

VALLEY GARDENS, HARROGATE
CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN
DOCUMENT ONE

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1.0 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Plan

This Conservation and Management Plan for Valley Gardens, Harrogate is made up of two principal documents, a written document cross-referenced to a Plans, Illustrations and Appendices document.

Site Information

Valley Gardens occupy a 20 ha site on the north-west side of Harrogate. It extends from the main entrance in Low Harrogate to the pinewoods of Harlow Moor rising a total of 50m in just over 1km from the town centre to open countryside.

Valley Gardens was originally developed for the use of visitors to the spa town. It was extended to encompass an area of mineral springs known as Bogs Field and developed to include a variety of recreation facilities. Valley Gardens comprise ornamental gardens, recreation and play facilities, and on the higher land an open grass area, pinetum and the pinewoods. The ornamental gardens include the Sun Pavilion and Colonnades, bandstand, the Magnesia Well café, the Magnesia Well building, toilet facilities and a boating pool. There are tennis courts, crazy golf and pitch and putt courses, a games pavilion, play area, bowling green and bowls pavilion.

The site is covered by a number of nationally recognised planning, heritage and countryside designations and includes two Grade II listed buildings. The Bogs Field area of Valley Gardens forms part of the Stray, an area designated to protect the right of free access to the mineral wells.

Strategic Context

Harrogate district forms part of the County of North Yorkshire. Both district and county have a slightly higher than average elderly population. Tourism is an important element of the district's economy, generating around £160 million per annum and attracting 2.9 million visitors.

A synopsis of the council's corporate objectives and policies relating to parks and open spaces is included.

Conservation

Valley Gardens was developed as an attractive walk for visitors to the Spa town, part of their health regime between taking the waters, and as a means of access to the mineral springs of Bogs Field. The waterside walk with flowers and trees became a place for promenading, socialising and taking exercise. The Gardens gained enormous popularity. The Sun Pavilion and Colonnades were built as an added attraction and facility for the spa, intended as the first phase of a covered way linking the Pump Room and Royal Bath Hospital. Visitors to the mineral springs declined but the horticultural reputation of the Gardens grew with the staging of the Northern Horticultural Society's Spring Flower Show in the Gardens and the addition of special garden areas.

Although use of the Gardens remains consistent with design intent, the original focus of the Gardens has been lost, because the mineral springs for which Harrogate is famous no longer feature and the water cannot be tasted. The richness of detail and quality of the original design has been diminished. Mature plantings obscure views and features such as the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room and continued planting has led to a loss of clarity and contrast. Developed in stages, Valley Gardens lacks any overall grand design or extensive views.

Users include tourists, conference delegates and local people who use the Gardens for walking, exercising dogs, as a thoroughfare, for refreshment, play, sport and orienteering. They come to meet friends, eat lunch, sail model boats and read the paper. School parties use the Gardens, often in conjunction with workshops at the Mercer Art Gallery and Royal Pump Room Museum. As a spa garden, consideration has always been given to the needs of the sick and infirm so there are no steps on major path routes and wheelchair bound visitors are able to move freely throughout the site.

The Gardens were never conceived as a venue for events but rather as a place for daily use with entertainment and refreshment facilities. Today the Gardens are in demand as an outside venue for Harrogate's International Festivals, Fiesta and the council's "Party in the Park". The Gardens host summer band concerts, are on the tour of guided parties and are regarded as the council's "jewel in the crown" for the Harrogate Town Britain in Bloom competition.

Management

The management of Valley Gardens is the responsibility of Parks and Bereavement Services within the department of Leisure and Amenity Services who are also responsible for sport and leisure and museums and the arts. Parks and Bereavement Services have two principal divisions, led by Parks and Bereavement Services Managers, overseen by the head of Parks and Open Spaces.

Parks have development, operational and arboricultural sections. Parks operational were awarded the Harrogate contract by competitive tender and are responsible for the routine maintenance of Valley Gardens. There are two-full time permanent trained gardening staff based in the Gardens supported by other seasonal and permanent staff.

