightly built and offer only extremely limited development opportunities, are treated as being in the countryside, as are the many small groups of dwellings and farmsteads isolated from nearby settlements. In the Central and Glossop areas of the borough there are some examples of small settlements which have not been delineated by a built up area boundary. This is because they are washed over by Green Belt designation.

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1.154. The following defines the settlements which comprise the built-up areas:

High Peak settlements	
• Tintwistle	• Buxworth
• Hayfield	• Smalldale
• Padfield	• Peak dale
• Birch Vale	• Buxton
• Hadfield	• Sterndale Moor
• Thornsett	• Chinley
• Gamesley	• Chapel Milton
• New Mills	• Whaley Bridge
• Glossop	• Tunstead Milton
• Furness Vale	• Chapel-en-le-Frith
• Charlesworth	• Combs
	• Dove Holes

Peak District National Park

1.155. Policy LC2 of the Peak District Local Plan designates selected places as 'Local Plan Settlements'. Those not on the list are regarded as part of the countryside. The dominating factor in including or excluding a settlement from the list has been the National Park Authority's opinion as to the likelihood of it being able to accommodate some development without undue harm to character and other valued characteristics. In general the smaller a settlement, the more easily its character is harmed, even by small amounts of new development. Regard has also been paid to current and potential levels of services and community facilities (see paragraph 3.13), but not in a rigid manner since the decisions of service providers and shopkeepers are not controlled by the National Park Authority.

National Park settlements:		
• Alstonefield,	• Eyam,	• Over Haddon,
• Ashford in the Water,	• Fenny Bentley, Foolow,	• Parwich,
• Bamford,	• Flagg,	• Peak Forest,
• Baslow and Bubnell,	• Flash,	• Pilsley,
• Bakewell	• Froggatt,	• Rainow,
• Beeley,	• Great Hucklow,	• Rowsley,
• Biggin,	• Great Longstone,	• Sheen,
• Birchover,	• Grindleford and Nether	• Stanton in Peak,
• Bradfield – High,	Padley,	• Stoney Middleton,
• Bradfield – Low,	• Grindon,	• Taddington,
• Bradwell,	• Hathersage,	• Thorpe,
• Butterton,	• Hartington,	• Tideswell,
• Calton,	• Hayfield,	• Tintwistle,
• Calver,	• Holme,	• Tissington,
• Castleton,	• Hope,	• Wardlow,
• Chelmorton,	• Kettleshulme,	• Warslow,
• Curbar,	• Little Hayfield, Litton,	• Waterhouses,
• Earl Sterndale,	• Longnor,	• Wensley,
• Edale (Grindsbrook),	• Middleton by Youlgreave,	• Wetton,
• Edensor,	• Monyash,	• Winster,
• Elton,		• Youlgreave

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1.156. The following settlements fall within the National Park but outside Derbyshire (i.e. outside High Peak and Derbyshire Dales authority areas):

- ◀ Bradfield (High and Low).
- ◀ Butterton.
- ◀ Calton.
- ◀ Flash.
- ◀ Grindon.
- ◀ Holme.
- ◀ Kettlethulme.
- ◀ Longnor.
- ◀ Rainow.
- ◀ Sheen.
- ◀ Waterhouses.

1.157. Of these, the most significant in terms of size and facilities are probably Bradfield, Kettlethulme, Longnor, and Rainow. However, within the open space hierarchy, these settlements are still classified under 'villages and rural settlements' within the context of the Peak Sub-region.

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Appendix two – National guidance on travel catchments

1.158. Guidance issued by the Greater London Authority (GLA) (2002): 'Guide to preparing open space strategies' offers the following advice on appropriate catchment areas to adopt:

Summary of catchment areas

Classification	Size of site	Catchment area
<i>Parks</i>		
Local parks	2 ha or less	400 metres
District parks	2 – 20 ha	1,200 metres
<i>Amenity greenspace, natural and semi natural</i>		
District-wide significance	More than 10ha	1,600 metres
Settlement significance	Between 1ha and 10ha	900 metres
Neighbourhood significance	Between 0.66ha and 1ha	600 metres
Local significance	Up to 0.66ha	120 metres
<i>Allotments</i>		
District-wide significance	More than 10ha	3,200 metres
Settlement significance	Between 1ha and 10ha	1,800 metres
Neighbourhood significance	Between 0.66ha and 1ha	1,200 metres
Local significance	Up to 0.66ha	240 metres

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Appendix three - Comparator local authority accessibility standards

1.159. The following tables summarise the street survey results from other similar local authority areas where KKP has completed a PPG17 assessment. It also presents a typology by typology summary of how these results were translated into accessibility standards.

Parks and Gardens

Local Authority	Street survey results	Accessibility set
South Lakeland	5 – 10 minute walk	All residents to be within 1,200 metres of high quality parks and gardens provision.
Kirklees MC	11-15 minute walk	All dwellings within the built-up areas should be within 400m of a local park and/or 1,200m of district park and/or 2,400 m of a major park
Malvern Hills DC	10 minute by transport	All settlement areas within 400m of a local park and/or 1,200m of district park and/or 3,200m of a borough park
Derwentside DC	5-10 minute walk	All settlement areas within 400m of a local park and/or 1,200m of district park and/or 3,200m of a District park
Fylde BC	Over 15 minute walk	All residents to be within 400m of a local park and/or 1,200m of district park and/or 3,200m of a borough park.
Peak Sub-region	Up to 15 minutes by car	All 'Towns and key settlements' residents to be within 1,250 metres of high quality park and gardens provision.

