



DARTMOOR LOCAL PLAN
guiding planning applications in Dartmoor National Park

Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study 2019

Version 2

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1 Introduction

1.1.1 This study sets out an assessment of open space, sport and recreation (OSSR) provision in Dartmoor National Park to inform the local plan review. The objectives of this study are as follows:

- Review national and local policy and guidance for the planning and provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities
- Review the National Park's existing standards for open space provision against this policy and guidance and recommend new standards as appropriate
- Critically assess the quantity and accessibility of open space, sport and recreation facilities related to the National Park's Local Centres and Rural Settlements
- Identify any shortfalls in open space provision
- Recommend how identified shortfalls can be addressed in future planning policy

1.1.2 The study focuses on the 8 Local Centres, and also includes basic appraisal of the 34 Rural Settlements identified in the adopted Core Strategy.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Open space, sport and recreation facilities can include common land, parks and gardens, sports pitches, children's play areas, allotments, town squares and village greens. These areas play an important role in making a village or town a healthy, attractive and desirable place to live. Such spaces have an important role in providing social focal points and often enhance the built environment by contributing to the setting, appearance and character of buildings.

1.2.2 A 2015 survey conducted by Fields in Trust identified that 16% of people in the UK believe their local park or green space is currently or has previously been under threat of being lost or built on¹. 95% of respondents believed parks and play areas should be protected from development, 69% stated that loss of parks would be detrimental to children's development and half of respondents admitted they would be less active if their local green space was lost.

1.2.3 A recent inquiry into local parks by the Communities and Local Government Committee² found parks are 'treasured assets and often central to the lives of their communities'. The report goes on to state planning policy does not always give enough priority to local parks and green spaces and in the short term are facing a funding crises which will likely see their numbers decline and maintenance worsen.

1.2.4 This said in the National Park context we are fortunate to have access to one of the UK's largest wilderness areas and a plethora of footpaths, cycle tracks, rivers, moorland and woodland which allow recreational access to large swathes of countryside for a huge variety of activities not often available in rural England. National planning policy affords National Parks tight planning controls which mean our open spaces are under less development pressure than other areas of the country. Nevertheless the planning system still plays a crucial role in ensuring that there is a variety of good quality accessible open space provision to serve current and future development, including specialist facilities such as sports pitches and play spaces. This is primarily achieved by protecting existing facilities and through improving existing or requiring development of new facilities through planning gain.

¹ Fields in Trust (2015) Census wide survey of 2,079 adults

² Communities and Local Government Committee (2017) Public Parks

<https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201617/cmselect/cmcomloc/45/45.pdf>

- 1.2.5 Further to the provision of sites, their good management by local councils, community groups and private organisations is vital in ensuring that facilities are fit for purpose and available for use.

What is the definition of open space?

All open space of public value, including not just open land, but also areas of water (such as rivers, canals, lakes and reservoirs) and woodland which offer important opportunities for sport and recreation and can act as a visual amenity.

1.3 *The role of the National Park Authority*

- 1.3.1 The National Park Authority has two purposes and a duty set out in statute, these are:

- To conserve and enhance the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage of the National Park
- To promote opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of the special qualities of the National Park by the public

In carrying out this work, the Authority is also required to meet a socio-economic duty, which is:

- To seek to foster the economic and social well-being of local communities within the National Park

- 1.3.2 It is important to note that the Dartmoor National Park Authority is the Local Planning Authority for the National Park, however it is not a Local Authority (as defined under the Local Government Act 2000) and is not therefore responsible for matters such as management of facilities such as parks, gardens, allotments and sports and leisure facilities. This responsibility rests with the relevant District Authority, which undertake their own assessments into the need for and quality of these facilities. They have conducted significant research and assessment and developed corresponding plans in consultation with relevant sporting clubs and bodies. These documents apply to communities within the National Park.

- 1.3.3 District Authority assessments of open space, sport and recreation facilities are included in the following evidence documents:

Indoor Sports and Leisure Facilities

Plymouth and South West Devon Sports and Leisure Facilities Plan 2016 to 2034
Plymouth and South West Devon Sports and Leisure Facilities Assessment Report
Plymouth and South West Devon Sports and Leisure Facilities Action Plan
Teignbridge District Council Indoor and Built Facilities Needs Assessment 2016

Outdoor Sports and Playing Pitches

South Hams and West Devon Playing Pitch Strategy Needs Assessment 2015
South Hams and West Devon Playing Pitch Strategy 2015
Teignbridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2017

Public Space

West Devon Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study: Quantity, Quality and Accessibility Standards 2017
South Hams Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study: Quantity, Quality and Accessibility Standards 2017
South Hams Public Space Strategy 2008 – 2012
Teignbridge Public Open Space Strategy 2017
Mid Devon Open Space and Play Area Strategy 2014

- 1.3.4 In view of this it is not the National Park Authority's intention to repeat any of this work. The objectives of this study will therefore be to:
- Assess the current provision of OSSR facilities in the National Park
 - Forecast likely future demand for OSSR facilities in the National Park
 - Review existing quantitative standards for the provision of open space in new developments in the National Park and revise them as necessary
 - Identify deficiencies in OSSR provision and recommend where new facilities could be provided alongside new development
- 1.3.5 This study will not establish local quality standards or conduct an assessment of quality, but will refer to the work already completed by the relevant District Authority. This survey work is sufficient to identify where an improvement to existing facilities should be prioritised over provision of new facilities.

2 Policy and Guidance Context

- 2.1.1 Table 1 (below) sets out the policy context and guidance available at a National, Regional/Sub-Regional, Local and Community level in respect of this assessment.
- 2.1.2 Paragraph 96 and 97 of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) set the national policy context for the provision and assessment of open space. They state:
- 'Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. The assessments should identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses of open space, sport and recreational facilities (including quantitative or qualitative deficits or surpluses) and opportunities for new provision. Information gained from the assessments should be used to determine what open space, sport and recreational provision is needed, which plans should then seek to accommodate.'*
- Existing open space, sports and recreational buildings and land, including playing fields, should not be built on unless:*
- *an assessment has been undertaken which has clearly shown the open space, buildings or land to be surplus to requirements; or*
 - *the loss resulting from the proposed development would be replaced by equivalent or better provision in terms of quantity and quality in a suitable location; or*
 - *the development is for alternative sports and recreational provision, the benefits of which clearly outweigh the loss of the current or former use.'*
- 2.1.3 Further technical guidance (listed below) is available at a national level from Sport England and Fields in Trust. Best practice advice from a planning and built environment perspective is available from Communities and Local Government, as well as agencies such as the Design Council.

Table 1 - Policy and guidance context

Organisation	Name	Summary
National		
Department for Communities and Local Government	National Planning Policy Framework	Paragraphs 73 and 74 set out the national policy context for the provision and assessment of open space
	Planning Practice Guidance	Gives key advice on open space, sports and recreation facilities, public rights of way and the new Local Green Space designation.
	Urban Green Spaces Taskforce: Green Spaces, Better Places (2002)	This identifies actions needed by all sectors of society, working together at all levels from the national to the local, to achieve better planning, design, management and maintenance as well as extra resources.
Association of National Park Authorities	Health Concordat between the Countryside Agency, English Nature, Forestry Commission England, Sport England and the Association of National Park Authorities (2005)	This agreement sets out a vision for the future where everybody, regardless of age, gender, race or ability is more informed about opportunities and confident in using the outdoors. Where the organisations have the capacity to develop local initiatives to promote healthy living and where health professionals understand and support the outdoors as an integral part of their work in improving public health and well-being.
Sport England	Assessing needs and opportunities guide for indoor and outdoor sports facilities	A recommended approach to undertaking a robust assessment of need for indoor and outdoor sports facilities. The guide has primarily been produced to help Local Authorities meet the requirements of the Government's National Planning Policy Framework.
	Playing Pitch Strategy Guidance	A recommended step-by-step approach to developing and delivering a playing pitch strategy. The document replaces Sport England's 2003 guidance document 'Toward a Level Playing Field: A Guide to the Production of Playing Pitch Strategies.
Fields in Trust	Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard (2015)	This guidance has been produced to reflect the English planning policy landscape and clearly identifies benchmarks which should be aimed for within the current policy framework.
Design Council	Various design guidance and best practice guidance	Including guidance documents such as: Community green: using local spaces to tackle inequality and improve health, Community-led spaces, public space lessons: adapting to climate change.
Regional/Sub-regional		
Devon County Council	Devon Green Infrastructure Strategy	Devon Green Infrastructure (GI) Strategy is an informal strategy which aims to help leaders of organisations, local planning authorities, developers and others to achieve consistent and joined-up thinking on green infrastructure across administrative boundaries.
Local		
Dartmoor National Park Authority	Local Development Framework Core Strategy	Sets the overarching strategic planning policies for the National Park and sets the framework for the subsequent Development Management and Delivery DPD. Relevant policies include: COR1 (sustainable Development Principle), COR12 (Infrastructure, Community Facilities and

		Public Services), COR14 (Infrastructure for New Development), COR16 (Social Inclusion) and COR17 (Health and Well-being).
	Development Management and Delivery Development Plan Document	Sets the detailed planning policies to guide the determination of planning applications on topical issues. Relevant policies include: DMD3 (sustaining the quality of places), DMD7 (quality and distinctiveness of the built environment), DMD31 (provision of new recreational facilities and leisure facilities) and DMD32 (protection of recreational and amenity open space).
	Dartmoor National Park Management Plan 2007-2012	This is the single most important plan for the future of the Dartmoor National Park. Key Ambitions include: CD (Cultural Distinctiveness), RE (Recreation and Enjoyment), EA (Enabling Access), CW (Community Well-being) and ND (New Development).
	Dartmoor National Park Recreation Strategy 2011	The purpose of the strategy is to set a clear vision for sustainable informal recreation and access in the National Park.
South Hams District Council	South Hams Public Space Strategy 2008-2012	South Hams District Council manages a number of areas within the National Park. Their Strategy aims to increase accessibility, use, quality and public benefit of public open space. And seek partnerships with Dartmoor National Park Authority over access and public space where the South Hams is within the National Park. The report sets local standards for the planning area of South Hams District Council.
	South Hams Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study: Quantity, Quality and Accessibility Standards 2017	This study establishes the standards that South Hams District Council will apply when considering applications for new development and the mechanisms for identifying whether development triggers the need to create on site OSSR or make a financial contribution to off-site facilities.
West Devon Borough Council	West Devon Open Space, Sport and Recreation Study: Quantity, Quality and Accessibility Standards 2017	This study establishes the standards that West Devon District Council will apply when considering applications for new development and the mechanisms for identifying whether development triggers the need to create on site OSSR or make a financial contribution to off-site facilities.
Teignbridge District Council	Teignbridge Green Spaces Strategy (2008)	Building on the work of the Council and of the Local Strategic Partnership, the Strategy makes specific proposals for Teignbridge's green space estate. The Strategy aims to provide a range of good quality parks and green spaces which play a significant role in meeting the needs of balanced and sustainable communities, protect green space from development where it is most needed and identify 'provision standards' for quality, quantity and access to green space.
	Teignbridge Open Space Provision Standards and their Implementation. A review (January 2007)	This report provides an appraisal of current practice by the Council for applying draft minimum local provision standards for open space and seeking developer contributions towards new and improved facilities to serve new residential development.
	Teignbridge Playing Pitch Strategy 2018-23	Assesses playing pitch quantity and quality, identifies current issues and extant needs and develops an action plan to meet needs.
	Teignbridge Indoor Built Facilities Assessment 2016	Provides an assessment of current provision of indoor and built sports facilities and identifies needs and gaps in provision to be addressed by future development.

	Teignbridge Open Space Assessment Report (November 2017)	Provides assessment of quantity and quality of existing open space provision in Teignbridge to inform future provision priorities.
Community/Neighbourhood Planning		
Teignbridge Local Strategic Partnership	Community Strategy (2010-2030)	A long term vision has been developed by the Teignbridge District Council with key organisations and agencies. It establishes a set of common aims and encourages cooperation to reduce duplication, improve service provision and provide value for money. The strategy seeks a planning framework which improves the quality and accessibility of open spaces.
Parish/Town plans, neighbourhood plans, village design statements for Local Centres in Dartmoor National Park	Ashburton (2005)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Need for more children's playgrounds at housing estates -Review existing facilities to determine where there are "gaps". -Ban on development in green public spaces - designation of selected public spaces (e.g. Recreation Ground, Cleder Place) as Village Greens.
	Neighbourhood Plans	8 Neighbourhood Plan Areas have been designated in the National Park and they are at various stages of producing a Neighbourhood Plan. Some Neighbourhood Plans may choose to assess needs for certain OSSR facilities which are not addressed in this study. A list of OSSR facilities communities have identified a desire for in consultations are included in this report.

3 Open space typologies

- 3.1.1 The typologies used in Dartmoor's 2011 OSSR remain broadly relevant having been developed from guidance contained in PPG17 (now superseded) and guidance from the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce³. Minor changes have nevertheless been made and these are discussed in turn below. In order for the assessment to be of an appropriate and manageable scale a site size threshold has been set for some typologies, below which areas are not included in this report. Some typologies (for example play space, common land and access land) do not have a set threshold in order to ensure they are comprehensively covered in the report.

Common Land and Access Land	Opportunities for public access to large open areas for quiet recreation alongside livestock and important habitats
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Dartmoor National Park contains 46,663 ha of land which is open to public access (48%). This land comprises mainly common land and land accessible under the CRoW Act. Land accessible to the public is identified by the Authority. Whilst this land provides an important resource to local communities its management, provision and protection are significantly different from areas of discrete open space within and adjoining settlement. It would thus not be appropriate to incorporate standards for this typology and no assessment of provision is included in this study.

Parks and Gardens	Accessible, high quality opportunities for informal recreation and community events
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Parks and gardens provide an important community resource for informal recreation, in addition to the important role they can play in good design and the setting of buildings and areas within a settlement. Most settlements in the National Park have established greenspace although these are not on a scale which could be considered a park or garden. The provision of areas of such a scale as to be considered within this typology (as opposed to amenity greenspace) is normally part of larger scale development not likely to be seen within the National Park. Therefore this typology is not to be included within this study and the grassed areas within Dartmoor communities have been classified as play space and amenity greenspace rather than parks and gardens.

Outdoor Sports	Participation in outdoor sports such as pitch sports, tennis, bowls, athletics or countryside water sports
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Areas for formal participation in sport are integral to encouraging active lifestyles and combating rising levels of obesity. Settlements within the National Park have a range of established outdoor sports facilities serving the community, but some may be underprovided for in terms of quantity, type or accessibility. This report will identify the current level of availability in the Local Centres, noting any shortfalls, and setting a National Park wide standard for provision. In order to provide a comprehensive assessment all outdoor sports areas within Local Centres have been included in this report.

³ Urban Green Spaces Taskforce (2002) *Green spaces, better places*

Amenity Greenspace	Opportunities for informal activities close to home or work or enhancement of the appearance of residential or other areas
<p>Typically these areas are relatively small areas of mixed vegetation, but largely grassed and scattered throughout towns. In the past the Authority has recognised the value amenity greenspace can bring to an area both in terms of the design and layout of the area, and in providing an area for informal recreation such as informal play and dog walking. Although these areas provide open space within residential areas they are often spaces lacking a clear use and can suffer from poor maintenance and misuse. Whilst ensuring existing areas are protected in the future the Authority is seeking to concentrate on provision of accessible natural space which meets similar recreational needs to grassed areas, but which has wider aesthetic and biodiversity benefits.</p>	
Play Space	Areas designed primarily for play and social interaction involving children and young people, such as equipped play areas, ball courts, skate areas and teenage shelters
<p>Play space for children and young people forms a key component of public space provision within communities. This can comprise a range of facilities from play areas designed for young children to areas for use by older children and teenagers such as skate parks and youth shelters. Play space needs to be located so as to be safe and accessible; equipped areas can require regular maintenance. Provision needs to be assessed at an 'estate' scale within settlements identifying the quantity, quality and accessibility of provision. As well as identifying notable shortfalls this report will incorporate standards for this typology. There is no threshold relating to this typology; all equipped spaces within the Local Centres have been included.</p>	
Allotments	Opportunities for those people who wish to grow their own produce as part of the long term promotion of sustainability, healthy and social inclusion
<p>Allotments and community gardens are becoming increasingly popular as people value the sustainability, financial, social and health benefits of growing their own produce. The availability of allotments is particularly important in areas where local residents have little or no private garden. The need for allotment provision is best set at a community level in order to reflect demand; National Park wide standards would not be appropriate. Most allotments tend to be relatively large in size, therefore areas below 0.1 hectare have not been included in this report. Only those allotments which are available for rent by the public have been included.</p>	
Cemeteries and Churchyards	Quiet contemplation and burial of the dead, often linked to the promotion of wildlife conservation, biodiversity, and the setting of historic buildings

Whilst a very specific function cemeteries and churchyards can also provide important peaceful areas of greenspace within a community for quiet contemplation and remembrance. Whilst a standard for provision would not be appropriate, communities which have identified an upcoming need for a new cemetery may be noted. All cemeteries and churchyards within Local Centres have been included as part of this report.

Civic Spaces

Providing a setting for civic buildings, public demonstrations and community events

Civic spaces are often village or town squares, usually hard-surfaced areas within the centre of the settlement. These can provide an important functional space within a community, including benches or cycle parking, and/or a focal point for fairs or other local events. Whilst larger developments may present scope to include new area, opportunities for the creation of new civic spaces are rare within small settlements and the need or opportunity for such spaces would normally be led by the community. It would thus not be appropriate for this report to establish National Park wide standards for the provision of civic space. Some civic spaces can be small areas within a settlement, thus a low threshold has been set and below 0.01 hectares in size have not been included in this report.

Public Rights of Way

Walking, cycling or horse riding routes, whether for leisure purposes or commuting.

Public Rights of Way are an important resource in the National Park allowing access to common and private land for a variety of activities, such as walking, trail running, cycling, horse riding and informal play. Within built-up areas footpaths and cycle tracks can accommodate valuable vegetation which provides habitat for wildlife, and corridors for wildlife migration. This resource therefore makes a significant contribution to the National Parks OSSR provision, it can also contribute to biodiversity. All public rights of way are included in this assessment.

Table 2 - Open Space typologies

3.2 Hierarchy of Provision

- 3.2.1 In rural areas, populations are dispersed and it is not possible for every settlement to have its own school, post office, general store, village hall and recreation ground. Instead some types of provisions tend to serve a wide hinterland but are based in larger villages or towns. This gives rise to the concept of a “settlement hierarchy” in which some forms of provision are concentrated in a limited number of larger settlements but intended to serve several settlements in the hinterland.
- 3.2.2 Consistent with the approach of the District Authorities, Dartmoor National Park Authority intends to set a strategic framework and to concentrate resources and effort into providing maximum public benefit in the locations where most people either live or visit. The settlement strategy for the emerging local plan is set out in the Vision and Settlement Strategy Topic Paper⁴. In a step change from the adopted Core Strategy the Topic Paper recommends a

⁴ Dartmoor National Park Authority (2017) ‘Vision and Settlement Strategy Topic Paper’
http://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/1181353/2017-12-11_Vision_And_Settlement_Strategy_Topic_FinalV1.pdf

three tier settlement strategy. In response to this proposed new settlement hierarchy the following hierarchy of open space provision within the National Park's settlements is therefore suggested.