The Parks Development Manager has five areas of responsibility –horticulture, landscape, play, community liaison and parks security service. Each sector holds some responsibilities for aspects of the parks service within Valley Gardens.

Interpretation of Valley Gardens is limited. Health and safety issues are reviewed and situations responded to in accordance with council procedures.

The site is open 24 hours, gardening staff are present during the day and a horse mounted security patrol includes a tour of the garden periodically but the Gardens are not secured at night. In common with other urban parks, Valley Gardens has witnessed acts of vandalism and unsociable behaviour. The current strategy for dealing with vandalism is to repair damage quickly on site or to remove broken artefacts for repair. Misuse of the toilets is another cause of concern.

The council has a history of investment to maintain and promote Harrogate as a spa town. After a period when attention has been focused on the conference and exhibition centre, spa towns and spa treatments are undergoing something of a revival and the council has recognised the benefits of refurbishing, upgrading and promoting its spa heritage.

Consultations

Consultation has formed an integral part of the process of gathering information and ideas, developing a vision and formulating proposals for Valley Gardens. Initial telephone consultation was carried out with stakeholders. Additional consultation was undertaken with potential project partners. Draft proposals were presented for public consultation and the responses highlighted the need for further consultation with young people. Consultation with young people is on going.

As a result of stakeholder consultation ten prime issues for the Gardens were identified together with broader issues relating to the context of the site in Harrogate. Museums and Galleries were identified as potential project partners. At Public Consultation the proposals received universal and overwhelming support.

Significance

Valley Gardens is listed Grade II on the English Heritage register of Historic Parks and Gardens, it forms part of the Harrogate Conservation Area and contains two listed buildings, the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room and the Magnesia Well Café.

The Gardens encompass the most varied collection of mineral springs in the world and continue to attract large numbers of visitors as an integral part of the Harrogate spa experience, so that use of the Gardens remains consistent with the purpose for which they were designed.

Few free public parks or gardens have such a reputation for floral display and quality, nor such an extensive and varied tree collection, central, accessible to visitors and local residents, well regarded and much loved.

Vision and Policies

The Vision is “*High quality gardens that conserve, celebrate and interpret their spa heritage and social significance as a basis for developing the Gardens as a vital focus for Harrogate, offering excellent contemporary facilities and opportunities for enhanced experience by all ages and abilities*”.

Project Aims

- **To celebrate the unique collection of springs that were a significant factor in the development of Harrogate as a spa town and were the reason for the Valley Gardens.**
- **To restore the important role of open spaces and promenading in a spa town.**
- **To complement Harrogate’s cultural quarter**
- **To conserve the character and diversity of the Gardens.**
- **To provide an all weather, year round attraction.**
- **To enhance the sensory experience of visiting the Gardens.**
- **To enable greater understanding and appreciation of the Gardens**
- **To encourage the development of skills and training in horticulture, the arts, leading guided tours and garden management**
- **To develop contemporary facilities to meet the needs of all age groups and abilities**
- **To improve security by deploying a range of measures to increase activity and supervision and reduce opportunities for crime.**

The main elements of the work include:

- **Repair, restoration and reuse of historic garden buildings and structures.**
- **Improvements to entrances and boundaries.**
- **Restoration of distinct garden areas including the stream of the original ‘Valley Pleasure Grounds’.**
- **Conservation of historic buildings and structures with new uses for 21st Century e.g toilet block to education room, colonnades to Winter Garden**
- **Creation of a new water feature and horticultural display to celebrate the springs of Bogs Field.**
- **Creation of an imaginative new play area, toddler play area and putting green course.**
- **Development of management proposals for the pinewoods in consultation with users and the established Pinewoods Conservation Group.**
- **The appointment of a Valley Gardens Community Education Officer responsible for the development of all education, training and interpretation initiatives.**
- **Improvements to security measures.**

Summary of Public Benefits

- **A vision and raison d'être for the Gardens in the 21st century.**
- **Enhanced Gardens expressing the spa heritage consistent with council policies.**
- **Proposals responding to public concern and overwhelmingly supported at public consultation.**
- **Opportunities to taste the mineral water and understand and appreciate the unique nature of the mineral springs of Bogs Field.**
- **The Winter Garden, an all weather facility extending the season and botanical range of the Gardens.**
- **Increased opportunities for educational use and involvement in the gardens.**
- **Provision of new play facilities.**
- **Improved security and site based staff.**

2.0 INTRODUCTION

2.1 *The Plan*

This Conservation and Management Plan for Valley Gardens, Harrogate has been prepared for Harrogate Borough Council in support of their application for a grant from the Heritage Lottery Fund. It has been undertaken by Landscape Design Associates in association with Harrogate Parks officers and in consultation with stakeholders.