Natural/Semi-natural

Local Authority	Street survey results	Accessibility set
South Lakeland	30 minutes by transport	All residents to be within 900 metres of natural/semi-natural provision.
Kirklees MC	Over 30 minutes by transport	All dwellings within the built-up areas should be within 120m of a site up to 0.66ha and/or 1200m of a site between 0.66ha and 1ha and/or 900m of a site between 1ha and 10ha and/or a site of more than 10ha.
Malvern Hills DC	30 minutes by transport	All settlement areas within 120m of a site up to 0.66ha and/or 1200m of a site between 0.66ha and 1ha and/or 900m of a site between 1ha and 10ha and/or a site of more than 10ha.
Derwentside DC	Over 15 minute walk	All settlement areas within 120m of a site up to 0.66ha and/or 1200m of a site between 0.66ha and 1ha and/or 900m of a site between 1ha and 10ha and/or a site of more than 10ha.

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Local Authority	Street survey results	Accessibility set
Fylde BC	Over 15 minute walk	All residents to be within 1,000 metres of natural/semi-natural provision.
Peak Sub-region	Between 15 and 30 minutes by transport	All 'towns and key settlements' residents to be within 750 metres of at least a NEAP sized, high quality equipped play area. All 'Villages and rural settlements' residents to be within 750 metres of at least a LEAP sized, high quality equipped play area.

Amenity greenspace

Local Authority	Street survey results	Accessibility set
South Lakeland	5-10 minute walk	All residents to be within 750 metres of amenity greenspace.
Kirklees MC	Less than 5 minute walk	All dwellings within the built-up areas should be within 120m of a site up to 0.66ha and/or 1200m of a site between 0.66ha and 1ha and/or 900m of a site between 1ha and 10ha and/or a site of more than 10ha.
Malvern Hills DC	5 minute walk	All settlement areas within 120m of a site up to 0.66ha and/or 1200m of a site between 0.66ha and 1ha and/or 900m of a site between 1ha and 10ha and/or a site of more than 10ha.
Derwentside DC	Less than 5 minute walk	All settlement areas within 120m of a site up to 0.66ha and/or 1200m of a site between 0.66ha and 1ha and/or 900m of a site between 1ha and 10ha and/or a site of more than 10ha.
Fylde BC	Over 15 minute walk	All residents to be within 1,000 metres of natural/semi-natural provision.
Peak Sub-region	Just over half would be willing to travel by transport	All 'towns and key settlements' residents to be within 1,000 metres of amenity greenspace provision. All 'villages and rural settlement' residents to be within 750 metres of amenity greenspace provision.

Provision for Children and Young People

Local Authority	Street survey results	Accessibility set
South Lakeland	5-10 minute walk (children's play area)	All residents to be within 750 metres of at least a LEAP sized, high quality equipped play area.
Kirklees MC	5-10 minute walk (small children's play area)	All dwellings within the built-up areas should be within 400m of a LEAP (pedestrian route) and/or 1,000m of a NEAP (pedestrian route) and/or 1,000 or a site greater than a SEAP (Straight line distance)

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Local Authority	Street survey results	Accessibility set
Malvern Hills DC	5 minute walk (children's play area) and 15 min walk (teenage play area)	All settlement areas within 400m of a LEAP (pedestrian route) and/or 1,000m of a NEAP (pedestrian route) and/or 1,000 or a site greater than a SEAP (Straight line distance)
Fylde BC	11-15 minute walk (children's play area), over 15 min walk (teenage play area)	All settlement areas within 400m of a LEAP (pedestrian route) and/or 1,000m of a NEAP (pedestrian route).
Peak Sub-region	10 minute walk (children's play area), 5 – 10 minute walk (teenage play area)	All 'towns and key settlement' residents to be within 750 metres of at least a NEAP sized, high quality equipped play area. All 'villages and rural settlements' residents to be within 750 metres of at least a LEAP sized, high quality equipped play area.

Civic

Local Authority	Street survey results	Accessibility set
South Lakeland	5-10 minute walk	All residents to be within 3,200 metres of high quality civic space provision.
Kirklees MC	11-15 minute walk	N/A
Malvern Hills DC	30 minute by transport	N/A
Derwentside DC	Up to 15 minute by transport	N/A
Fylde BC	Up to 15 minute by transport	One main civic space in each of the relevant settlements.
Peak Sub-region	30 minutes by transport	All 'towns and key settlements' to have at least one civic space.