Type of Settlement	Suggested range of public service
Local Centres	Park, garden or accessible natural greenspace
	Outdoor sports facilities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • rugby • football
	Public Rights of Way
	Play <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • local areas for play (LAP) • local equipped areas for play (LEAP)
	Skate park/BMX
	Allotments
	Cemeteries and Churchyards
Rural Settlements	Public Rights of Way
	Accessible Natural Space
	Local Equipped Areas for Play
Villages and Hamlets	Public Rights of Way
	Accessible Natural Space
	Local Equipped Areas for Play

Table 3 - Dartmoor National Park Hierarchy of Provision

3.3 *Valuing Dartmoor's natural sport and recreation opportunities*

- 3.3.1 When analysing sport and recreation provision, Open Space, Sport and Recreation Studies tend to concentrate purely on provision of areas for formal sports. However, these studies have limited capacity to acknowledge the benefit provided by open access and common land. On Dartmoor open access and common land provides unique opportunities for a wide variety of outdoor sports, including wild swimming, paddlesports, mountain biking, trail running, orienteering, hill walking, horse riding, climbing, paragliding and many more. These activities are relatively specialist and not widely available throughout the UK and where they are the scope for adventure is rarely as spectacular as that available in the National Parks. Many of the sports listed above are also recognised Olympic sports (e.g. climbing has recently become an Olympic sport) and have wide ranging health and well-being benefits for participants. The National Park has the added benefit of being free to access and enjoy by everybody in accordance with the Dartmoor Commons Act 1985.
- 3.3.2 The abundance of opportunities to engage in these types of activities is a major draw for people living in and visiting Dartmoor National Park. It's therefore important to recognise that the sports facilities discussed in this study do not provide the only opportunities for recreation in the National Park. Dartmoor National Park is also an invaluable and irreplaceable resource for other outdoor sports which have just as much capacity to change lives by creating prosperity, improving health, developing confidence and passing on life skills, as the other sports assessed in this study. The above should be taken into consideration when balancing the provision of land for outdoor sports against other competing socio-economic needs as part of planning proposals in the National Park.

4 Assessment of Supply

- 4.1.1 In order to consider the appropriate level at which to set standards for the National Park, there is a need to identify the current levels of supply and demand for open space within the communities of Dartmoor National Park.
- 4.1.2 The supply of open space has been quantified by means of a desktop survey and Parish Council consultation which has been mapped using the Authority's Geographical Information System (GIS) database. The survey used existing data from the 2011 OSSR study and other publically accessible data, e.g. the Authority's planning application database and online directories. The survey identified areas of land relevant to the above typologies (and the stated size thresholds) within or associated with existing classified settlements⁵. This baseline information was then mapped and published in a collection of settlement profiles which were produced for each of the National Park's designated settlements. Parish and Town Councils were consulted on the contents of the settlement profiles and specifically asked to correct any inaccuracies with regards OSSR facilities. Their responses have been collated and the database updated. The resulting information identifies the size, typology, use and location of all sites relevant to the above typologies associated with the National Park's classified settlements.
- 4.1.3 The survey gives a simple overview of notable good provision, or shortfall (such as settlements with a large amount of space for outdoor sport, or settlements with no allotment provision). An important cross boundary issue must be noted, where settlements close to the National Park boundary have areas outside the National Park's boundary, such as Cheriton Cross/Bishop, it is important facilities in these areas are recognised as serving these settlements.
- 4.1.4 Of particular note is the number of Rural Settlements (Table 5) which have no formal play space, or area for outdoor sports.

Settlement	Allotments		Amenity Greenspace		Cemeteries and Churchyards		Civic Spaces		Outdoor Sports		Play Space	
	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)
Ashburton	1	0.13	2	0.83	1	1.26			5	5.28	9	0.35
Buckfastleigh	2	0.48	4	0.71	1	1.67	1	0.02	4	4.26	6	0.76
Chagford	1	1.66	2	0.49	1	0.9	3	0.31	4	2.74	2	0.27
Horrabridge	1	0.29	4	0.66	1	0.65			2	2.41	1	0.10
Moreton'std	1	1.36	3	0.76	1	0.96	3	0.03	4	2.31	3	0.12
Princetown			4	0.52	1	0.89	1	0.1	2	1.44	1	0.34
South Brent	1	0.91	4	1.93	2	1.15	1	0.02	2	2.79	5	0.38
Yelverton			1	2.04	1	0.28			4	3.22	1	0.24

Table 4 - Number and total area of sites within Local Centres (by typology)

⁵ Classified Settlements comprise 34 Rural Settlements and 8 Local Centres as set out in the Dartmoor National Park adopted Core Strategy.

	Allotments		Amenity Greenspace		Cemeteries and Churchyard		Civic Spaces		Outdoor Sports		Play Space	
Settlement	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Number of sites	Total area (ha)
Belstone			1	0.05	1	0.24						
Bittaford									2	1.24	1	0.17
Bridford			2	2.6	1	0.2			1	0.47	1	0.03
Buckfast					1	0.72			1	0.25	1	0.04
Cheriton Bishop			1	0.03			1	0.03			1	0.1
Christow			3	0.16	1	0.28			4	2.3	1	0.08
Cornwood	1	0.17			1	0.83			1	2.07	1	0.08
Dousland	1	0.23										
Drewsteignton	1	0.23			1	0.62	1	0.06	1	1.00		
Dunsford					1	0.28			1	1.9	2	0.18
Hennock	1	0.55			1	0.18					2	0.1
Holne			1	0.4	1	0.2					1	0.03
Ilsington					3	0.75			4	1.57		
Liverton			2	0.06							1	0.01
Lustleigh			2	0.19	2	0.55			3	1.61		
Lydford					1	0.28			1	1.15	1	0.03
Manaton			1	0.25	1	0.34			1	1.34		
Mary Tavy			1	0.1	1	0.52			2	2.35	2	0.3
Meavy			1	0.05	1	0.25						
North Bovey			1	0.16	1	0.34						
North Brentor			1	0.07	2	0.35						
Peter Tavy					1	0.44			1	0.06	1	0.05
Postbridge					2	0.51						
Shaugh Prior			1	0.07	1	0.3						
Sourton					1	0.3						
South Tawton					1	1.19	1	0.04				
South Zeal					1	0.02			2	1.01	2	0.27
Sticklepath			1	0.12	2	0.18			1	0.31	1	0.14
Throwleigh					1	0.49						
Walkhampton					1	0.78			1	1.75	1	0.13
Whiddon Down					1	0.12						
Widecombe			1	0.2	1	0.43	1	0.06	1	0.06	1	0.02

Table 5 - Number and area of sites within Rural Settlements (by typology)

5 Assessment of Demand

- 5.1.1 This assessment studies demand for OSSR facilities located within or in close proximity to the National Park's 8 largest settlements and also includes basic appraisal of those in the 34 rural settlements as identified in the adopted Core Strategy.
- 5.1.2 This assessment of demand looks at the National Park level and identifies broad socio-economic trends likely to impact upon demand for OSSR facilities over the next plan period.
- 5.1.3 For the Local Centres a similar assessment has been undertaken at a more detailed level, with the incorporation of specific issues relating to existing provision or demand raised by the local community. The assessment of Local Centres is included at Appendix 1.

5.2 Population profile

- 5.2.1 As of 2014 Dartmoor had a population of 33,888. In the period 2001 to 2014 the proportion of the population aged 65 and over has increased from 20% to 26%. Table 5 summarises the age profile of the National Park in the context of the county and country and clearly shows the National Park is experiencing an ageing population.

Indicator	Dartmoor National Park	Devon	England
Percentage 65+	26%	24%	18%
Percentage 80+	7%	7%	5%
OAD	43	40	27
Median Age	50	46	40

Table 6 - Age profile indicators Source: ONS

OAD (old age dependency ratio) = population aged 65+ / population aged 15-64

- 5.2.2 A more detailed view of the National Park's age profile change between 2001 and 2014 is provided in Figure 1. The National Park has experienced a significant expansion in the 50+ age bracket and contraction in the under 40 age bracket. The most significant increases have been experienced in the 60 to 70 age bracket and reductions in the 30 to 40 age bracket.

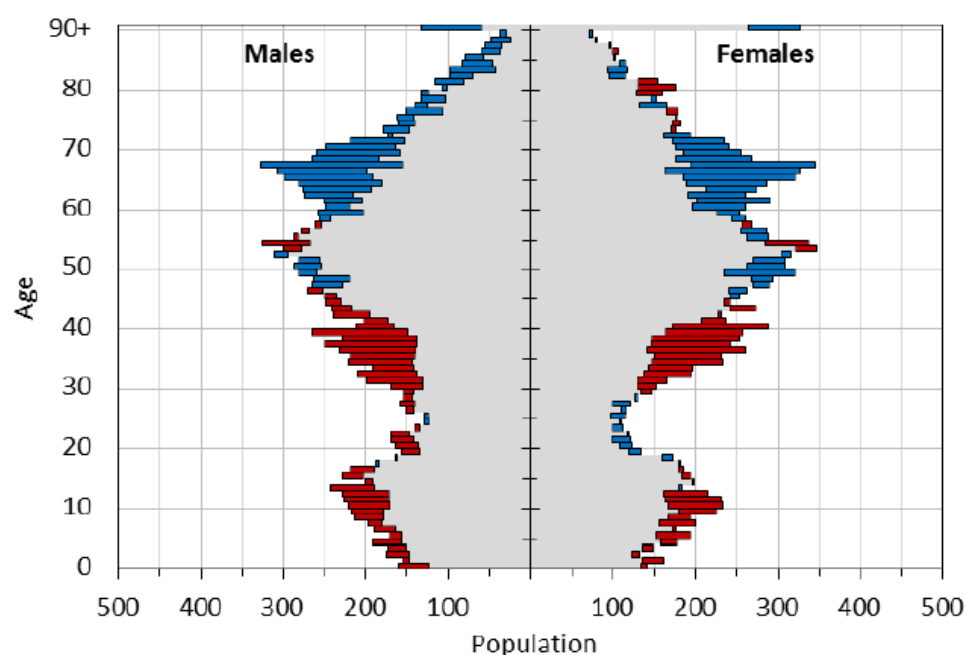


Figure 1 - Dartmoor National Park population age profile 2001 - 2014 (source: ONS)
Red indicates a reduction in the population between 2001 and 2014, blue an increase

- 5.2.3 It is also worth looking at how household, population and dwelling numbers have changed between the last two censuses. Table 7 shows that a circa 6% growth in dwellings has not been met with a growth in population suggesting there has been a significant increase in the number of second/holiday homes and household sizes are decreasing. Table 8 confirms that dwelling vacancy rates are significantly higher than county and country averages.

	2001	2011	Change	% Change
Population	33,667	33,718	51	0.2%
Households	13,797	14,279	482	3.5%
Dwellings	14,712	15,581	868	5.9%

Table 7 - Population, household and dwelling growth 2001 - 2011 (source: 2001 and 2011 censuses)

Area	2001	2011
Dartmoor National Park	6.2%	8.4%
Devon	5.6%	6.7%
England	3.6%	4.0%

Table 8 - Dwelling vacancy rates (source: 2001 and 2011 censuses)

- 5.2.4 The trends can be affiliated with higher life expectancies, coupled with the trend of an aged incoming migrant population moving to the area. As these trends are likely to continue throughout the next plan period this means the ageing profile of the National Park is likely to increase further. A 2016 demographic study of the National Park⁶ looks at how population trends are likely to change over the next plan period to 2035 if housing delivery remains at the current level of 50 dwellings per year.
- 5.2.5 Figure 2 shows household growth up to 2035 and suggests a significantly higher proportion of households will have no children and there will be a fall in the number of households with two or three children.

⁶ Edge Analytics (2016) 'Dartmoor National Park Demographic Forecasts'

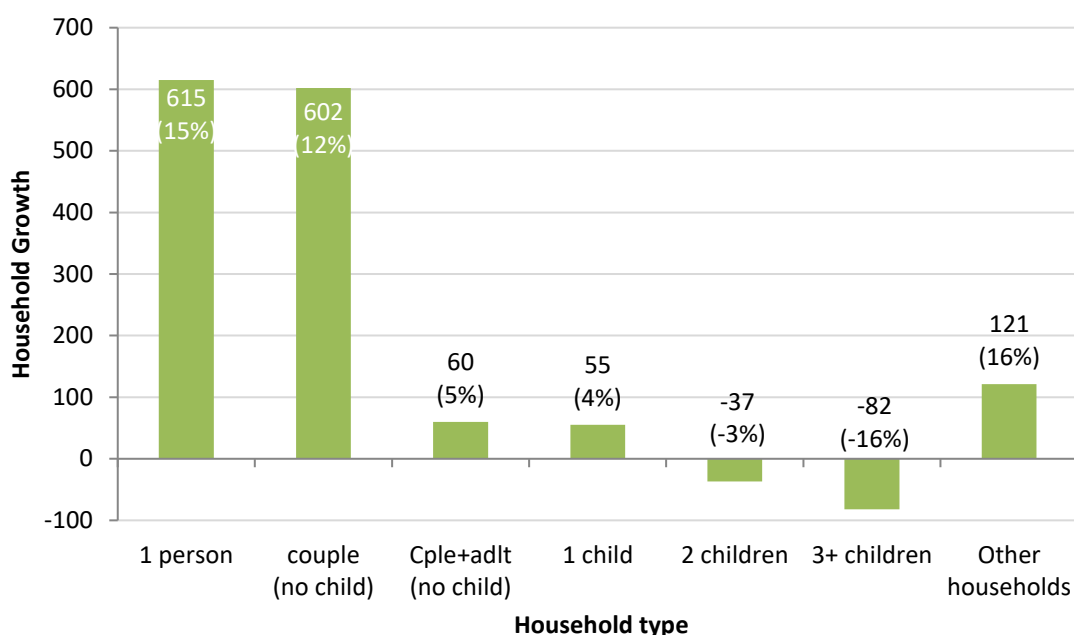


Figure 2 - Dartmoor National Park forecasted household growth by type 2015-35⁵

5.2.6 This demographic forecast can also be used to look into how a changing age profile could affect the demand for sports facilities aimed at different age groups, see table 9.

Table 9 - Population change by Pitch Sport Age Groups 2001 – 2035 (current local plan scenario)

Playing pitch type (age group)	Population 2001	Population 2011	Population 2035	% Change 2001 - 2035
Mini pitch sports (5-9)	2,010	1,619	1,597	-20.6%
Youth/junior pitch sports (10-19)	4,014	3,833	3,316	-17.4%
Adult pitch sports (20-59)	17,322	16,098	13,042	-24.7%
Veterans pitch sports (60-74)	5,412	7,181	8,200	51.5%
Overall 'active participation' (5-69)	28,758	28,731	23,239	-19.2%

5.2.7 It can be seen from the above analysis that:

- The number of people in the overall participation age group (5-69) decreased slightly between 2001 and 2011, by 27 (-0.1%), but is forecast to decrease more significantly by up to 19% in 2035.
- Between 2001 and 2011 significant decreases in people of all non-veteran age groups. Age group 5-9 decreased by 391 (-19.5%), 10-19 by 181 (-4.5%) and 20-59 by 1,224 (-7.1%). The veteran age group (60-74) saw a significant increase of 1,769 (32.7%).
- Up to 2035 it is predicted that these trends will continue with further decreases in non-veteran age groups predicted; age group 5-9 decreasing by a further 22 (-1.4%) from 2011, 10-19 by 517 (-13.5%) and 20-59 by 3,056 (19%). The veteran age groups (60-74) are forecast to increase further between 2011 and 2035 by 1,019 (14.2%).

5.2.8 This analysis suggests there will be a lower level of demand for facilities for younger people over the next plan period compared with the national benchmark level. It is important to note the geographical distribution of the population however; Dartmoor is a predominantly rural

area and the proportion of younger people is higher in the settlements than in more isolated rural parts. There is also a slightly higher proportion of younger people in the 20 – 39 age bracket living in Local Centres rather than Rural Settlements, see Table 10. It is also important to note that a higher proportion of older people may mean a demand for a different type of open space, not necessarily a lower overall demand. A more focused approach can be achieved by looking at demographic character profiles of people living within the National Park using Sport England's Market Segmentation Analysis.

Table 10 – Proportion of age groups living in Local Centres and Rural Settlements (Census)

Age Group	Local Centres	Rural Settlements
0 - 4	4.8%	5.27%
5 - 19	16.16%	18.54%
20 - 39	18.61%	15.49%
40 - 59	29.15%	30.69%
60 - 74	19.31%	21.63%
75+	11.97%	8.38%

5.3 Sport England Market Segmentation Analysis

- 5.3.1 Sports Market Segmentation is a web-based tool developed by Sport England to help all those delivering sport to better understand their local markets and target them more effectively. The segmentation tool uses the results of Sport England's Active People survey, the Department of Culture, Media and Sport's Taking Part Survey and the Mosaic tool from Experian.
- 5.3.2 Sport England has split the adult population into 19 segments, or types, based on their age, gender, socio-demographic information. Sporting activity and preferences have then been assigned to show the sporting habits of each segment, their motivations to play sport, satisfaction with the sporting experience, top sports they currently play and would like to play, and factors that could encourage them to do more sport.
- 5.3.3 This information can be used to:
- Identify the dominant social groups in a given local authority area;
 - Estimate the proportion of the adult population who do participate in specific sport and how this compares to county, regional and national figures;
 - Estimate how many adults would like to participate (or participate more) in specific sports.
- 5.3.4 Sport England segmentation data is cut to Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs) and Local Authority boundaries. Unfortunately there is no data available which reflects the Dartmoor National Park boundary perfectly. For this exercise the LSOAs which intersect with the National Park boundary were used, excluding those LSOAs where less than 10% of their area is inside the National Park. As a result the data for this analysis is taken from an area significantly larger than the National Park, but it is considered that this reflects the reality that sports facilities in the Park will be used by people who do not necessarily live in the National Park. The areas outside the National Park boundary considered in this analysis are rural and low density and have comparable demographics to that of the National Park. Higher density urban areas which have a different demographic, such as Bovey Tracey, Ivybridge and Tavistock, have unique LSOAs and are therefore excluded from this analysis.

Table 11 - Population of each segment in catchment area, region and country (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	Dartmoor		South West		England	
		Number	%	000s	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0	1,989.1	4.94
2	Sports team lads	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5	2,162.9	5.37
3	Fitness class friends	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8	1,896.5	4.71
4	Supportive singles	981	3.18	151.5	3.7	1,711.6	4.25
5	Career focussed females	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9	1,829.8	4.55
6	Settling down males	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2	3,554.0	8.83
7	Stay at home mums	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4	1,766.4	4.39
8	Middle England mums	906	2.94	202.3	4.9	1,965.0	4.88
9	Pub league team mates	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9	2,386.6	5.93
10	Stretched single mums	450	1.46	108.3	2.6	1,507.3	3.74
11	Comfortable mid-life males	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7	3,480.0	8.65
12	Empty nest career ladies	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0	2,443.9	6.07
13	Early retirement couples	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6	2,723.7	6.77
14	Older working women	749	2.43	143.6	3.5	1,976.8	4.91
15	Local old boys	504	1.63	120.1	2.9	1,484.5	3.69
16	Later life ladies	513	1.66	61.6	1.5	855.0	2.12
17	Comfortable retirees couples	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2	1,700.2	4.22
18	Twilight year gents	598	1.94	182.9	4.4	1,612.9	4.01
19	Retirement home singles	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3	3,206.3	7.97
Total		30,837	100	4,141.3	100	40,252.4	100

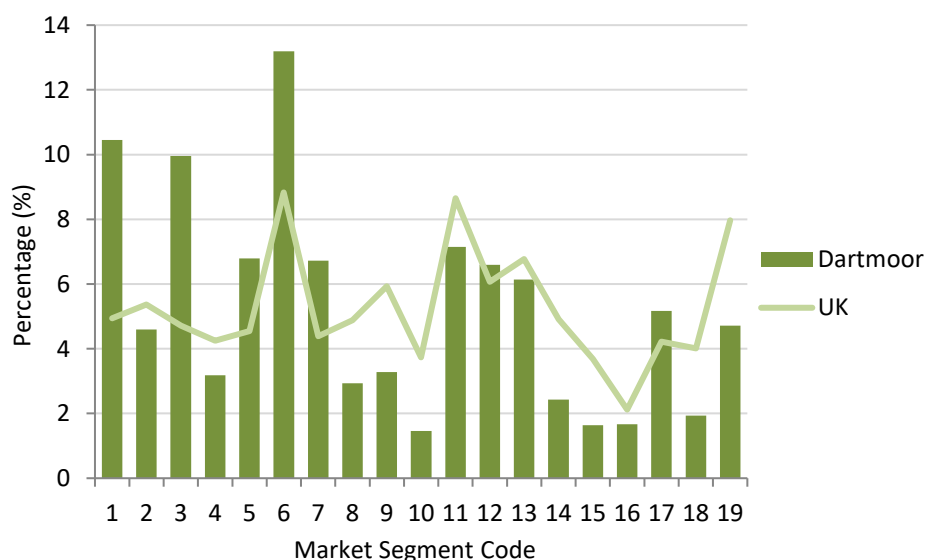


Figure 3 - Population of all segments within Dartmoor catchment area and UK

5.3.5 A summary of the dominant market segmentation groups in Dartmoor are provided below.

6 – Settling Down Males (13.19%)

- Almost two thirds of segment takes part in sport on a regular basis
- 27% does three 30 minute sessions of moderate intensity sport per week compared to 15% of all adults
- 33% of this segment are club members and 27% compete
- The top barrier for participation is work commitments (36%)

- The top sports this segment participate in are cycling (17%), swimming (17%), keeping fit / gym (10%), athletics (6%) and golf (6%)

1 - Competitive Male Urbanite (10.45%)

- Most active segment across entire adult population
- 39% does three 30 minute sessions of moderate intensity sport per week compared to 15% of all adults
- 38% of this segment are club members and 33% compete
- The top barrier for participation is work commitments (36%)
- The top sports this segment participate in are swimming (13%), football (10%), cycling (9%) and tennis (7%)

3 – Fitness Class Friends (9.96%)

- Takes part in sport on a regular basis
- 23% does three 30 minute sessions of moderate intensity sport per week compared to 15% of all adults
- 26% are club members and 15% compete
- 30% give their main barrier to participation as 'other factors', which includes left school, no opportunity and economic/work reasons
- The top sports this segment participate in are keep fit / gym (28%), swimming (24%), athletics (14%) and cycling (11%)

5.4 *Parish Plans and Neighbourhood Plans*

- 5.4.1 Parish Plans, appraisals and village design statements are a useful way of gauging the importance that communities place on open space. Some will make reference to the protection of current facilities, the need to improve the quality of areas and some will identify specific sites or needs within communities.
- 5.4.2 Outside of the Parish Plan process Parish Councils will be involved in managing and considering issues in their communities and liaising with Local Authorities. Parish Councils in this role can provide good evidential and anecdotal information on demand, quality and management of open space. Some communities have identified specific needs in terms of open space provision and these have been included in [Table 12](#) below.

5.5 *Consultation*

- 5.5.1 In November 2016 a consultation on the issues for the local plan review was carried out. The consultation document asked members of the public what services and infrastructure they thought needed improving, including open space and sport and play facilities. A total of 55 responses to this particular question were received, however, very few mentioned open space, sport and recreational facilities the need to improve them or increase their number. Responses were more focused on other types of recreational infrastructure, such as footpaths, or transport infrastructure such as roads and car parks.
- 5.5.2 Throughout November 2016 eight drop-in events were held where members of the public and parish councils were invited to discuss the local plan review with Officers. At these events maps showing areas identified as outdoor sport space and amenity space were displayed and attendees were invited to comment or note any areas omitted. No specific inaccuracies were identified. Parish Councillors commented about the difficulty they experienced maintaining public facilities and that in many cases funding towards the improvement and refurbishment of existing facilities was preferred over the provision of new facilities.
- 5.5.3 In the summer of 2017 the Authority published Settlement Profiles for each designated

settlement in the National Park. These included maps showing where OSSR facilities were located and a schedule of any infrastructure items which had already been identified as being needed and having a reasonable prospect of being funded over the next plan period. Parish and Town Councils were asked to identify any errors and again inform us of any infrastructure needs, including OSSR facilities. Below is a schedule of all the OSSR items which were identified as part of the consultation or have previously been identified by communities, but have not yet been provided.

Table 12 – OSSR facilities suggested as needed/desired through consultation with communities

Settlement	OSSR facility need identified locally
Ashburton	Cycle path/lane between South Dartmoor College and Buckfastleigh Opportunity to link Bullivers Way to Recreation Ground through Development at Chuley Road Additional burial space
Buckfastleigh	Cycle path/lane between Buckfastleigh and South Dartmoor College, Ashburton Footpath link with Holne Road development site
Chagford	Additional burial space
Cheriton Cross / Bishop	Children's play space Allotments
Christow	Car park and/or additional parking spaces within settlement
Hennock	Cycle path linking Hennock and Teign village with Chudleigh Knighton
Illesington	Club house for facilities at Illesington Playing Fields
Liverton	Foot/cycle path from Cummings Cross to Liverton
Lustleigh	Completion of Wray Valley Trail
Moretonhampstead	Completion of Wray Valley Trail
Princetown	Skate park facility for youth population Car park and youth/3G football pitch associated with existing adult football pitch
Shaugh Prior	Children's play space
Sourton	Cemetery extension (existing has approximately 5 years capacity) Car free cycle route between Sourton and Bridestowe
South Brent	Foot/Cycle path from Sanderspool Cross Roundabout to London Inn Mews on Exeter Road, Plymouth Footpath from Palstone Park, Recreation Ground to Station Yard Car Park
South Tawton	Children's play area
Walkhampton	Replacement allotments following loss, subject to identification of need through Parish Plan consultation
Yelverton	Improvement of cycle links along A386 Footpath link to Woodman's corner, Dousland

5.6 Demand for Public Rights of Way (PRoW)

- 5.6.1 In locations without easy access to common and open access land recreational access to the countryside is limited to public and permissive footpaths and bridleways. So whereas settlements on the fringes of the open moor have access to an enormous supply of land for walking, running, cycling and other outdoor activities, settlements situated in enclosed farmland can sometimes find themselves land-locked and unable to make best use of the countryside around them or access nearby public access land. In these circumstances foot

and cycle path provision can make a significant difference to the recreation opportunities available to rural communities and therefore quality of life. It can also significantly improve the sustainability of settlements as people with walking, running and cycling routes emanating from their doorsteps are less likely to travel to use them elsewhere.

- 5.6.2 Figure 4 shows an assessment of PRow availability for the National Park's settlement. For each settlement the scatter graph plots the total length of PRow provision within 500m and the approximate distance to the nearest public access land, such as common land, land made accessible by the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, Forestry Commission and National Trust land. The result is that it is easy to identify those settlements which have poorer PRow provision and more limited scope to access better provision nearby. With 81% of Dartmoor's settlements having over 2km of PRow within 500m of the settlement there is generally good supply within the National Park. In some cases supply of PRow is outstanding and far above average, such as Manaton with 10.8km of PRow within 500m. Nevertheless the study highlights a small number of settlements with low provision and no ready access to public access land, these settlements are Whiddon Down, Dean Prior, Cheriton Cross and to a lesser extent Ilsington, Cornwood and Buckfast.
- 5.6.3 It should also be noted that as 500m buffers were extrapolated from settlement boundaries, rather than a single point within the settlement, the total land area studied is much greater for larger settlements. As such PRow provision at Buckfastleigh and South Brent is also likely to be below average when assessed on a per person basis.

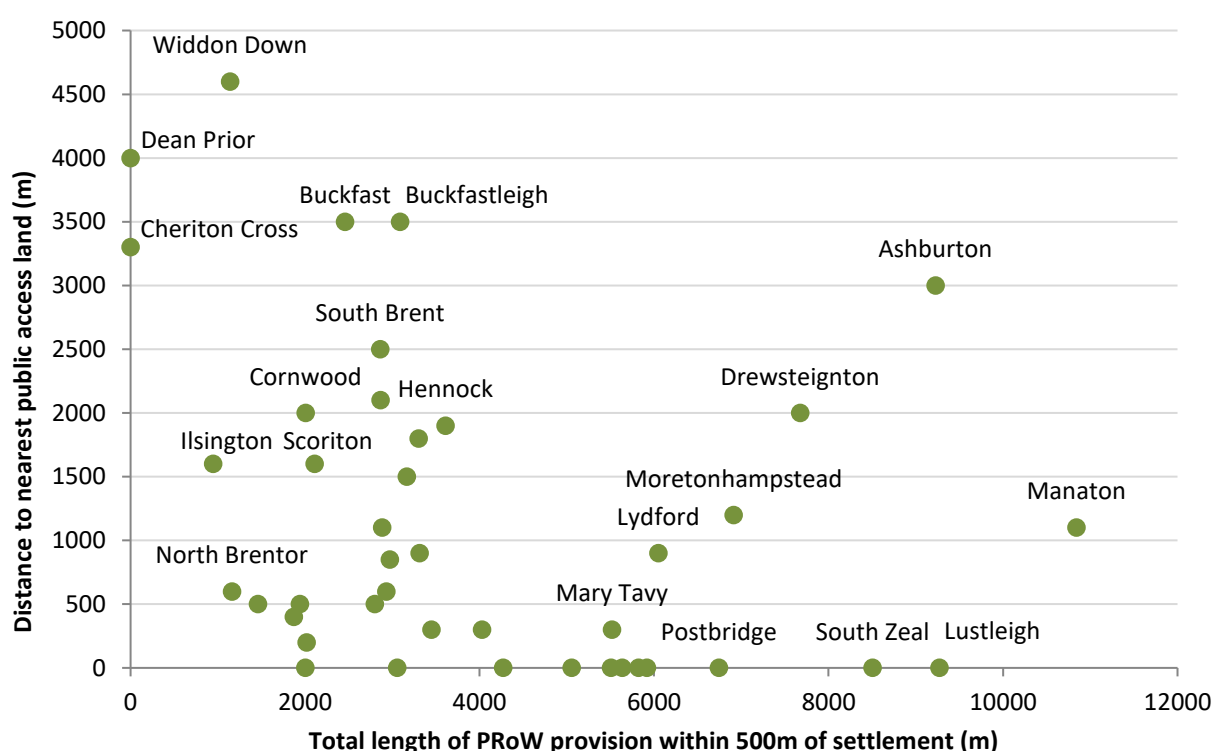


Figure 4 - Access to PRow and public access land in Dartmoor's Settlements

- 5.6.4 The National Park Authority's ability to provide new footpaths directly through the planning system is limited to small sections of connecting footpath on land which is subject to development proposals. It is generally not within the planning system's scope to provide long sections of PRow and as such this OSSR Study cannot set PRow standards. The study is nevertheless useful as a snapshot of current provision and could be developed further to prioritise community footpath proposals on a case by case basis.

5.7 Demand for Playing Pitches

- 5.7.1 The District Authorities have conducted detailed quantitative and qualitative assessments for supply and demand of playing pitches throughout their areas, this includes assessment of provision within the National Park. The results of these studies are summarised below for each type of playing pitch. The National Park generally has a good supply of cricket and football pitches relative to its population. However, more specialist sport pitches are generally unavailable within the National Park's boundaries because there is insufficient population density to support them and because their cost is unlikely to be met by the relatively small amount of development experienced in the National Park. The below briefly summarises the findings and recommendations of the District Authority sports pitch needs assessments⁷.

Football Pitches

The National Park has a large supply of football pitches of varying quality and size.

The South Hams assessment identifies a need for an additional 3 adult, 3 11v11, 2 9v9 and 2 mini pitches, although the assessment does not identify any current demand within the National Park.

The West Devon assessment identifies a need for an additional 3 adult, 3 11v11, 2 9v9 and 2 mini pitches. Chagford FC and Princetown both have growth aspirations and so there should be expectation that a small portion of this provision will come forward in the National Park.

The Teignbridge assessment identifies a need to address winter flooding issues at Moretonhampstead Sport and Community Centre

Cricket Pitches

The National Park has a disproportionately large supply of cricket pitches for its population, including pitches at Ashburton, Belstone, Cornwood, Chagford, Lustleigh, Lydford, Manaton, Mary Tavy, South Brent, Walkhampton, and Yelverton. Further pitches are available outside the National Park at Bovey Tracey, Ivybridge, Okehampton, and Tavistock. The majority of pitches are operating with additional capacity, with the exception of Yelverton, Mary Tavy, South Brent and Cornwood which are operating at close to capacity. In West Devon no additional need was identified. In South Hams two new cricket pitches may be needed - one associated with Sherford and another elsewhere in the District, but not likely in the National Park because of existing provision at South Brent and Ivybridge.

Rugby Pitches

There is no provision within the National Park. There is provision outside the National Park at Ivybridge, Okehampton, Tavistock and Totnes. In South Hams the need for one additional pitch was identified. In West Devon it was determined the short supply of quality grass pitches will likely restrict rugby development in the future. It is likely these facilities will be developed in close proximity to existing facilities to support the existing club structure and not within the National Park. The Authority may wish to support provision in locations accessible to the National Park's population.

Hockey and Artificial Grass Pitches

The specialist nature of these facilities means there are none provided within the National Park. Facilities are located outside the National Park at Ivybridge, Okehampton, Tavistock, Totnes. In South Hams the need for one additional sand based artificial turf pitch was identified. In West Devon, if access cannot be increased to existing facilities, the need for one additional artificial turf pitch was identified. Once again, it is likely these facilities will be developed in close proximity to existing facilities to support the existing club structure and not within the National Park. Teignbridge have identified a need for an additional artificial grass pitch along the A38 corridor, this could be alongside existing facilities at Ashmoor, Ashburton.

⁷ West Devon and South Hams District Authorities (2017) 'Playing Pitch Strategy: Needs Assessment'

5.8 Demand for indoor sports and built leisure facilities

- 5.8.1 The District Authorities have conducted detailed needs assessments for indoor sports and built leisure facilities. Many of these types of facilities, such as sports halls and indoor swimming pools, are unlikely to be developed within the National Park because there is insufficient population density to support them and because their cost is unlikely to be met by the relatively small amount of development experienced in the National Park. Nevertheless for completeness the below briefly summarises the findings and recommendations of the District Authority studies on indoor sports and built leisure facilities provision in the National Park area^{8 9}.

Indoor Swimming Pools

Bovey Castle and Ilsington Country House Hotel have the only indoor swimming pool in the National Park. Bovey Castle's pool is not available for public use, Ilsington's pool is, but at significant cost. The vast majority of the National Park's population are located within 20mins drive of facilities outside the National Park located at Ivybridge, Totnes, Okehampton, Tavistock and Newton Abbot. There is generally an over provision of swimming pools in South Hams and West Devon, Teignbridge is less well serviced. Unmet demand is identified within the National Park because of its very low density population and rural nature, this is to be expected. A significant number of open air swimming pools make up for much of this unmet demand, they are located throughout the National Park at Cornwood, Chagford, Ashburton, Buckfastleigh and Moretonhampstead. The National Park also has many wild swimming opportunities on open access land. It is unlikely that it will be possible to serve any unmet demand for indoor swimming facilities in the National Park in the future.

Sports Halls (equivalent of 4 badminton courts with specialist gymnastic facilities and arenas)

There are no sports halls located in the National Park, however a significant portion of the National Park's population are served by facilities located in neighbouring District Authority areas in Totnes, Ivybridge, Okehampton, Tavistock and Newton Abbot. There is insufficient need to justify provision of facilities in the National Park. The Authority may want to support provision as part of development outside the National Park in locations where they contribute to meeting National Park demand.

Health and Fitness Suites

Facilities are available at Ashburton, Ilsington, and Moretonhampstead. Once again there is provision just outside the National Park boundary at Okehampton, Tavistock, Newton Abbot, Ivybridge, Totnes and Chudleigh. These facilities are a mix of local authority facilities and private enterprises. The main barrier to use is cost of membership and the Authority may want to support viable proposals seeking to diversify the National Park's health and fitness offer in appropriate locations.

Other Indoor Sports Facilities

There are no public squash, indoor bowls and indoor tennis facilities in the National Park. Indoor bowls is experiencing a significant decline in popularity nationwide. Carpet bowls in local village halls can also meet much of the local demand. Demand for squash has similarly declined nationally, although demand in Devon has remained mostly constant over the last 10 years. There is no significant demand in the National Park identified, which would indicate provision of these facilities may not be viable or justified.

⁸ Plymouth City Council and West Devon and South Hams District Authorities (2016) '*Plymouth and South West Devon Sports and Leisure Facilities Plan Assessment Report*'

⁹ Teignbridge District Council (2016) '*Indoor and Built Facilities Needs Assessment*'

6 Quantity and Accessibility Standards

- 6.1.1 As noted in the NPPF, Local Planning Authorities need to analyse existing Open Space provision and set standards for future provision. The Authority intends to set minimum quantity standards for the following typologies:
- Outdoor sports
 - Play Space
- 6.1.2 Quantity standards are not proposed for other typologies, such as civic space, cemeteries, amenity greenspace, allotments and public rights of way. A discussion around the reason for this is set out below.
- 6.1.3 It should be noted that the recommended standards are intended to be challenging and aspirational. It should also be noted that it is not the planning system's sole responsibility to deliver these targets, but that it requires co-operation from a range of organisations, including District Authorities, Parish/Town Councils, funding providers, local communities and clubs.