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Appendix four: Low value, low quality sites to be considered for surplus provision

- 1.160. Value scores provide a starting point to determine where to focus investment in order to maximise the value of a space. It allows an objective approach to identifying spaces that should be given the highest level of protection in the planning system, those that require enhancement and those that may no longer be needed for their present purpose.
- 1.161. The value of sites has been assessed by analysis of two sets of criteria: (i) site visit assessment data; and (ii) other off site data and information. PPG17 describes value of sites as relating to the following three issues:
- ◀ Context of the site, i.e., its accessibility, scarcity value and historic value.
 - ◀ Level and type of use.
 - ◀ The wider benefits it generates for people, biodiversity and the wider environment.
- 1.162. For further detail on the assessment of value please refer to the accompanying Open Space Assessment Report in the section '*Analysis of value*'.
- 1.163. Sites falling below the value threshold (20%) and below the quality threshold are identified below and should be examined in further detail to gain a greater perspective of their true value (For example, specific local knowledge of the site, those within conservation areas or those containing tree preservation orders).
- 1.164. For some typologies, sites are not considered within the low value evaluation as site visits and/or consultation has identified these as valuable open spaces for their local community i.e. green corridors and parks and gardens. All these should be retained, protected and maintained to the standard set.
- 1.165. The following sites are identified as being potentially surplus to the requirements of that particular typology. However, a strategy document should further explore their true value as open spaces and/or recreation facilities.

Allotments

KKP ref	Site name	Quality score	Value score	Size
High Peak IN				
225	Allotment gardens	13.7%	12.4%	0.3708
High Peak OUT				
97	Padfield Allotments 1	20.2%	8.6%	0.2252
99	Victoria Park Road Allotments	23.4%	19.0%	0.2217

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Amenity greenspace

KKP ref	Site name	Quality score	Value score	Size
Derbyshire Dales IN				
273	The Old School, Chelmorton	28.9%	8.0%	0.0448
288	Condliff Terrace, Tideswell	25.6%	9.0%	0.3703
317	Dagnall Gardens	33.1%	15.0%	0.0574
Derbyshire Dales OUT				
45	Land Opposite The Garden House, Carsington	24.8%	15.0%	0.0282
46	Land Opposite The Glebe House, Carsington	24.8%	10.0%	0.0691
48	Bailey's Tump	53.7%	15.0%	1.0255
50	Land Adjacent to County Offices, Bank Road, Matlock	57.0%	14.0%	0.6775
53	Land adjacent to Oswalds Church, Ashbourne	0.0%	4.0%	2.2605
54	Land to the Rear of 40 - 120 Mayfield Road, Ashbourne	19.8%	4.0%	2.9674
55	Northwood, Northwood Lane	16.5%	10.0%	0.0794
58	Darley Bridge	28.9%	19.0%	0.1551
62	Land in between Hillcroft and Montamana House, Boylestone	25.6%	14.0%	0.2918
63	Land between St John's Church and School House, Boylestone	24.8%	14.0%	0.0964
168	WAR MEMORIAL PIC TOR	40.8%	15.0%	1.2214
178	BUTTS ROAD SMALL PARK	50.8%	18.0%	0.5309
179	LIME GROVE SUBWAY	51.0%	16.0%	0.443
220	MEGDALE	39.3%	19.0%	0.0298
240	SHRUBS REAR OLD ENGLISH	12.0%	9.0%	0.0531
244	TOR DALE GRASS AREA	21.5%	14.0%	0.1188
254	STANTON ROAD	43.8%	14.0%	0.2238
High Peak IN				
274	Combs amenity greenspace	22.3%	8.0%	0.0419
290	Tintwistle	24.0%	16.0%	1.5355
High Peak OUT				
69	Greenbank	16.5%	5.0%	0.4439
86	Bakehurst Recreation Ground	39.4%	12.0%	1.2881

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KKP ref	Site name	Quality score	Value score	Size
88	Carrs Field	10.3%	14.0%	4.7455
90	Horwich End Open Space	23.1%	9.0%	0.5707
320	St Andrew's Church	36.4%	16.0%	0.2025

Parks and Gardens

KKP ref	Site name	Quality score	Value score	Size
Derbyshire Dales OUT				
236	ALLEN HILL PARK	35.4%	13.6%	0.0781
246	CROMFORD MEMORIAL GDNS.	42.1%	19.1%	0.0385

Semi / Natural greenspaces

KKP ref	Site name	Quality score	Value score	Size
Derbyshire Dales IN				
257	Catcliffe Woodland	30.3%	17.3%	4.14
295	Open space on Baslow Road, opposite Aldern Way, Bakewell	37.1%	12.7%	0.8083
296	Open space on Castle Mount Crescent, Bakewell	37.9%	12.7%	0.7775
297	Grants Field	21.2%	6.4%	0.2675
Derbyshire Dales OUT				
253	MADGE HILL WOODLAND AREA	15.9%	17.3%	0.2833
High Peak OUT				
75	Bings Wood	19.7%	12.7%	3.0436
76	Bingswood Industrial Estate Recreation Area	23.5%	17.3%	0.7733
77	Hackerley Clough	19.7%	10.9%	1.8944
104	Millbank	19.7%	10.0%	0.6792
105	Ashwood Dale Part 2	15.2%	10.0%	0.1467
114	Lovers Leap	13.6%	16.4%	3.7168
115	Ashwood Dale	15.9%	10.0%	2.8694