6.2 Outdoor sports

- 6.2.1 The health risks associated with obesity and inactivity are becoming more apparent and increasing sport and activity is an important objective of the Government and Public Health Authorities. Providing opportunities for people of all ages to participate in formal sport is important and the planning system plays an important role in the delivery of this objective.
- 6.2.2 Dartmoor National Park accommodates a wide variety of recreational facilities which cater for both residents and visiting tourists, including golf courses, and rugby, football and cricket pitches. As already described the National Park's natural resources also provide ample opportunities for participation in outdoor sports based in the natural environment, such as rock climbing, kayaking, horse riding, wild swimming, trail running and hill walking, which are not widely available throughout the UK, have their unique benefits and make a valuable contribution to outdoor sport provision.
- 6.2.3 Fields in Trust (FiT) have well established quantity standards for playing pitches¹⁰, these are set out in Table 13.

Table 13 - Fields in Trust recommended benchmark guidelines

Open space typology	Quantity Guideline (Ha/1,000 population)	Accessibility Guideline (walking distance)
Playing pitches	1.2	1,200m (15min)
All outdoor sports	1.6	1,200m (15min)

- 6.2.4 Dartmoor generally has good outdoor sports provision with a total of 44.56 Ha and 1.32 Ha / 1,000 population (based on 2014 population of 33,800). 37.31 Ha of the total outdoor sports provision are playing pitches of various types which gives a total provision of 1.1Ha / 1,000 population. Evidently the provision falls marginally below the FiT playing pitch standards, but falls more significantly short of the FiT standards for all outdoor sports. This is to be expected for a rural area, and indeed more so a National Park. Much of this shortfall is made up for with an abundance of public access land and associated recreation and outdoor sports opportunities which are not taken into consideration by the FiT benchmark guidelines. It is therefore proposed to adopt an overall outdoor sports quantity guideline of 1.2 Ha / 1,000 population.

¹⁰ Fields in Trust (2015) *Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard*

- 6.2.5 Local Centres on Dartmoor are generally well equipped with sport pitches (see [Table 4](#)). Policy should nevertheless support provision of further facilities where need and funding has been identified. Policy should also allow development necessary to change the focus of outdoor sport provision or improve its accessibility to meet the needs of Dartmoor's ageing population. The FiT accessibility standard provides an acceptable aspirational benchmark for this purpose.
- 6.2.6 As is expected for more isolated settlements, Dartmoor's Rural Settlements are significantly less well served by outdoor sports facilities (see [Table 5](#)). Given that Rural Settlements are not likely to see significant levels of development through the next plan period, and that affordable housing delivery will continue to be a priority it would be unreasonable to require development to deliver outdoor sports facilities in Rural Settlements. Policy should nevertheless allow for the provision of specific facilities in Rural Settlements where local/community need and funding has been identified, they are likely to be viable and sustainable and proposals do not harm the special qualities of the National Park.

6.3 *Play space*

- 6.3.1 The opportunity for free exploratory play is important to a child's ability to develop their physical and social skills. On Dartmoor there has been a traditional focus on common land as the principle open space resource, but formal and informal play areas close to homes and within settlements are also important resources which can offer a more social and accessible space for children's play, particularly at a younger age.
- 6.3.2 Opportunities to provide new formal play facilities as part of forthcoming development will be sought to ensure national open space standards are met. Developers should also ensure that public spaces provided within new development sites are suitable for informal and natural play.
- 6.3.3 Standards relating to the quantity and accessibility of play space are recommended by Fields in Trust (FiT) and include guidance provision for three types of space:
- Local Areas for Play (LAPs) aimed at very young children
 - Locally equipped Areas for Play (LEAPs) aimed at children who can go out to play independently
 - Neighbourhood Equipped Areas for Play (NEAPs) aimed at older children
 - The above can be complemented by other facilities including Multi-use Games Areas (MUGAs), skateboard parks etc.
- 6.3.4 FiT quantity and accessibility standards are shown in
- 6.3.5 **Table 14.** Table 15 shows recommended minimum sizes for each play space. FiT make it clear these standards are minimum, not maximum standards, should be adjusted for local circumstances and are intended to relate to developments not involving specialist residential uses, such as student or sheltered housing. FiT standards no longer differentiate between rural and urban contexts.

Table 14 – Fields in Trust recommended benchmark guidelines

Open space typology	Quantity Guideline (Ha/1,000 population)	Accessibility Guideline (walking distance)
Equipped play areas	0.25	LAPs – 100m (1min) LEAPs – 400m (5min) NEAPs – 1,000m (15min)
Other outdoor provision	0.30	700m

(e.g. MUGAs and skateboard parks)

Table 15 – Fields in Trust recommended minimum sizes for play space

Open space typology	Minimum size (Ha)	Minimum dimensions (m)	Buffer zones
LAP	0.01	10 x 10	5m between activity zone and boundary of dwellings
LEAP	0.04	20 x 20	20m between activity zone and habitable room façade of dwellings
NEAP	0.1	31.6 x 31.6	30m between activity zone and boundary of dwellings
MUGA	0.1	40 x 20	30m between activity zone and boundary of dwellings

- 6.3.6 Dartmoor National Park achieves an average equipped play space provision of 0.072ha / 1,000 people. Play spaces have been assessed by measuring a drawn area extending to their fenced boundary or, where no fence exists, the boundary is taken to be a logical perceived and tightly drawn boundary around the play equipment. Measuring only equipped play results in a lower overall provision. The method is consistent with the District Authorities and, as such the Authority proposes to adopt a lower standard of 0.12 Ha / 1,000 population for all equipped play, including MUGAs and skateboard parks. The FiT standards will inevitably be more relevant to the National Park's larger settlements rather than its rural settlements or the open countryside. Provision of play space in Local Centres is assessed in Section 8.
- 6.3.7 Equipped play areas (i.e. LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs) require space surrounding the play equipment for informal space (often considered to be 'buffer zones' between equipped play space and neighbouring dwellings). These 'buffer zones' should be based on FiT Guidance and should be included around any proposed new play spaces. This Informal Play Space can be multi-functional and can perform an amenity function. FiT propose a figure of 0.55ha/1000 population as a quantity standard for informal play space.
- 6.3.8 Although South Hams and West Devon District Councils no longer pursue LAPs, it is felt they still have a role to play in Dartmoor's small-scale development context. This said there is a disconnect between the provision of LAPs and the aspirational design standards discussed in the Authority's Design and the Built Environment Topic Paper¹¹. Small rectilinear play spaces with standard equipment on land left over by development is rarely conducive with creating distinctive character in the built environment. The Authority will therefore encourage innovative alternative forms of play, making use of other materials or types of space (with an emphasis on natural play and materials), which are demonstrated to provide equivalent or greater quality of play.
- 6.3.9 In Local Centres Dartmoor National Park Authority will follow the FiT quantity and accessibility standards stated in
- 6.3.10 **Table 14** above where reasonable and practicable, taking into consideration local circumstances. The Authority will also aspire to meet the FiT standards in Rural Settlements, although the small-scale of development generally coming forward in these settlements and the focus on affordable housing delivery to meet local needs means it is less-likely they will be

¹¹ http://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/1015625/170622-Design-and-the-Built-Environment-ver2.pdf

deliverable.

- 6.3.11 In Local Centres and Rural Settlements policy should allow for the provision of specific facilities where a local need and funding has been identified, they are likely to be viable and sustainable and proposals do not harm the special qualities of the National Park.

6.4 *Amenity greenspace*

- 6.4.1 The highly rural nature of the National Park, its relatively small settlements and the large volume of common land means access to the open countryside is relatively easy for many people. Whilst the large areas of common and open access land available cannot substitute for green space within settlements these areas are fundamental to why many people live in the National Park. Whilst some, particularly larger, settlements do not have ready access to common and open access land, many moorland fringe villages and towns are surrounded by land open to public access, meaning an arbitrary standard for the provision of amenity greenspace seems inappropriate. It is therefore suggested that a quantity standard is not set for amenity greenspace, but that existing spaces are protected through appropriate policy in the Local Plan, and provision is considered according to local need, on a case by case basis to support distinctive design proposals. The Authority is seeking to concentrate on provision of accessible natural space which meets similar recreational needs to grassed areas, but which has wider aesthetic and biodiversity benefits.

6.5 *Public Rights of Way (PRoW)*

- 6.5.1 Demand for new PRoW is high within the National Park, as demonstrated through the 2017 Parish Council consultation. Opportunities for new footpaths or better connectivity in locations of under-provision should be supported within an appropriate policy in the Local Plan. Policy should seek to ensure new development protects and is well connected to the existing PRoW network and creates new PRoW to improve the existing network where practicable.

6.6 *Civic Spaces*

- 6.6.1 Civic spaces make an important contribution to the character of Dartmoor's settlements, adding interest and opportunities for rest in the streetscape. The creation of new civic spaces will be limited to developments in the centre of settlements and major schemes, invariably these spaces are more common in Dartmoor's Local Centres. In some cases it may be desirable to fund rejuvenation or improvement works rather than the creation of new space. Opportunities for civic space creation or improvement will be considered on a case by case basis to support local needs and distinctive design as discussed in the Authority's Design and the Built Environment Topic Paper¹².

6.7 *Cemeteries and Churchyards*

- 6.7.1 Churchyards are generally the responsibility of the associated churches and cemeteries the responsibility of the relevant Parish and Town Councils. Whilst these areas should continue to be protected from harmful development, their provision is not generally sought alongside development or via developer contributions.
- 6.7.2 From time to time communities identify a need for cemetery extensions and reserve land for this purpose. The Authority should continue to support these proposals in appropriate locations on a case by case basis. The Infrastructure Delivery Plan reports that communities

¹² http://www.dartmoor.gov.uk/_data/assets/pdf_file/0020/1015625/170622-Design-and-the-Built-Environment-ver2.pdf

in Sourton, Chagford and Ashburton have a need to extend their cemeteries now or over the next plan period.

6.8 Allotments

- 6.8.1 There is little information on demand for allotments across the National Park. The best source of information on demand is Parish Plans, emerging Neighbourhood Development Plans and comments from Parish and Town Councils. On this basis it would be inappropriate to set a National Park wide standard. Instead provision of allotments alongside development should be pursued on a case by case basis where there is clear and evidenced demand.
- 6.8.2 Most allotments are located on the edge or away from settlements and in the context of Dartmoor's ageing population this may present accessibility issues in the future. Opportunities to improve allotment accessibility alongside development should be supported through appropriate policy where possible.

6.9 Recreational Impacts

- 6.9.1 Future population projections suggest that the overall population in the Exeter and Plymouth region will increase by 13% over the 25 years between 2014 and 2039 (see Figure 5), rising from around 1million people in mid-2014 to 1.1million in mid-2039. Research undertaken for DNPA by the South West Partnership for Environmental and Economic Prosperity (SWEEP) estimates that Dartmoor currently receives around 7.8million day visits annually, with the majority of these visits (92%) coming from the 8 neighbouring Local Authority areas. The draft figures predict that the estimated population growth will lead to 870,000 additional visits a year, an increase of 12%¹³. Findings from the Seventh year Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment Report also point towards likely increases in the number of visitors and recreation activities within the National Park. The results show that the proportion of the population who claim to visit the natural environment at least once a week or more has significantly increased, rising from 54% in year one to 58% in year seven¹⁴.

¹³ SWEEP (2018) *Population futures and Dartmoor National Park. Implications of development around the outskirts of Dartmoor for recreational use and management of access*

¹⁴ Natural England (2017) *MENE Headline report from the 2015-16 Survey*

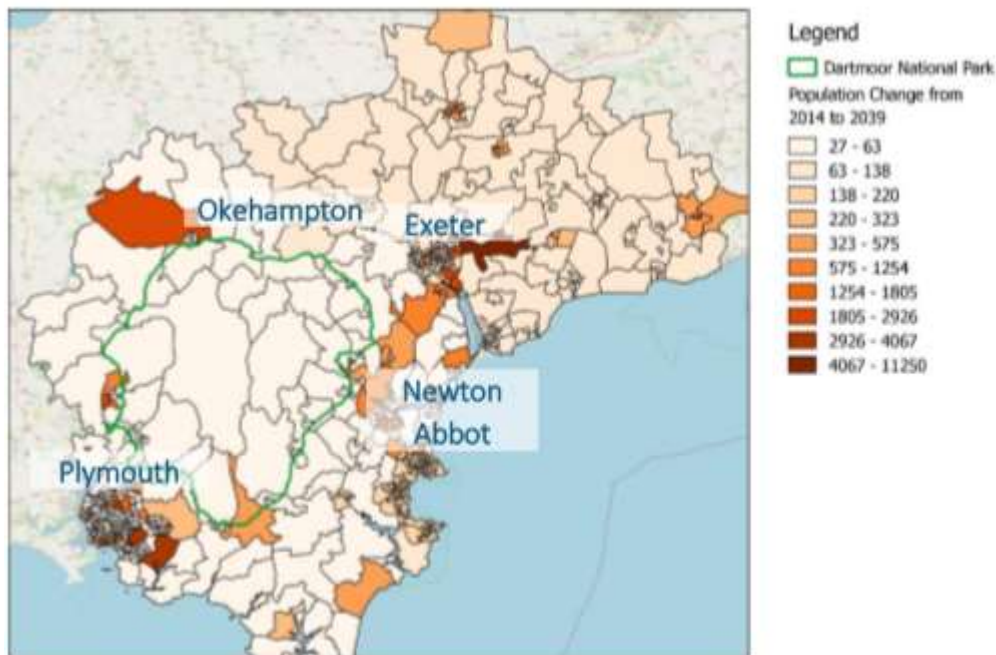


Figure 5 - Projected population increases from 2014 to 2039 by lower super output area

- 6.9.2 The SWEEP research investigated the costs to Dartmoor from increased recreation arising from footpath erosion and wildlife disturbance. The research provides an understanding of the sensitivity of key Dartmoor species to predicted increases in recreation levels. Predicted spatial distribution of activity and intensity of footfall was used to identify areas where key species and recreation are predicted to come into increased conflict.
- 6.9.3 Many of the areas where impacts are forecasted to increase are designated as or close to Special Areas of Conservation (SACs). Dartmoor is home to 3 of the 242 English SAC sites designated under the EC Habitats Directive and adopted by the European Commission. Protection of these European sites is provided by the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC) which is transposed into domestic law under the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. There is a general duty on any minister, government department, public body or person holding public office to have regard to the EC Habitats Directive in the exercise of any of their functions.
- 6.9.4 More generally, Section 62 of the Environment Act 1995 requires ministers, public bodies statutory undertakers or persons holding public office to have regard to National Parks and the purposes for which they were designated. Under Section 40 of the National Environment and Rural Communities Act 2006 there is a Duty to conserve biodiversity put upon all public authorities. Relevant authorities may therefore be persuaded to take into consideration the impact of their proposals on the National Park more generally via these routes.
- 6.9.5 The research's recommendations for potential measures for mitigating the impacts on wildlife which are detailed in full in the Natural Environment Topic Paper. Relevant to this OSSR study is that provision of sufficient recreational infrastructure and open space facilities is an important part of mitigating visitors' impacts. Ensuring there are sufficient facilities will help intercept some visitors and ensure visitors do not add pressure to existing hot spots through lack of other options. Furthermore given recreational impacts are forecasted to come from visitors from outside the National Park mitigation can also happen outside the National Park, before potential visitors arrive in or make the decision to visit the National Park. Greater recreational opportunities outside Dartmoor can encourage people to recreate closer to home

rather than making the journey to the National Park, particularly regular recreational activities like dog walking. This should be pursued with other authorities in the Duty to Cooperate.

6.10 Current District Authority Standards

Table 16 – District Authority OSSR Standards

Typology		West Devon Borough Council	South Hams District Council	Teignbridge District Council
Outdoor sports provision	Quantity	1.37 ha / 1,000 people	1.2 ha / 1,000 people	TBC
	Accessibility	In locations identified within the 2015 Playing Pitch Strategy	In locations identified within the 2015 Playing Pitch Strategy	
Children's play space	Quantity	Equipped 0.087ha/1,000 people Informal 0.55ha/1,000 people	Equipped 0.087ha/1,000 people Informal 0.55ha/1,000 people	0.25Ha / 1,000 people (current provision 0.06Ha)
	Accessibility	LEAP - 400m NEAP – 1km	LEAPs – 400m NEAPs – 1km	

6.11 Summary of Dartmoor National Park Standards

Table 17 - Summary of Dartmoor National Park Standards

Open space typology	Quantity Guideline (Ha/1,000 population)	Accessibility Guideline (walking distance)
Equipped play areas	0.12	LAPs – 100m (1min) LEAPs – 400m (5min) NEAPs – 1,000m (15min) MUGAs – 700m (10min)
Outdoor sports (pitch and non-pitch)	1.2	1,200m (15min)

7 Securing Open Space, Sport and Recreation facilities as part of future development

7.1 Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) vs. S106 Obligations

- 7.1.1 Nationally the principal mechanism for securing OSSR contributions as part of development proposals is to adopt a tariff-style schedule of charges as part of a Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL).
- 7.1.2 The National Park Authority has not previously sought to adopt a CIL on the basis it would not be cost-effective to do so for the small-scale development which generally takes place and the high priority given to the provision of affordable housing. Presuming that no CIL is adopted in the National Park over the next plan period any OSSR contributions will need to be secured through s106 agreements.

- 7.1.3 S122(2) of the CIL Regulations 2010 introduced into law three tests for planning obligations, the tests are:
- necessary to make the development acceptable in planning terms
 - directly related to the development; and
 - fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the development.
- 7.1.4 These tests mean that it would not be possible to adopt a generic tariff-style charging schedule for OSSR contributions, such charges would not comply with the tests. This being the case the provision of additional OSSR facilities alongside development proposals will need to be justified on a case by case basis.
- 7.1.5 The current Local Plan allocates development sites in the Local Centres, as such this study will assess the provision of outdoor sports and play facilities in each of the Local Centres against the standards set out in Section 6. Where existing shortfalls in provision are identified or shortfalls will materialise as a result of new development the study recommends how this shortfall is best addressed. For each of the Local Centres the study will identify whether a new facility is required and specify the type and size of the facility in accordance with the FiT standards.
- 7.1.6 Using quality surveys completed by the District Authorities, the study will also consider whether investment in current sub-standard facilities should be prioritised over the provision of new facilities. In accordance with FiT guidelines and the statutory tests for s106, investment in existing facilities will only be recommended for facilities within the FiT accessibility standards.

7.2 *Outdoor Sports Facilities*

- 7.2.1 The District Authority Playing Pitch and Built Leisure Facilities studies indicate that future provision of sports facilities is likely to be prioritised outside the National Park. In absence of any significant identified need there will likely be little scope for the delivery of outdoor sports facilities alongside development via s106 obligations. Nevertheless for the sake of completeness each Local Centre is assessed against the recommended quantity and accessibility standards in Section 8 of this Study. In the absence of any significant needs identified strategically or by communities it is unlikely that any contributions will be able to be secured to address identified shortfalls in provision, but opportunities to improve the quality of and access to existing facilities may arise. Contributions to address any identified issues may be sought as part of site allocations where they clearly meet the statutory tests for use of s106 obligations.

7.3 *Play Space*

- 7.3.1 Sites allocated for housing development in the current adopted Local Plan for the National Park are generally suitable for less than 50 units, and require provision of at least 50% affordable housing, subject to viability. The recommended application of FiT standards, set out in [Table 18](#), states for sites of 10-200 dwellings on-site provision of a LAP and LEAP and a contribution towards a MUGA should be sought from developers. Given allocated sites in the National Park generally provide considerably less than the 200 dwelling upper threshold of this guideline it follows that very few sites will be sufficiently viable to provide both play spaces and a MUGA contribution whilst also delivering a high proportion of affordable housing.
- 7.3.2 The assessments in Section 8 will therefore form the evidence for recommending where and what type of play space is necessary to meet any identified shortfalls. Where appropriate this

evidence will be used to inform site allocations. Where site allocations have the ability to address shortfalls requirements for them to deliver or contribute towards play space provision may be introduced subject to Local Plan viability assessment. Delivery of the facilities will also be subject to a detailed viability assessment at the time of application. Using this method which is directly informed by local needs and the impact of the development ensures any s106 obligations will meet the statutory tests.

Table 18 – Fields in Trust Recommended application of quantity benchmarks

Scale of development	LAP	LEAP	NEAP	MUGA
5-10 dwellings	✓			
10-200 dwellings	✓	✓		Contribution
201-500 dwellings	✓	✓	Contribution	✓
501+ dwellings	✓	✓	✓	✓

8 Assessing the need for OSSR facilities in Dartmoor's Local Centres and Rural Settlements

8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 This section includes detailed assessment of OSSR provision in Dartmoor's local centres and a general assessment for the smaller rural settlements. OSSR provision is assessed against the standards set out in Section 6. Accessibility studies have also been completed and maps are provided where provision does not meet accessibility standards. For ease of assessment straight lines have been used to show maximum accessibility, in reality walking distances will vary depending on street layouts.

8.2 Ashburton

- 8.2.1 An ancient stannary town since 1285, historically its prosperity was based on tin mining and the woollen industry. It has retained its medieval street layout and has a fine range of historic buildings. Today Ashburton is a thriving small town and District Centre offering a good range of services and a vibrant town centre with a selection of shops, cafés and pubs. The current local plan sets out a vision for Ashburton which looks to sustain the vibrant local service economy; enhance opportunities for business and commercial development; improve parking and traffic management in the town centre; provide a wider range of accommodation opportunities to meet the needs of local people; and conserve the town's distinctive character and heritage as a stannary town. In 2011 Ashburton had a population of 3,346.

- 8.2.2 The following are important considerations when determining the need for OSSR facilities in this local centre:

Segmentation Analysis: Table 19 sets out the proportion of Ashburton's population within each segment. Ashburton generally follows the trends of the National Park, but with a higher proportion people falling in categories for older people, such as 'retirement home singles' and 'early retirement couples'

Parish Plan: The 2005 Ashburton Town Plan notes a need for more children's playgrounds at housing estates, a review of existing facilities to determine where there are "gaps" and a ban on development in green public spaces (suggested through designation of selected public spaces (e.g. Recreation Ground, Cleder Place) as Village Greens).

District Council Assessments: Teignbridge District Council's Open Space Assessment has identified that provision is generally good quality in Ashburton. However play spaces at Barnsey Gardens and Westabrook Avenue have been identified as being low quality. Teignbridge's Playing Pitch Strategy has identified a need for a new artificial grass pitch along the A38 corridor, possibly at Ashmoor Sports Centre, Ashburton. The existing 3G pitch at Ashmoor Sports Centre is in need of resurfacing.

New Development: Ashburton has seen 9 residential units delivered since 2008, none of these have provided or contributed towards open space provision

- 8.2.3 The overall provision of open space in Ashburton is shown in

- 8.2.4 Table 20 and accessibility to those facilities is shown in Figure 6. Using the standards established in Section 6 of this report Ashburton's open space

provision can be assessed as follows:

- Equipped Play space:** Total provision: 0.096 Ha / 1,000 population which is below the 0.12 Ha standard.
 Accessibility: Figure 6 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play spaces in Ashburton Figure 6 shows that north eastern Ashburton suffers from poor accessibility to play space, this is of particular concern given the density of housing in this area and the high proportion of family housing
 Quality: Generally good quality. Barnsey Gardens and Westabrook Avenue identified as low quality.
- Outdoor Sports:** Total provision: 1.58 Ha / 1,000 population which is significantly above the 1.2 Ha standard.
 Accessibility: The majority of Ashburton has adequate access to playing pitches, although western Ashburton lies outside the standard sought in this study this is to be expected for a rural area and is made up for by relative over provision.
 Quality: Teignbridge's Playing Pitch Strategy has identified the Ashmoor 3G football pitch is in need of resurfacing.
- Conclusions:** Ashburton has good provision of playing pitches although investment is required to resurface the Ashmoor 3G pitch and there is strategic need for a further artificial football and hockey pitch along the A38 corridor. Ashburton has under provision of play space and suffers from two poor quality spaces and some areas with poor accessibility. The improvement of play space in Ashburton is a priority and could be addressed with improvements to existing and/or provision of new facilities where the scale of development justifies it. Contributions to improved outdoor sports and play space facilities should be sought where related to the development. The population increases associated with the development sites allocated in the Regulation 18 Local Plan would not significantly alter these findings.

Table 19 - Population of each segment in Ashburton, Dartmoor and South West region (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	Ashburton		Dartmoor		South West	
		Number	%	Number	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	111	3.92	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0
2	Sports team lads	126	4.45	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5
3	Fitness class friends	99	3.49	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8
4	Supportive singles	84	2.96	981	3.18	151.5	3.7
5	Career focussed females	149	5.26	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9
6	Settling down males	250	8.82	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2
7	Stay at home mums	106	3.74	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4
8	Middle England mums	150	5.29	906	2.94	202.3	4.9
9	Pub league team mates	128	4.52	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9
10	Stretched single mums	103	3.63	450	1.46	108.3	2.6

11	Comfortable mid-life males	251	8.86	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7
12	Empty nest career ladies	201	7.09	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0
13	Early retirement couples	301	10.62	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6
14	Older working women	129	4.55	749	2.43	143.6	3.5
15	Local old boys	93	3.28	504	1.63	120.1	2.9
16	Later life ladies	42	1.48	513	1.66	61.6	1.5
17	Comfortable retires couples	106	3.74	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2
18	Twilight year gents	139	4.90	598	1.94	182.9	4.4
19	Retirement home singles	266	9.39	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3
Total		2,834	100	30,837	100	4,141.3	100

Table 20 – Schedule of open space in Ashburton

Location	Category	Use	Size (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Higher Roborough Allotments	Allotments	-	0.13	0.13
Cleder Place	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.15	
St Andrews Playing Field	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.68	0.83
St Andrews Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	1.26	1.26
Love Lane, Ashburton	Outdoor Sports	Outdoor swimming pool	0.07	
South Dartmoor College (Ashmoor)	Outdoor Sports	Football Pitch	1.71	
South Dartmoor College (Ashmoor)	Outdoor Sports	Football Pitch (artificial)	1.24	
South Dartmoor College (Ashmoor)	Outdoor Sports	Mixed	1.05	
South Dartmoor College (Ashmoor)	Outdoor Sports	Cricket Pitch	1.21	5.28
Higher Roborough	Play Space	Informal playspace	0.03	
Miners Close	Play Space	LAP	0.05	
Home Park	Play Space	Basketball	0.02	
Cleder Place	Play Space	LAP	0.02	
St Andrews Playing Field	Play Space	Skate Park	0.08	
St Andrews Playing Field	Play Space	LEAP	0.08	
Home Park	Play Space	LAP	0.04	
Westabrook Avenue	Play Space	LEAP	0.02	
Barnsey Gardens	Play Space	LAP	0.01	0.35

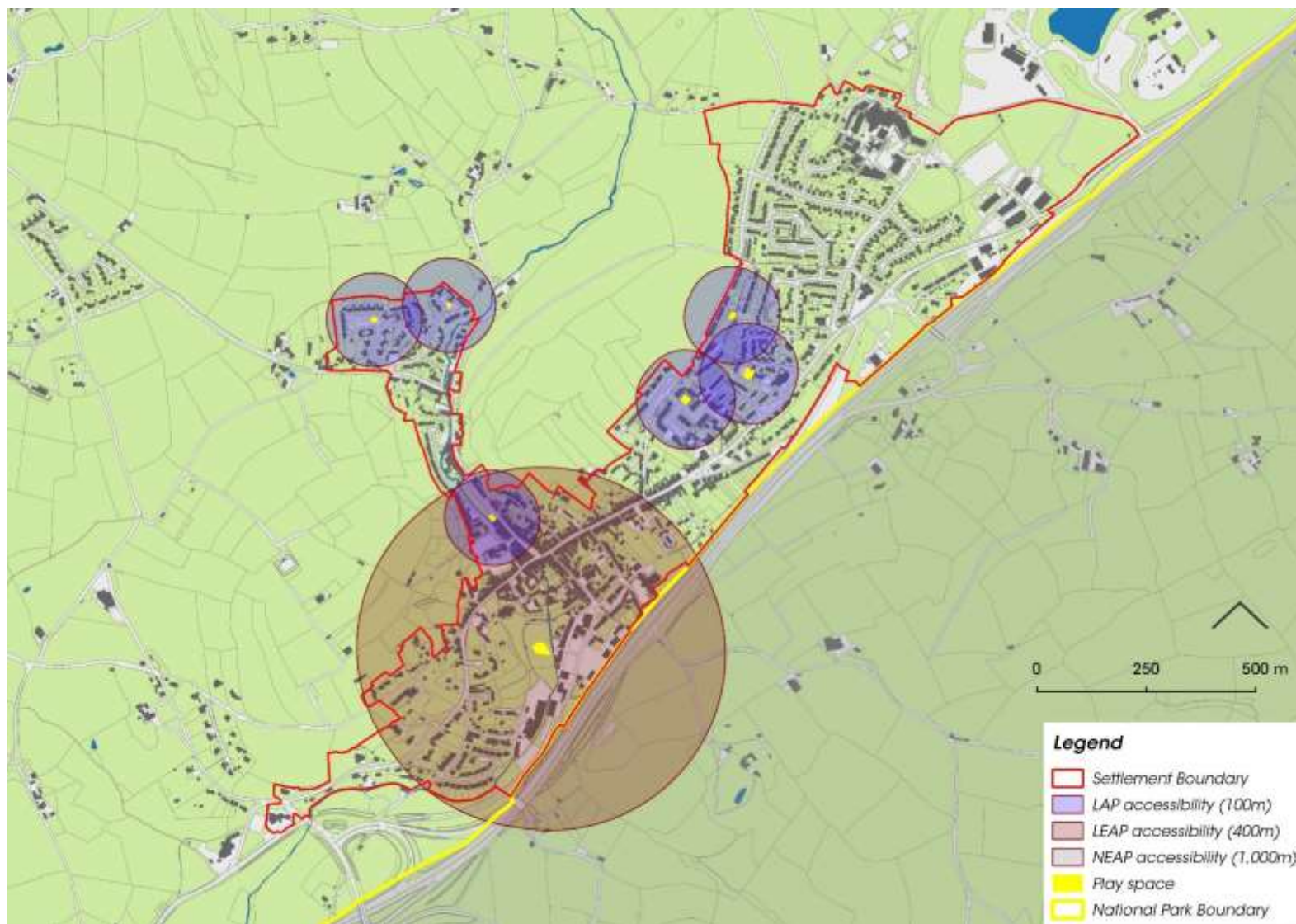


Figure 6 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play spaces in Ashburton

8.3 Buckfastleigh

8.3.1 The town is a historic woollen mill town on the southern boundary of the National Park. Over recent years investment has been made in improving traffic management, highway enhancement and improving the condition of the existing building stock resulting in a more attractive and accessible town centre. The current local plan sets out a vision for Buckfastleigh which looks to sustain and improve the range of local shops and services for the community and the tourist economy, provide opportunities for high quality housing development, and conserve the town's distinctive heritage as a mill town. In 2011 Buckfastleigh had a population of 2,697.

8.3.2 The following are important considerations when determining the need for OSSR facilities in this local centre:

Segmentation Analysis: Table 21 sets out the proportion of Buckfastleigh's population within each segment. Buckfastleigh broadly follows the Dartmoor trends, but with significant under-representation in the less common segments and over-representation in more common segments, such as 'competitive male urbanites', 'fitness class friends', 'settling down males' and 'comfortable retired couples'.

Parish Plan: Buckfastleigh does not have an up to date Parish Plan

District Council Assessments: Teignbridge District Council Open Space Assessment identified that Buckfastleigh's two larger play spaces were acceptable quality, but there were deficiencies at the Market Close and Glebelands LEAP play spaces. Similarly, Teignbridge's Playing Pitch Assessment did not identify any capacity or quality issues with the existing playing pitches.

New Development: 14 residential units delivered since 2008, none of these have provided or contributed towards open space provision.

8.3.3 The overall provision of open space in Buckfastleigh is shown in

8.3.4 Table 22. Using the standards established in Section 6 of this report Buckfastleigh's open space provision can be assessed as follows:

Equipped Play space: Total provision: 0.078 Ha / 1,000 population which is below the 0.12 Ha standard.

Accessibility: Figure 7 shows the whole of Buckfastleigh is within easy access of the two NEAP, two LEAP play spaces and skateboard park

Quality: The two NEAP play spaces are good quality, deficiencies have been identified in the two LEAP play spaces at Glebelands and Market Close

Outdoor sports: Total provision: 1.58 Ha / 1,000 population which is significantly above the 1.2 Ha standard.

Accessibility: The whole of Buckfastleigh has adequate access to playing pitches.

Quality: No concerns

Conclusions: Buckfastleigh has good provision of playing pitches and no capacity, quality or accessibility concerns. Buckfastleigh does however have under provision of play space and suffers from two poor quality spaces. The improvement of play space in Buckfastleigh is therefore a priority and where there is a clear need demonstrated at the time should be addressed with improvements to existing facilities, particularly at Glebelands, and/or provision of new facilities where the scale of

development justifies it. The population increases associated with the development sites allocated in the Regulation 18 Local Plan would not significantly alter these findings.

Table 21 - Population of each segment in Buckfastleigh, Dartmoor and South West region (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	Buckfastleigh		Dartmoor		South West	
		Number	%	Number	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	339	14.04	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0
2	Sports team lads	16	0.66	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5
3	Fitness class friends	355	14.71	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8
4	Supportive singles	3	0.12	981	3.18	151.5	3.7
5	Career focussed females	187	7.75	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9
6	Settling down males	390	16.16	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2
7	Stay at home mums	165	6.84	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4
8	Middle England mums	9	0.37	906	2.94	202.3	4.9
9	Pub league team mates	0	0.00	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9
10	Stretched single mums	0	0.00	450	1.46	108.3	2.6
11	Comfortable mid-life males	195	8.08	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7
12	Empty nest career ladies	206	8.53	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0
13	Early retirement couples	124	5.14	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6
14	Older working women	1	0.04	749	2.43	143.6	3.5
15	Local old boys	12	0.50	504	1.63	120.1	2.9
16	Later life ladies	52	2.15	513	1.66	61.6	1.5
17	Comfortable retires couples	284	11.76	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2
18	Twilight year gents	19	0.79	598	1.94	182.9	4.4
19	Retirement home singles	57	2.36	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3
Total		2,834	100	30,837	100	4,141.3	100

Table 22 – Schedule of open space in Buckfastleigh

Location	Category	Use	Size (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Church St	Allotments	Allotment	0.06	0.48
Fore Street Allotments	Allotments	-	0.42	
Buckfastleigh	Amenity Greenspace	General greenspace	0.18	0.62
Duckspend playing field	Amenity Greenspace	General greenspace	0.12	

Orchard Millennium Green	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.32	
Holy Trinity Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	1.67	1.67
Elliot Plain	Civic Spaces	-	0.02	0.02
Oaklands Road Recreation Ground	Outdoor Sports	Cricket Pitch	3.24	4.26
Duckspond Playing Field	Outdoor Sports	Football Pitch	0.77	
Duckspond Playing Field	Outdoor Sports	Tennis Court	0.11	
Duckspond Playing Field	Outdoor Sports	Bowling Green	0.14	
Market Close	Play Space	LEAP	0.01	0.85
Duckspond Playing Field	Play Space	Informal play space	0.45	
Duckspond Playing Field	Play Space	NEAP	0.03	
Glebelands	Play Space	LEAP	0.09	
Victoria Park	Play Space	Skate Park	0.03	
Victoria Park	Play Space	NEAP	0.05	
Victoria Park	Play Space	Informal play space	0.19	

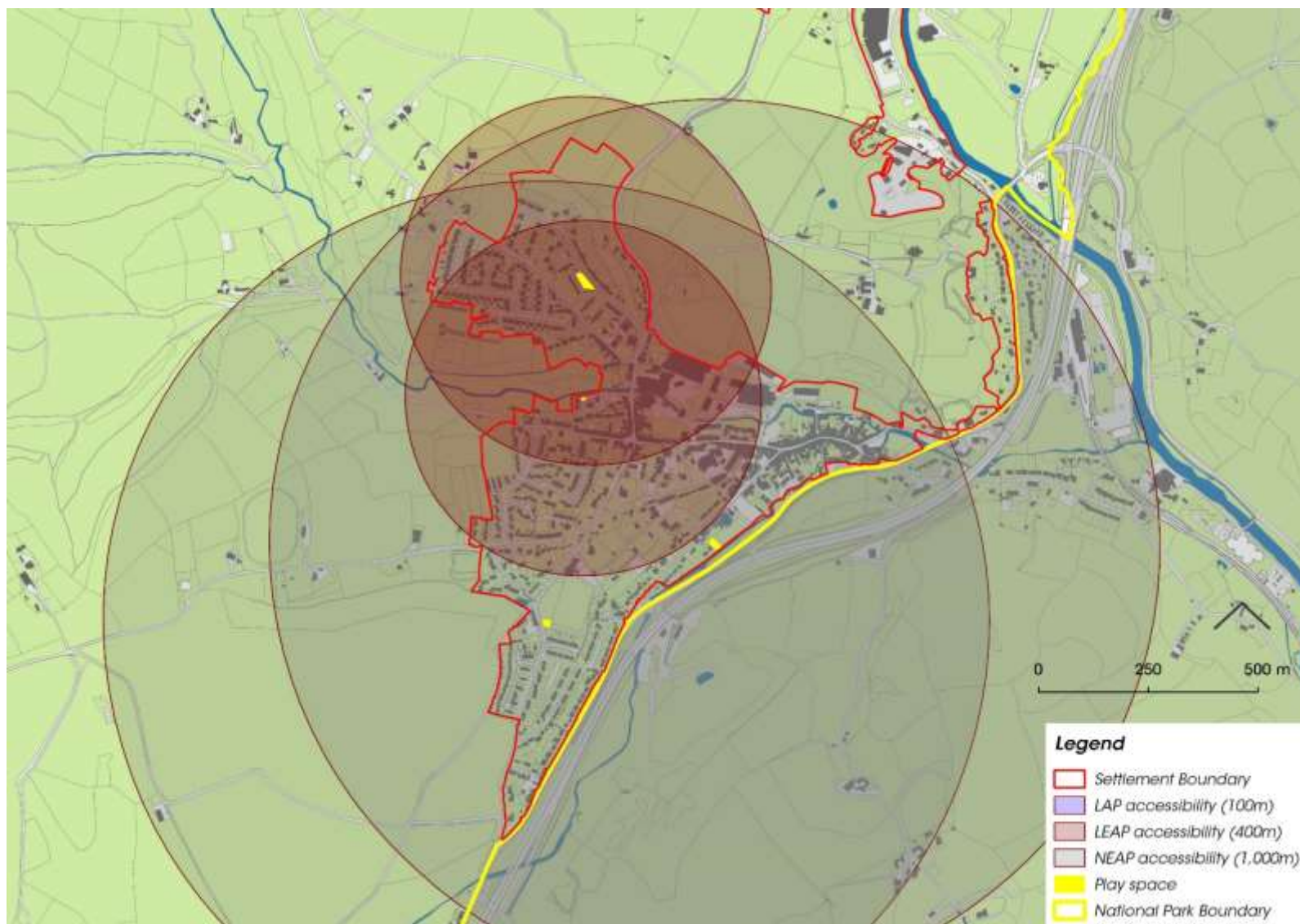


Figure 7 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play spaces in Buckfastleigh

8.3.5 A traditional moorland centre and, like Ashburton, a stannary town. There is an abundance of fine granite buildings, with examples from the medieval period to the 19th century. It boasts a wide and interesting range of shops. The current local plan sets out a vision for Chagford which looks to sustain the vibrant local service economy and enhance the tourist economy, provide a wider range of accommodation opportunities to meet the needs of local people, improve access, parking provision and traffic circulation, conserve the town's distinctive character and heritage as a stannary town. In 2011 Chagford had a population of 2,040.

8.3.6 The following are important considerations when determining the need for OSSR facilities in this local centre:

Segmentation Analysis: Table 23 sets out the proportion of Chagford's population within each segment, this is generally consistent with the trends found across the whole National Park.

Parish Plan: Chagford do not have an up to date Parish Plan

District Council Assessments: West Devon District Council's 2017 OSSR Study and 2015 Playing Pitch Needs Assessment did not highlight any quality concerns. The Playing Pitch assessment identified significant spare capacity on the War Memorial Playing Fields and cricket pitch.

New Development: 16 residential units delivered since 2008, have not provided or contributed towards open space provision. 93 further dwellings permitted and commencing late 2017, the development will provide amenity green space and informal play space, but no equipped play space.

8.3.7 The overall provision of open space in Chagford is shown in Table 24. Using the standards established in Section 6 of this report Chagford's open space provision can be assessed as follows:

Equipped Play space: Total provision: 0.16 Ha / 1,000 population which is above the 0.12 Ha standard.

Accessibility: Figure 8 shows the whole of Chagford is within easy access of the single NEAP play space and skateboard park

Quality: Very good quality, no concerns

Outdoor Sports: Total provision: 1.34 Ha / 1,000 population which is above the 1.2 Ha standard.

Accessibility: The whole of Chagford has adequate access to playing pitches.

Quality: Very good quality, no concerns

Conclusions: Chagford has good provision of playing pitches and play space, all within reasonable access. Following the addition of 93 dwellings at Bretteville Close (Policy DMD CHG1) and Lamb Park (Policy 7.7) the settlement will still meet play space standards, however outdoor sport provision may fall below the standard. In view of there being significant spare capacity in Chagford's existing playing pitches further provision of space is unlikely to be justified and contributions should only be sought where a clear need is demonstrated at the time.

Table 23 - Population of each segment in Chagford (LSOA WD003A), Dartmoor and South West region (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	Chagford		Dartmoor		South West	
		Number	%	Number	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	163	12.4	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0
2	Sports team lads	73	5.57	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5
3	Fitness class friends	122	9.32	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8
4	Supportive singles	37	2.82	981	3.18	151.5	3.7
5	Career focussed females	85	6.49	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9
6	Settling down males	156	11.9	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2
7	Stay at home mums	67	5.11	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4
8	Middle England mums	37	2.82	906	2.94	202.3	4.9
9	Pub league team mates	47	3.59	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9
10	Stretched single mums	13	0.99	450	1.46	108.3	2.6
11	Comfortable mid-life males	103	7.86	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7
12	Empty nest career ladies	108	8.25	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0
13	Early retirement couples	94	7.18	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6
14	Older working women	36	2.75	749	2.43	143.6	3.5
15	Local old boys	20	1.52	504	1.63	120.1	2.9
16	Later life ladies	2	0.15	513	1.66	61.6	1.5
17	Comfortable retired couples	109	8.32	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2
18	Twilight year gents	11	0.84	598	1.94	182.9	4.4
19	Retirement home singles	26	1.98	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3
Total		1309	100	30,837	100	4,141.3	100

Table 24 – Schedule of open space in Chagford

Location	Category	Use	Size (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Allotment	Allotments	-	1.66	1.66
Jubilee Playing Fields	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.36	
Lamb Park	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.13	0.49
St Micheals Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	0.9	0.9
Cross Trees	Civic Spaces	Civic space	0.2	
Southcombe Street	Civic Spaces	Urban garden	0.01	
Meldon Road	Civic Spaces	Urban garden	0.1	0.31

War Memorial Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports	Cricket Pitch	2.31	
Chagford Swimming Pool	Outdoor Sports	Outdoor swimming pool	0.13	
Hooper Collins Memorial Green	Outdoor Sports	Bowling Green	0.19	
Jubilee Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports	Tennis Court	0.11	2.74
Jubilee Park Skate Park	Play Space	Skate Park	0.12	
Jubilee Playing Fields	Play Space	NEAP	0.2	0.32

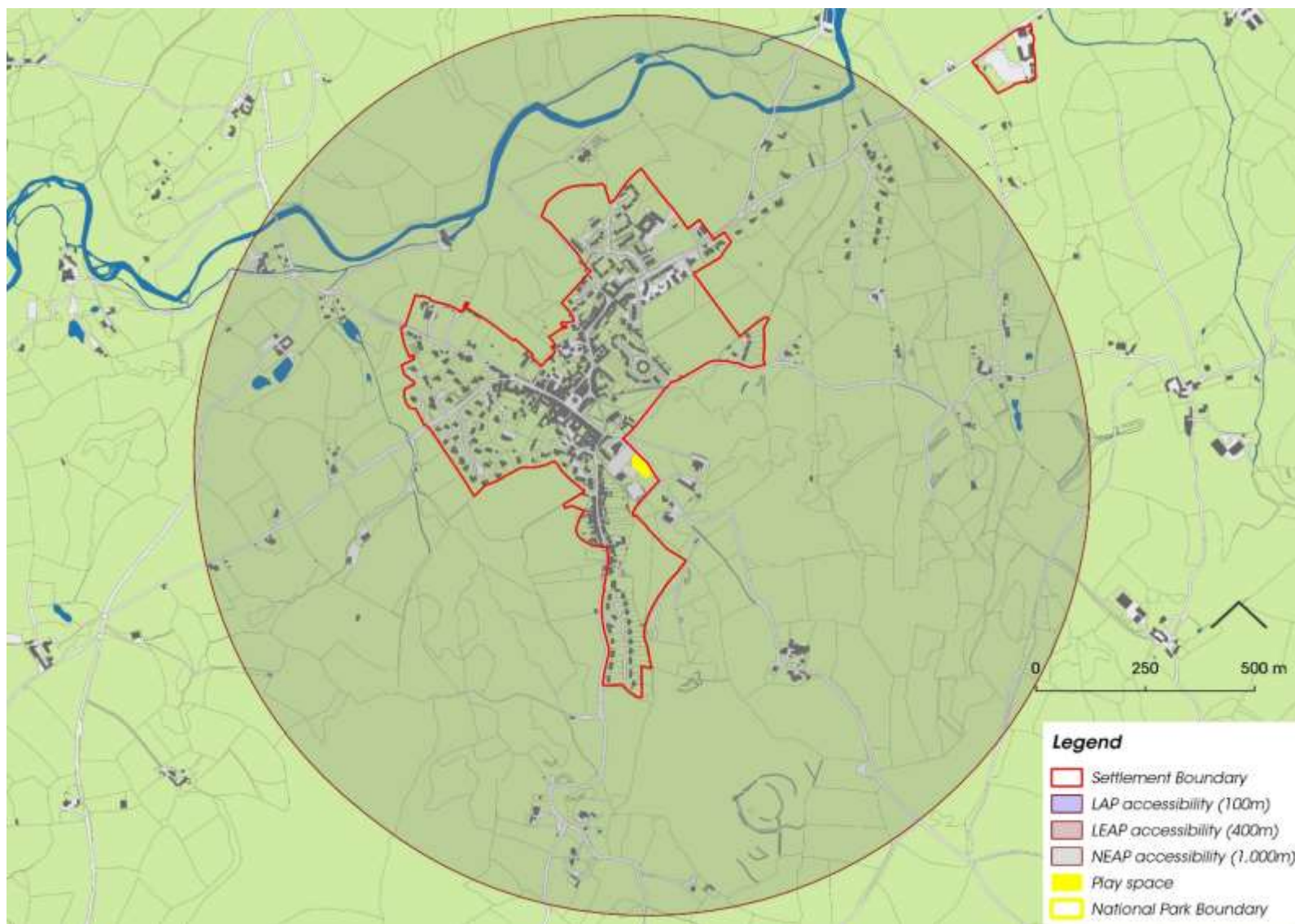


Figure 8 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play spaces in Chagford

8.4 Horrabridge

8.4.1 A small town on the west of Dartmoor with its historic core centred on a grade I listed bridge across the river Walkham. Its original industry was associated with cloth mills and copper mining. The town's modern housing lies in sharp contrast to the modest buildings that form the historic core. The current local plan sets out a vision for Horrabridge which looks to sustain and improve the range of local shops and services, resolve problems arising from historic mining activity, improve the character and quality of the built environment. In 2011 Horrabridge had a population of 2,129.

8.4.2 The following are important considerations when determining the need for OSSR facilities in this local centre:

Segmentation Analysis: Table 25 sets out the proportion of Horrabridge's population within each segment. Horrabridge has significantly higher representation in the older age segments, such as 'early retirement couples', 'comfortable mid-life males', 'twilight year gents', and 'retirement homes singles', relative to the Dartmoor average. There is concurrently lower representation in younger segments to such an extent that this will likely have an impact on the demand for OSSR facilities.

District Council Assessments: West Devon District Council's 2017 OSSR Study and 2015 Playing Pitch Needs Assessment highlight Fillace Park pitch drainage could be improved and the pavilion is in need of upgrading. The Playing Pitch Assessment concludes that Fillace Park has some additional capacity and the facilities at the primary school are also made available for community use with ambitions to increase supply through provision of a community MUGA to meet local and wider needs of Buckland Monachorum, Crapstone, Milton Coombe, Beer Alston, Meavy and Walkhampton.

New Development: 22 residential units delivered since 2008, these have not provided or contributed towards open space provision. 10 dwellings have recently been granted planning permission. The current site allocation HOR2 includes a requirement to provide an area of recreational open space.

8.4.3 The overall provision of open space in Horrabridge is shown in Table 26 and accessibility to those facilities is shown in Figure 9. Using the standards established in Section 6 of this report Horrabridge's open space provision can be assessed as follows:

Equipped Play space: Total provision: 0.047 Ha / 1,000 population which is significantly below the 0.12 Ha standard.

Accessibility: Figure 9 shows most of Horrabridge is within easy access of the single LEAP play space, however, southern and north western Horrabridge and the current allocated site HOR2 are marginally outside the 400m standard (see Figure 9)

Quality: No concerns

Outdoor Sports: Total provision: 1.13 Ha / 1,000 population which is marginally below the 1.2 Ha standard.

Accessibility: The whole of Horrabridge is within access of the playing pitches.

Quality: Fillace Park pitch drainage could be improved and the pavilion is in need of upgrading.

Conclusions: Opportunities to enhance Horrabridge's quality of outdoor sport and play space should be taken, investment is required to upgrade the existing sports pavilion. In the absence of any need the overall supply of outdoor sports facilities is considered

acceptable. Equipped play space is significantly below standard and provision of new facilities should be prioritised, particularly where new family housing is proposed. Contributions for equipped play and outdoor sports facilities should be sought from related development as the identified shortfalls will be exacerbated by allocated development sites in the Regulation 18 Local Plan.

Table 25 - Population of each segment in Horrabridge (LSOA WD006D), Dartmoor and South West region (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	Horrabridge		Dartmoor		South West	
		Number	%	Number	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	42	3.79	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0
2	Sports team lads	18	1.62	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5
3	Fitness class friends	42	3.79	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8
4	Supportive singles	38	3.42	981	3.18	151.5	3.7
5	Career focussed females	95	8.57	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9
6	Settling down males	162	14.6	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2
7	Stay at home mums	54	4.87	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4
8	Middle England mums	93	8.39	906	2.94	202.3	4.9
9	Pub league team mates	3	0.27	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9
10	Stretched single mums	0	0	450	1.46	108.3	2.6
11	Comfortable mid-life males	152	13.7	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7
12	Empty nest career ladies	73	6.58	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0
13	Early retirement couples	163	14.7	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6
14	Older working women	6	0.54	749	2.43	143.6	3.5
15	Local old boys	0	0	504	1.63	120.1	2.9
16	Later life ladies	1	0.09	513	1.66	61.6	1.5
17	Comfortable retires couples	3	0.27	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2
18	Twilight year gents	67	6.04	598	1.94	182.9	4.4
19	Retirement home singles	96	8.66	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3
Total		1108	100	30,837	100	4,141.3	100

Table 26 – Schedule of open space in Horrabridge

Location	Category	Use	Size (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Walkhampton Road	Allotments	-	0.29	0.29
Chapel Lane	Amenity Greenspace	Memorial garden	0.09	0.66

Chichester Court	Amenity Greenspace	Multipurpose	0.09	
Fillace Park	Amenity Greenspace	General greenspace	0.12	
Weir Park	Amenity Greenspace	General greenspace	0.36	
St John the Baptist's Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	0.65	0.65
Horrabridge Community Primary School	Outdoor Sports	Community Playing Pitches	0.33	
Fillace Park Recreation Ground	Outdoor Sports	Football Pitch	2.08	2.41
Weir Park	Play Space	LEAP	0.1	0.1

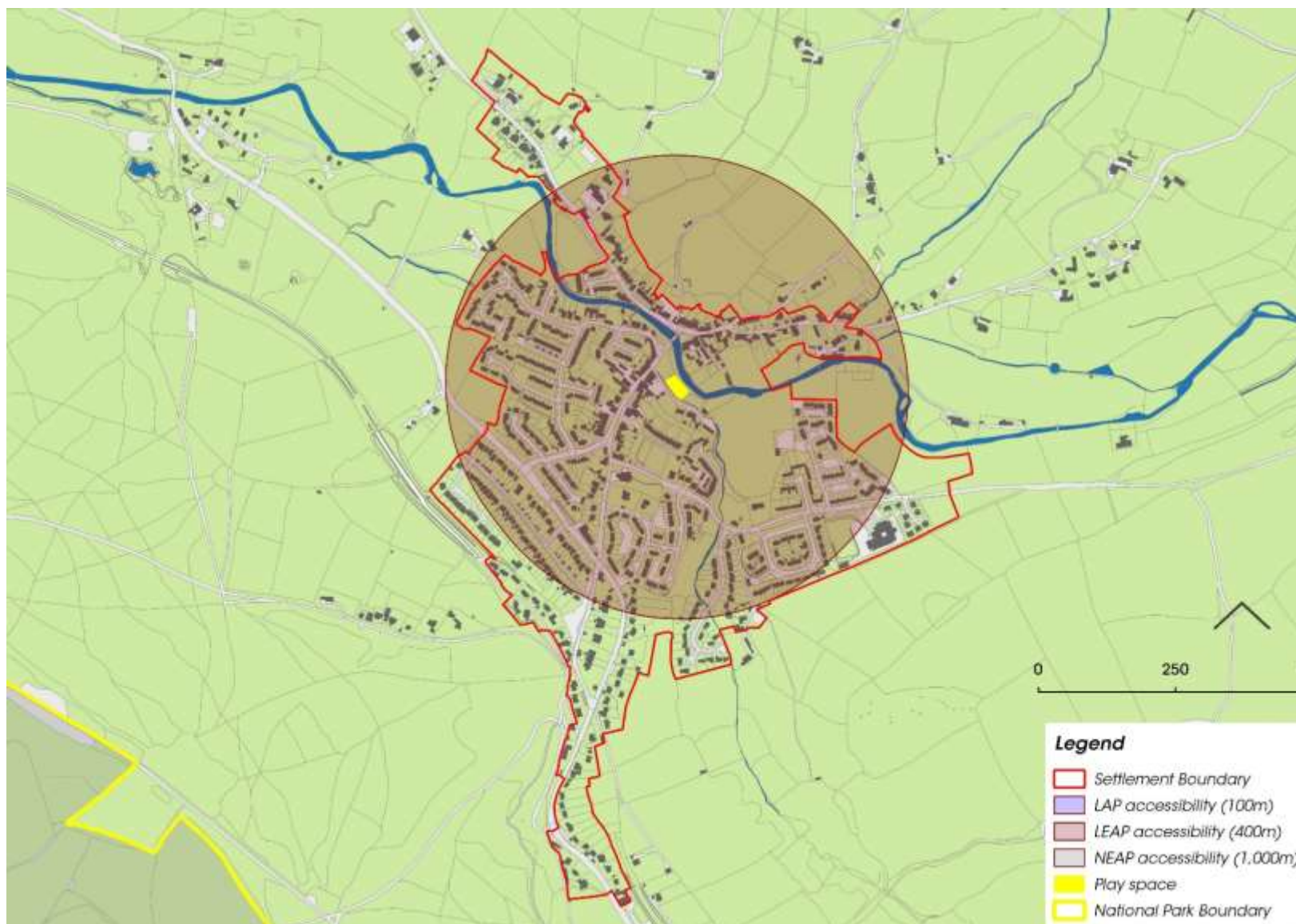


Figure 9 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play space in Horrabridge

8.5 Moretonhampstead

- 8.5.1 The town's history dates back some thirteen centuries. There are many fine and interesting buildings, including granite almshouses. The town has grown in recent years and offers a wide range of local services and facilities, including recreational opportunities. The current local plan sets out a vision for Moretonhampstead which looks to provide a wide range of accommodation opportunities to meet the needs of local people, sustain and improve the range of local shops and services, improve access, parking provision and traffic circulation, enhance opportunities for business and commercial development including the tourist economy. In 2011 Moretonhampstead's population was 1,339.
- 8.5.2 The following are important considerations when determining the need for OSSR facilities in this local centre:
- Segmentation Analysis:** Table 27 sets out the proportion of Moretonhampstead's population within each segment. Moretonhampstead has a slightly higher proportion of younger and middle-age segments, such as 'fitness class friends' and 'competitive male urbanites' relative to the Dartmoor average.
- District Council Assessments:** Teignbridge's Open Space Sport and Recreation Study does not identify any quality concerns with Moretonhampstead's play space provision. Similarly, Teignbridge's Playing Pitch Assessment does not identify any quality concerns with existing pitch provision.
- New Development:** 13 residential units delivered since 2008, these have not provided or contributed towards open space provision.
- 8.5.3 The overall provision of open space in Moretonhampstead is shown in Table 28. Using the standards established in Section 6 of this report Moretonhampstead's open space provision can be assessed as follows:
- Equipped Play space:** Total provision: 0.09 Ha / 1,000 population which is below the 0.12 Ha standard.
- Accessibility: Figure 10 shows most of Moretonhampstead is within easy access of the two LEAP play spaces, however, north western parts of the town do fall marginally outside the 400m standard (see Figure 10)
- Quality: No concerns
- Outdoor Sports:** Total provision: 1.72 Ha / 1,000 population which is significantly above the 1.2 Ha standard.
- Accessibility: Most of Moretonhampstead is within easy access of the King George V sports facilities
- Quality: No concerns
- Conclusions:** Provision of equipped play space is currently below the standard and should be a future priority, contributions should be sought from relevant development. Outdoor sports provision is significantly above the standard and further provision is unlikely to be justified. The identified shortfalls in play space will be exacerbated by allocated development sites in the Regulation 18 Local Plan.

Table 27- Population of each segment in Moretonhampstead (LSOA Teignbridge 003B), Dartmoor and South West region (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	Moretonhampstead		Dartmoor		South West	
		Number	%	Number	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	154	13.11	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0
2	Sports team lads	2	0.17	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5
3	Fitness class friends	153	13.02	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8
4	Supportive singles	1	0.09	981	3.18	151.5	3.7
5	Career focussed females	85	7.23	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9
6	Settling down males	182	15.49	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2
7	Stay at home mums	101	8.60	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4
8	Middle England mums	11	0.94	906	2.94	202.3	4.9
9	Pub league team mates	2	0.17	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9
10	Stretched single mums	0	0.00	450	1.46	108.3	2.6
11	Comfortable mid-life males	101	8.60	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7
12	Empty nest career ladies	138	11.74	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0
13	Early retirement couples	69	5.87	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6
14	Older working women	1	0.09	749	2.43	143.6	3.5
15	Local old boys	3	0.26	504	1.63	120.1	2.9
16	Later life ladies	14	1.19	513	1.66	61.6	1.5
17	Comfortable retires couples	124	10.55	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2
18	Twilight year gents	0	0.00	598	1.94	182.9	4.4
19	Retirement home singles	34	2.89	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3
Total		1175	100	30,837	100	4,141.3	100

Table 28 – Schedule of open space in Moretonhampstead

Location	Category	Use	Size (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Allotments	Allotments	-	1.36	1.36
The Sentry	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.66	
Bowring Mead	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.03	
Forder Meadow	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.07	0.76
St Andrews Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	0.96	0.96
Greenhill	Civic Spaces	-	0.01	
The Square	Civic Spaces	-	0.01	
Pound Street	Civic Spaces	-	0.01	0.03

King George V Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports	Tennis Court	0.16	
King George V Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports	Bowling Green	0.11	
King George V Playing Fields	Outdoor Sports	Football Pitch	1.93	
Moretonhampstead Swimming Pool	Outdoor Sports	Outdoor Swimming Pool	0.11	2.31
King George V Playing Fields	Play Space	Skate Park	0.04	
The Sentry	Play Space	LEAP	0.04	
King George V Playing Fields	Play Space	LEAP	0.04	0.12

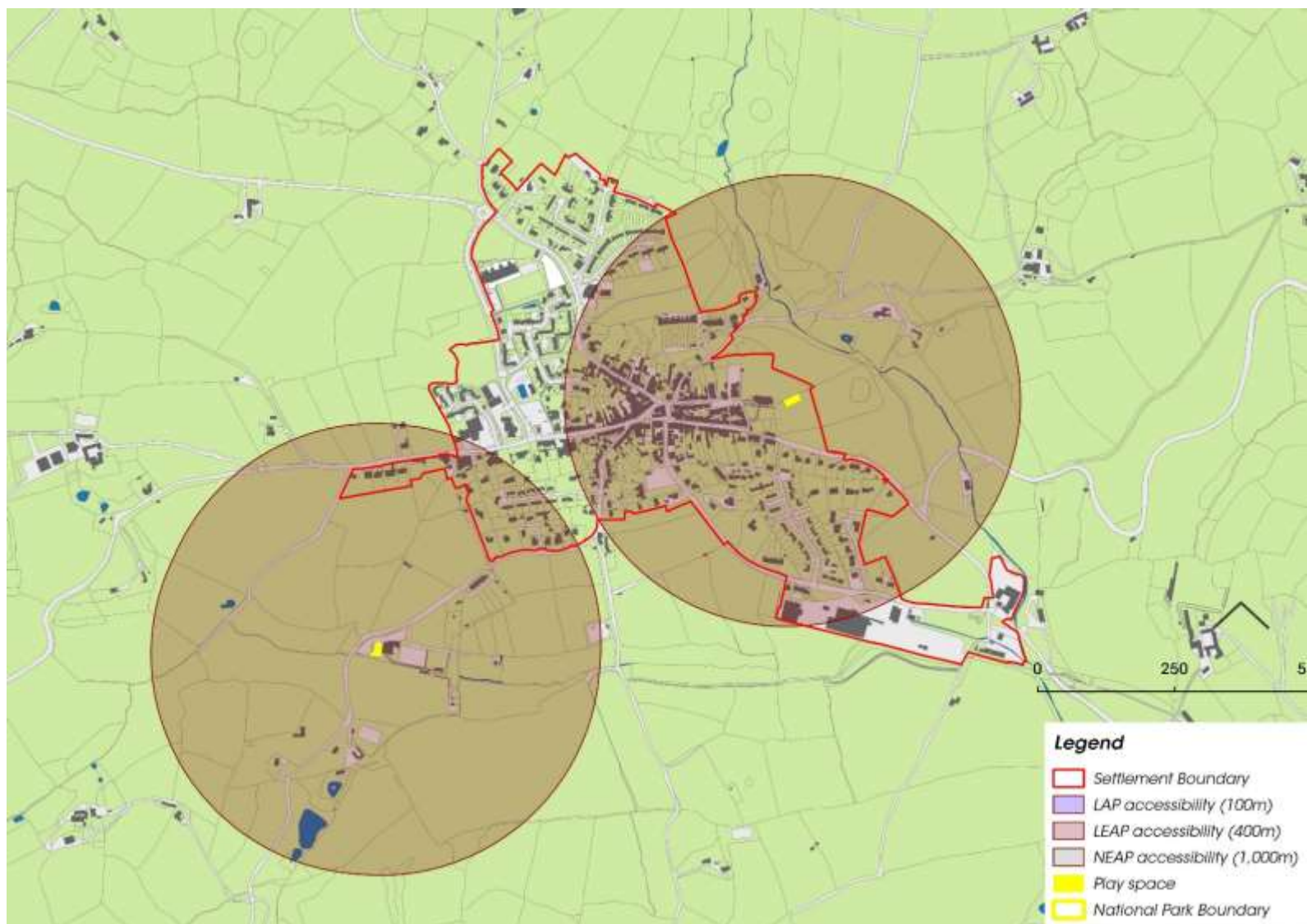


Figure 10 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play spaces in Moretonhampstead

8.6 Princetown

- 8.6.1 One of the highest settlements on Dartmoor, in the late 18th/ early 19th century it was transformed into a model farming community and prison town by Thomas Tyrwhitt. The economy and community is now less focused on the prison; tourism and visitor services play a much larger role. The current local plan sets out a vision for Princetown which looks to provide opportunities for high quality housing development, sustain and improve the range of local shops and services, enhance opportunities for business and commercial development including the tourist economy, improve community facilities. In 2011 Princetown's population was 1,366.
- 8.6.2 The following are important considerations when determining the need for OSSR facilities in this local centre:
Segmentation Analysis:

Table 29 sets out the proportion of Princetown's population within each segment. Princetown generally follows the Dartmoor average for each segment.

District Council Assessments: There are no concerns about the condition of the single play space. Football pitch has been recently completed and is operating with spare capacity, some further investment is needed for fencing and car parking.

New Development: 44 residential units delivered since 2008, these have not provided or contributed towards open space provision.

- 8.6.3 The overall provision of open space in Princetown is shown in **Table 30**. Using the standards established in Section 6 of this report Princetown's open space provision can be assessed as follows:

Equipped Play space: Total provision: 0.24 Ha / 1,000 population which is significantly above the 0.12 Ha standard.

Accessibility: **Figure 11** shows all of Princetown meets the accessibility standards for a single NEAP.

Quality: There are no current quality concerns.

Outdoor Sports: Total provision: 1.05 Ha / 1,000 population which is below the 1.2 Ha standard.

Accessibility: All of Princetown meets the accessibility standard for playing pitches

Quality: There are no current quality concerns

Conclusions: Overall Princetown has a good supply of play and outdoor sports space. Although outdoor sports provision is below standard, Princetown is located adjacent to vast areas of open access and common land with opportunities for non-pitch based activities, as such provision of further outdoor sports facilities is not a priority. Contributions to improve existing facilities should only be sought where there is a clear and identified need for improvement works at the time.

Table 29 - Population of each segment in Princetown (LSOA West Devon 003C), Dartmoor and South West region (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	Princetown		Dartmoor		South West	
		Number	%	Number	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	149	9.76	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0
2	Sports team lads	138	9.04	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5
3	Fitness class friends	123	8.06	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8
4	Supportive singles	83	5.44	981	3.18	151.5	3.7
5	Career focussed females	113	7.40	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9
6	Settling down males	207	13.56	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2
7	Stay at home mums	88	5.77	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4
8	Middle England mums	42	2.75	906	2.94	202.3	4.9
9	Pub league team mates	70	4.59	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9
10	Stretched single mums	6	0.39	450	1.46	108.3	2.6
11	Comfortable mid-life males	104	6.82	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7
12	Empty nest career ladies	76	4.98	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0
13	Early retirement couples	60	3.93	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6
14	Older working women	49	3.21	749	2.43	143.6	3.5
15	Local old boys	28	1.83	504	1.63	120.1	2.9
16	Later life ladies	33	2.16	513	1.66	61.6	1.5
17	Comfortable retires couples	37	2.42	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2
18	Twilight year gents	30	1.97	598	1.94	182.9	4.4
19	Retirement home singles	90	5.90	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3
Total		1526	100	30,837	100	4,141.3	100

Table 30 – Schedule of open space in Princetown

Location	Category	Use	Size (Ha)	Total (Ha)
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War Memorial	Amenity Greenspace	General greenspace	0.25	
Bellever Close	Amenity Greenspace	General greenspace	0.11	
Woodville Avenue	Amenity Greenspace	General greenspace	0.1	
Oakery Crescent	Amenity Greenspace	General greenspace	0.06	0.52
St Michael and All Angels' Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	0.89	0.89
The Square	Civic Spaces	-	0.1	0.1
Community Centre	Outdoor Sports	Hardsurface Court	0.04	
Community Centre	Outdoor Sports	Football Pitch	1.4	1.44
Community Centre	Play Space	NEAP	0.34	0.34

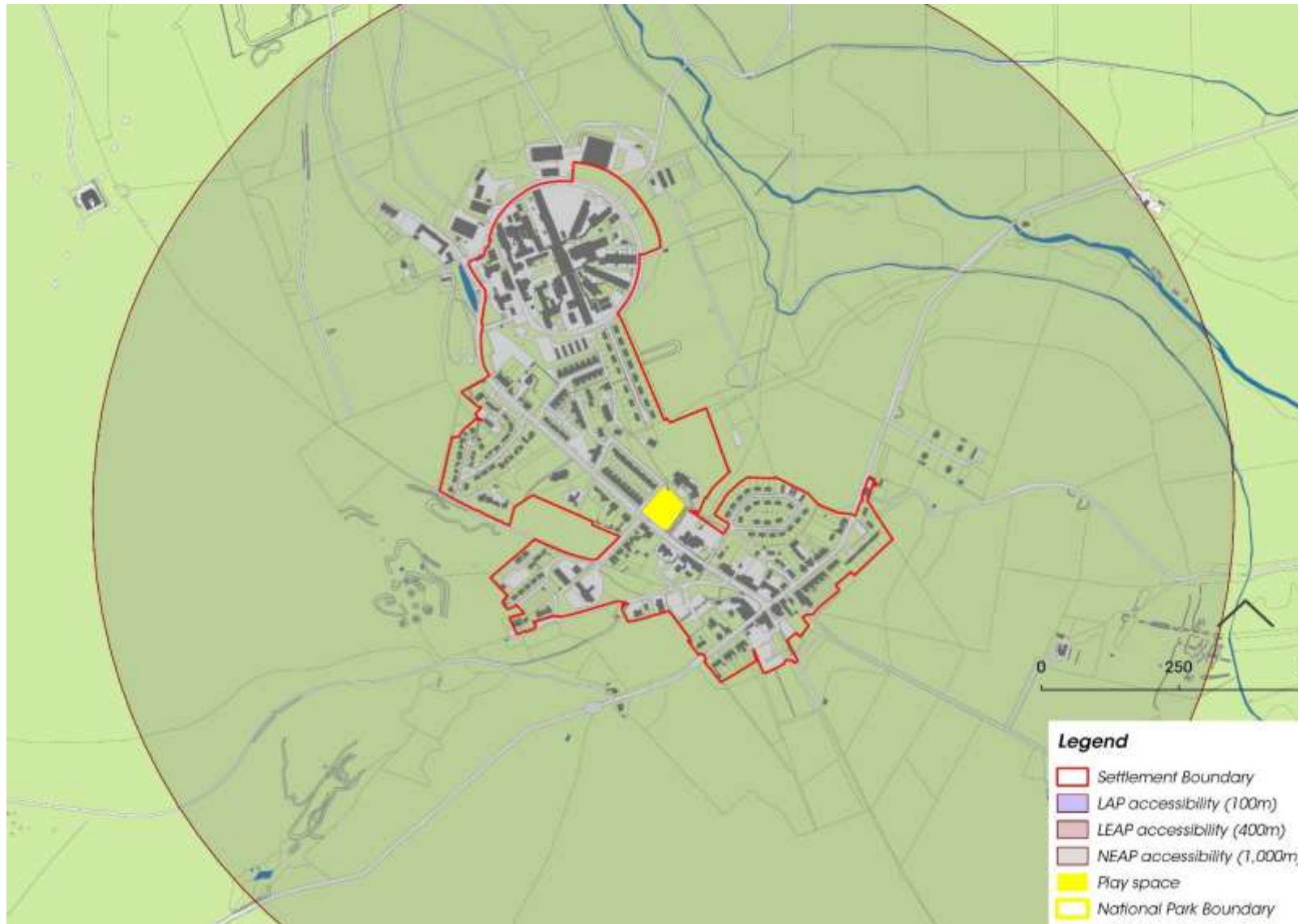


Figure 11 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play spaces in Princetown

8.7 South Brent

8.7.1 South Brent developed in medieval times, hosting a market and fair. Whilst some industrial activity, linked to cloth mills, supported its economy, its main work was linked with its role as a staging post on the Exeter-Plymouth turnpike road. The town offers a wide range of community services and facilities. The current local plan sets out a vision for South Brent which looks to sustain and improve the range of local shops and services, enhance opportunities for business and commercial development, conserve the quality of the built environment, improve traffic management. In 2011 South Brent's population was 2,165.

8.7.2 The following are important considerations when determining the need for OSSR facilities in this local centre:

Segmentation Analysis: Table 31 sets out the proportion of South Brent's population within each segment. South Brent generally follows the Dartmoor average for each segment.

District Council Assessments: South Hams OSSR identified quality concerns at Sanderspool (older equipment would benefit from replacement), Crowder Meadow (overall poor condition) and St Michael's Close (overall poor condition) play spaces, with there being potential to improve equipment at each site. South Hams Playing Pitch Assessment identified no quality concerns at Palstone Recreation Ground. The football pitch has some spare capacity, but the cricket pitch is operating close to its theoretical capacity.

New Development: 22 residential units delivered since 2008, these have not provided or contributed towards open space provision. Development of 40 dwellings at Fairfield is currently underway (0354/14). The development will include a large new amenity greenspace and a new footpath connecting to the existing Fairfield amenity greenspace to the west, the development also secures a £90k contribution to improve off-site recreation spaces and play facilities.

8.7.3 The overall provision of open space in South Brent is shown in and accessibility to those facilities is shown in Figure 12. Using the standards established in Section 6 of this report South Brent's open space provision can be assessed as follows:

Equipped Play space: Total provision: 0.14 Ha / 1,000 population which is above the 0.12 Ha standard.

Accessibility: Figure 12 shows all of South Brent has sufficient access to play space.

Quality: District Authority Assessment identified significant quality concerns at a number of facilities.

Outdoor Sports: Total provision: 1.28 Ha / 1,000 population which meets the 1.2 Ha standard.

Accessibility: All of South Brent meets the accessibility standard for playing pitches

Quality: There are no current quality concerns

Conclusions: South Brent generally has good supply and access to play and outdoor sports facilities. The quality of play facilities has been identified as a concern and should be considered a priority to address in the future over the provision of new recreational or play space. Following the investment in existing facilities secured as part of the Fairfield (0354/14) development further assessment of sites should be conducted and contributions only sought where there is a clear and identified need for improvement works at the time. Population increases associated with the development sites allocated in the Regulation 18

Local Plan will lead to a minor shortfall in outdoor sports provision, contributions to improve existing facilities should only be sought where there is a clear and identified need for improvement works at the time. Notwithstanding the quality concerns identified above, the allocated development sites will not lead to a shortfall in play space provision.

Table 31 - Population of each segment in South Brent (LSOA South Hams 002E and 002D), Dartmoor and South West region (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	South Brent		Dartmoor		South West	
		Number	%	Number	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	231	9.26	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0
2	Sports team lads	124	4.97	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5
3	Fitness class friends	255	10.22	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8
4	Supportive singles	80	3.21	981	3.18	151.5	3.7
5	Career focussed females	173	6.93	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9
6	Settling down males	286	11.46	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2
7	Stay at home mums	153	6.13	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4
8	Middle England mums	38	1.52	906	2.94	202.3	4.9
9	Pub league team mates	125	5.01	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9
10	Stretched single mums	104	4.17	450	1.46	108.3	2.6
11	Comfortable mid-life males	102	4.09	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7
12	Empty nest career ladies	126	5.05	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0
13	Early retirement couples	104	4.17	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6
14	Older working women	141	5.65	749	2.43	143.6	3.5
15	Local old boys	84	3.37	504	1.63	120.1	2.9
16	Later life ladies	84	3.37	513	1.66	61.6	1.5
17	Comfortable retires couples	93	3.73	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2
18	Twilight year gents	42	1.68	598	1.94	182.9	4.4
19	Retirement home singles	150	6.01	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3
Total		2495	100.0	30,837	100	4,141.3	100

Table 32 – Schedule of open space in South Brent

Location	Category	Use	Size (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Vicarage Road Allotments	Allotments	-	0.91	2.01
Sanderspool Cross	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.59	
St Michael's Close	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.07	
Brent Island	Amenity Greenspace	-	1.18	

Higher Green	Amenity Greenspace	-	0.09	
Fairfield	Amenity Greenspace	Landscaped greenspace	0.08	
Station Approach Cemetery	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	0.71	
St Petrock's Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	0.44	1.15
Wellington Square	Civic Spaces	-	0.02	0.02
Palstone Recreation Ground	Outdoor Sports	Tennis Courts	0.11	
Palstone Recreation Ground	Outdoor Sports	Sports Pitch	2.68	2.79
Sanderspool Cross	Play Space	NEAP	0.18	
Palstone Recreation Ground	Play Space	Skate Park	0.04	
St Michael's Close	Play Space	LAP	0.02	
Crowder Park	Play Space	LEAP	0.06	0.3

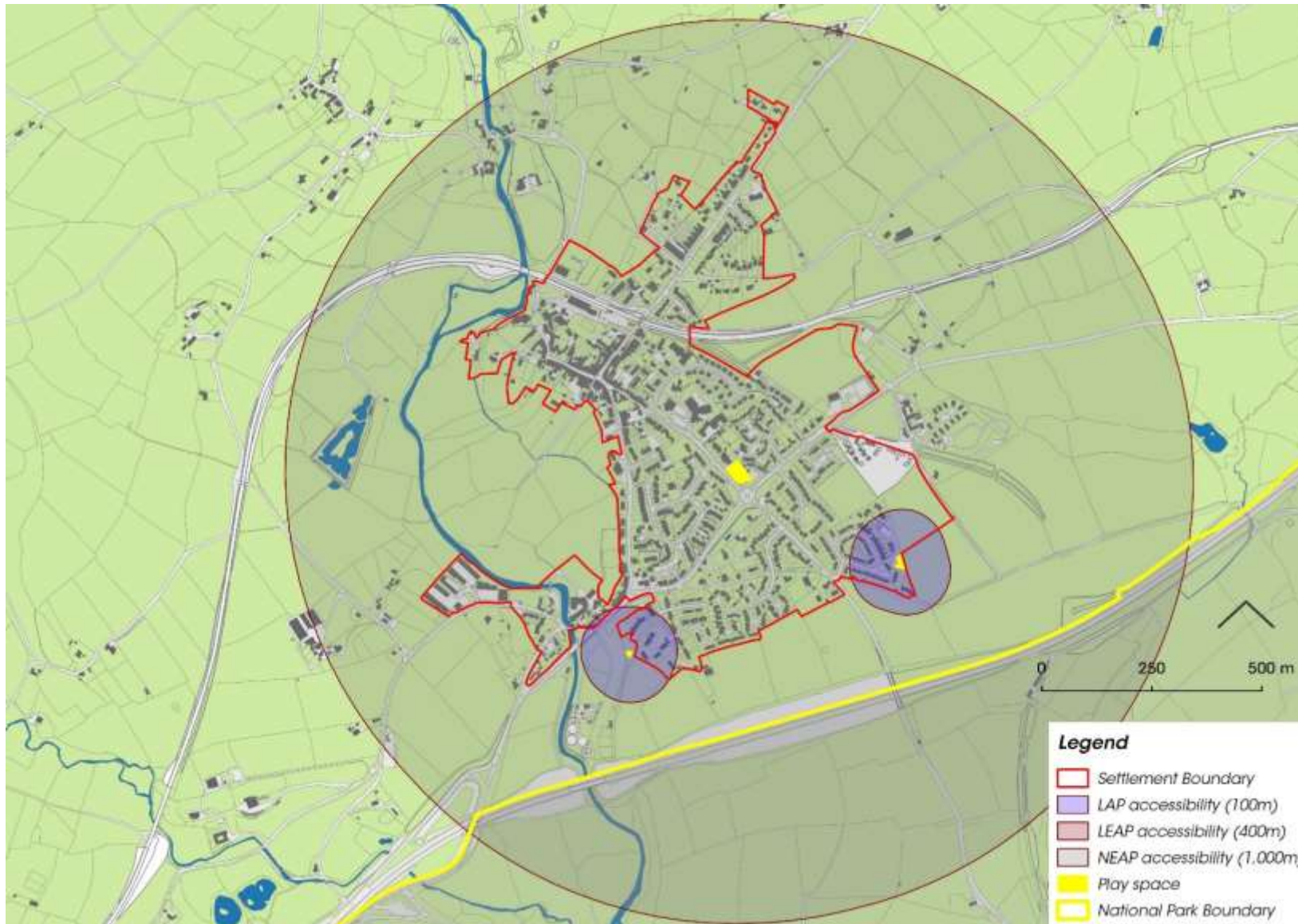


Figure 12 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play spaces in South Brent

8.8 Yelverton

8.8.1 Yelverton's position on the south west edge of the National Park offers easy access from Plymouth and Tavistock and makes it a good touring base. The current adopted local plan sets out a vision for Yelverton which looks to sustain the vibrant local service economy, provide a wider range of accommodation opportunities to meet the needs of local people, manage recreational demand to benefit the settlement and visitors. In 2011 Yelverton's population was 1,498.

8.8.2 The following are important considerations when determining the need for OSSR facilities in this local centre:

Segmentation Analysis: Table 33 sets out the proportion of Yelverton's population within each segment. Yelverton has generally higher representation in middle age to older segments, such as 'comfortable mid-life males', 'empty nest career ladies', and 'comfortable retired couples'.

District Council Assessments: West Devon's 2017 OSSR did not identify any quality concerns with play space, but highlight opportunities for more variety and that there is expansion potential. The 2015 Playing Pitch strategy identified significant spare capacity at the War Memorial Recreation Ground, but that the cricket ground was operating at close to capacity.

New Development: 37 residential units have been delivered since 2008, these have not provided or contributed towards open space provision.

8.8.3 The overall provision of open space in Yelverton is shown in Figure 9. Using the standards established in Section 6 of this report Yelverton's open space provision can be assessed as follows:

Equipped Play Space: Total provision: 0.16 Ha / 1,000 population which is above the 0.12 Ha standard.

Accessibility: Figure 13 shows all of Yelverton has sufficient access to the single NEAP play space.

Quality: District Authority Assessment identified no quality concerns, but an opportunity to diversify and expand the facilities.

Outdoor Sports: Total provision: 2.15 Ha / 1,000 population which is significantly above the 1.2 Ha standard.

Accessibility: All of Yelverton meets the accessibility standard for playing pitches

Quality: There are no current quality concerns

Conclusions: Yelverton has excellent supply and access to play and outdoor sports facilities. Contributions should only be sought where there is a clear and identified need for improvement works at the time. Population increases associated with the development site allocations in the Regulation 18 Local Plan will not lead to shortfalls in outdoor sports or play space provision.

Table 33 - Population of each segment in Yelverton (LSOA West Devon 007D and 007C), Dartmoor and South West region (Source: Sport England), full descriptions for each segment can be found at: <http://segments.sportengland.org/querySegments.aspx>

Code	Segment Description	Yelverton		Dartmoor		South West	
		Number	%	Number	%	000s	%
1	Competitive Male urbanites	174	6.78	3,222	10.45	205.2	5.0
2	Sports team lads	14	0.55	1,417	4.60	198.2	4.5
3	Fitness class friends	265	10.32	3,071	9.96	198.2	4.8
4	Supportive singles	13	0.51	981	3.18	151.5	3.7
5	Career focussed females	231	9.00	2,095	6.79	203.5	4.9
6	Settling down males	351	13.67	4,068	13.19	381.0	9.2
7	Stay at home mums	105	4.09	2,074	6.73	183.7	4.4
8	Middle England mums	37	1.44	906	2.94	202.3	4.9
9	Pub league team mates	14	0.55	1,012	3.28	160.9	3.9
10	Stretched single mums	14	0.55	450	1.46	108.3	2.6
11	Comfortable mid-life males	279	10.87	2,203	7.14	402.4	9.7
12	Empty nest career ladies	282	10.99	2,034	6.60	291.8	7.0
13	Early retirement couples	170	6.62	1,893	6.14	355.4	8.6
14	Older working women	16	0.62	749	2.43	143.6	3.5
15	Local old boys	19	0.74	504	1.63	120.1	2.9
16	Later life ladies	9	0.35	513	1.66	61.6	1.5
17	Comfortable retired couples	440	17.14	1,594	5.17	257.2	6.2
18	Twilight year gents	45	1.75	598	1.94	182.9	4.4
19	Retirement home singles	89	3.47	1,453	4.71	344.7	8.3
Total		2,567	100	30,837	100	4,141.3	100

Table 34– Schedule of open space in Yelverton

Location	Category	Use	Size (Ha)	Total (Ha)
Roborough Common (junction)	Amenity Greenspace		2.04	2.04
St Paul's Church	Cemeteries and Churchyards	-	0.28	0.28
Cricket Ground	Outdoor Sports	Cricket Pitch	1.6	3.22
War Memorial Recreation Ground	Outdoor Sports	Tennis Courts	0.17	
War Memorial Recreation Ground	Outdoor Sports	Bowling Green	0.15	
War Memorial Recreation Ground	Outdoor Sports	Football Pitch	1.3	
Yelverton Village Park	Play Space	NEAP	0.24	0.24

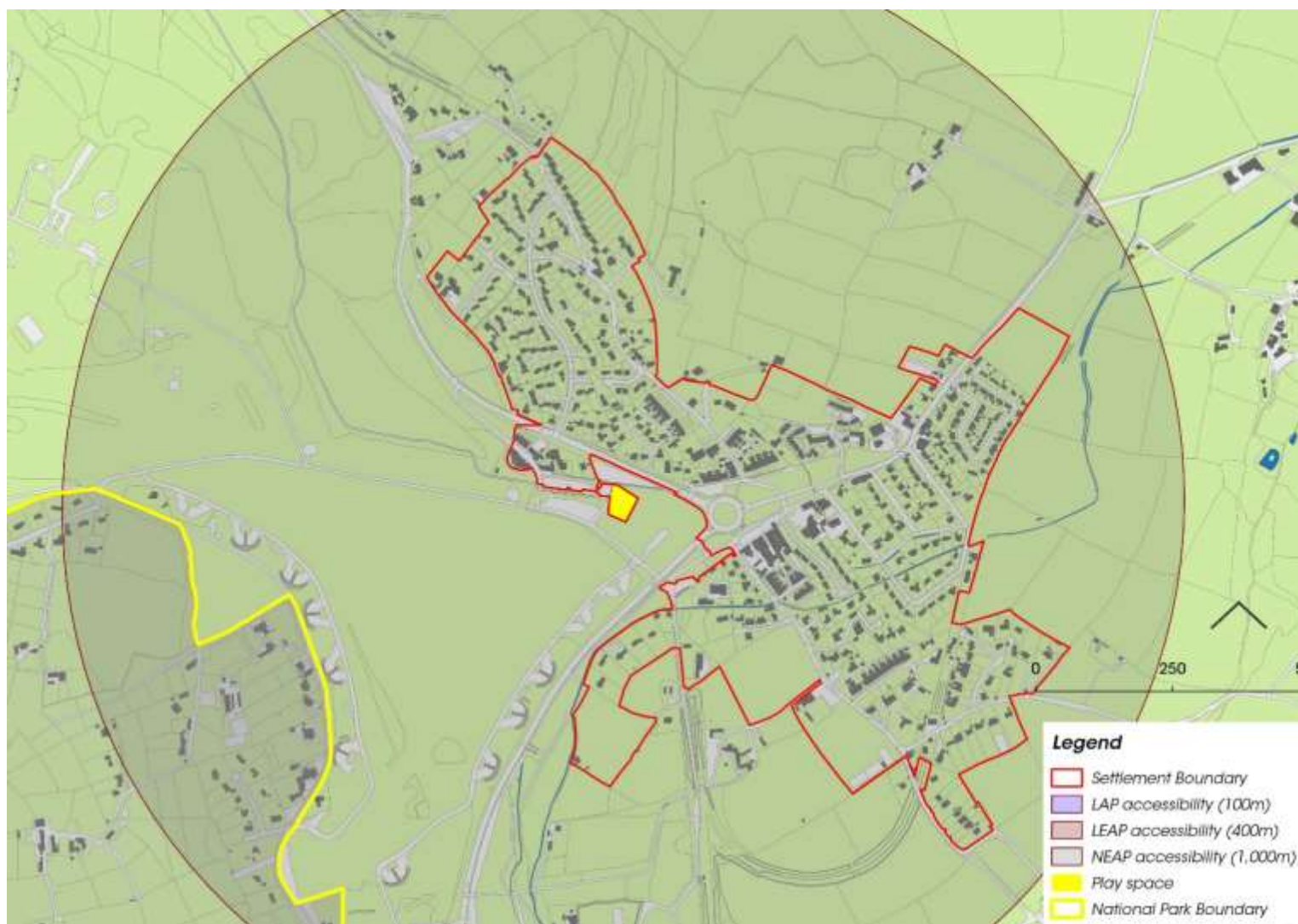


Figure 13 - Assessment of accessibility standards for play spaces in Yelverton

8.9 Rural Settlement Analysis

8.9.1 Table 35 provides a general assessment of the quantity of outdoor sports and play space provision in Dartmoor's smaller Rural Settlement against the standards established earlier in this study. This data can be used to provide a baseline for targeting future provision in areas of shortfall.

Table 35 - Assessment of outdoor sports and play space provision in Dartmoor's Rural Settlements

Settlement	Outdoor Sports			Play Space		
	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Provision /1000 population	Number of sites	Total area (ha)	Provision /1000 population
Belstone			0			0
Bittaford	2	1.24	1.46	1	0.17	0.2
Bridford	1	0.47	0.93	1	0.03	0.06
Buckfast	1	0.25	0.81	1	0.04	0.13
Cheriton Bishop			0	1	0.1	0.35
Christow	4	2.3	3.87	1	0.08	0.13
Cornwood	1	2.07	3.83	1	0.08	0.15
Dousland			0			0
Drewsteignton	1	1.00	3.15			0
Dunsford	1	1.9	6.67	2	0.18	0.63
Hennock			0	2	0.1	0.32
Holne			0	1	0.03	0.1
Ilsington	4	1.57	3.99			0
Liverton			0	1	0.01	0.03
Lustleigh	3	1.61	5.65			0
Lydford	1	1.15	2.81	1	0.03	0.11
Manaton	1	1.34	4.42			0
Mary Tavy	2	2.35	2.8	2	0.3	0.06
Meavy			0			0
North Bovey			0			0
North Brentor			0			0
Peter Tavy	1	0.06	0.19	1	0.05	0.16
Postbridge			0			0
Shaugh Prior			0			0
Sourton			0			0
South Tawton			0			0
South Zeal	2	1.01	1.23	2	0.27	0.3
Sticklepath	1	0.31	0.75	1	0.14	0.34
Throwleigh			0			0
Walkhampton	1	1.75	4.68	1	0.13	0.35

Whiddon Down		0		0
Widcombe	1 0.06	-	1 0.02	-
Green = meets standard				
Red = does not meet standard				

9 Securing OSSR Enhancements and Contributions

- 9.1.1 The evidence presented in this study will be used to inform the policies of the Local Plan and to assess the need for open space contributions as part of new development. The standard levels of quantity provision are detailed in 0 of this report. This level should not be diminished and this is the baseline assumed level of provision for new development.
- 9.1.2 There are certain Open Space types where there are already identified deficiencies in certain settlements. These deficiencies will inevitably be exacerbated by new development. Local deficiencies may also be identified on a case by case basis as development is brought forward, there is a variety of evidence outside this report that may be useful in such considerations – namely District Playing Pitch Strategies, District OSSRs, Green Infrastructure Reports, Neighbourhood Plans, and Town/Parish OSSR Plans (where they exist). All of these sources of evidence will be consulted, as well as this OSSR study, when officers consider proposed new development and the likely impact on OSSR facilities.
- 9.1.3 Where a need for facilities is identified, officers will consider whether it is more appropriate to deliver these on-site or off-site. In making this decision officers will have regard to the accessibility of the new facilities, and the extent to which off-site or on-site provision provides the optimum community benefit.

On-site facilities

- 9.1.4 Where on site facilities are required the responsibility for future management will lie with the developer or other agreed management arrangements. Where a Parish Council, CLT or other community group wish to take on responsibility for the facility, that will be supported. Where an asset is passing into public/community ownership, the S106 agreement will set out an appropriate commuted sum for maintenance over a reasonable period of time. The Authority will also use the Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 agreement to secure arrangements that:
- Define the extent and type of OSSR facilities on-site (including a plan)
 - Set out the design, initial establishment, implementation and completion measures
 - Future Maintenance specification and funding arrangements
 - Future ownership, management and arrangements
 - Rights of public access and use in perpetuity

Off-site facilities

- 9.1.5 Where an off-site financial contribution is being sought it should be spent proportionately against the range of play and sports facilities within a realistic distance which occupiers will use. Whether an off-site financial contribution is appropriate will be determined by the Authority in consultation with the District and Parish Council.
- 9.1.6 The calculation of financial contributions will be completed in accordance with the relevant District Authority's charging schedule set out in their relevant OSSR study, or equivalent document. These contributions will be balanced against development viability and other necessary contributions and in some cases other contributions may be considered to take priority.

- 9.1.7 Developer contributions and the payment of commuted sums will be secured by an agreement under Section 106 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990. The agreement will set out the rights and responsibilities of each party. The Authority will also consider Unilateral Undertakings, or other financial arrangements, where these secure the contributions in a satisfactory manner, although it is noted that these cannot be used as a reason for granting planning permission.
- 9.1.8 Off-site financial contributions may be pooled and subsequently allocated to a relevant facility within the immediate area, parish or catchment. It is noted that from April 2015 pooling will only be allowed for the contributions of up to five developments.

10 Conclusions

- 10.1.1 This study provides an overview of the current provision of open space, sport and recreation facilities in the National Park. It also sets out how enhancement works should be focussed in the future.
- 10.1.2 The study will be updated to respond to new evidence and delivery of facilities, although the standards sought for play space and outdoor sports provision will remain the same throughout the period of the local plan.