The plan is made up of two principal documents:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| The Plan - | This written document describes the site, its users and management, assesses its significance and outlines a vision and proposals for the site that have been developed in consultation with stakeholders. It provides details of implementation and future management and it is cross referenced to the Plans, Illustrations and Appendices document that includes supplementary reports supplied as supporting information, which have been commissioned as part of the study. |
| Plans and Illustrations - | The maps, plans and photographs that illustrate the Conservation and Management Plan |

2.2 *Key Project Personnel*

Valley Gardens is owned by Harrogate Borough Council and is the responsibility of the Leisure and Amenity Services Department. The Valley Gardens Project Group is responsible for the management, key decisions and overall direction of the project.

Valley Gardens Project Group

Patrick Kilburn	Head of Parks and Opens Spaces
Sue Firth	Senior Landscape Architect
Celia Morris	Principal Parks Manager

Parks Division staff, grounds maintenance staff and members of local amenity groups have all been closely involved in the development of a vision and proposals. Consultation was carried out with officers from Planning, Museums, Community Services and Building Services, and with personnel from Harlow Carr Gardens, Harrogate International Festival, Britain in Bloom, the Magnesia Well Cafe and Council members. The views of the public have been sought through local amenity groups, visitor surveys and public consultation on draft proposals during June and July 2002.

2.3 *Advisors*

In preparing the study the Leisure and Amenity Services Department has taken advice from the following professional advisors:

Landscape Design Associates – research, analysis, consultation and formulation of proposals including technical feasibility

Davis, Langdon and Everest – capital cost estimate

Paul Bancroft – initial architectural advice and feasibility study of the colonnades, bandstand, Magnesia Well Pump Room, Magnesia Well café, toilet block and games pavilion.

Jonathan Oakes – Arboricultural report

3.0 *SITE INFORMATION*

This section provides basic information about the site including its location, topography, soils and climate, site services, conservation and planning designations and legal interests.

3.1 *Location*

Valley Gardens is situated on the north-west side of the town of Harrogate. The linear 20 ha site has a south west/north east orientation narrowing towards the main entrance in Low Harrogate opposite the Pump Room. From here the Gardens broaden and the land rises to the pinewoods of Harlow Moor where the site adjoins open land west of the town. The west boundary is formed by Harlow Moor Road traversing the pinewoods and to the south and south-east by Valley Drive and Harlow Moor Drive where predominantly residential properties face onto the Gardens. Cornwall Road, the Royal Bath Hospital apartments, a number of residential properties and reservoirs form the northern boundary.

3.2 *The Site*

Valley Gardens was originally developed for the use of visitors to the spa town. It was extended to encompass an area of mineral springs known as Bogs Field and developed to include a variety of recreation facilities. Valley Gardens comprise ornamental gardens, recreation and play facilities, and on the higher land an open grass area, pinetum and the pinewoods. The ornamental gardens include the Sun Pavilion and Colonnades, bandstand, the Magnesia Well café, the Magnesia Well building, toilet facilities and a boating pool. There are tennis courts, crazy golf and pitch and putt courses, a games pavilion, play area, bowling green and bowls pavilion.

From an elevation of just over 100m at the lowest point by the main entrance the ground rises a total of 50m to the south west boundary. There is a steady slope through the ornamental gardens, a steep rise on the hillside occupied by the pitch and putt and then the gradient slackens to a plateau of open grassland with trees before the pinewoods. The pinewoods occupy the plateau and fall gently towards the reservoirs on the northern boundary. An incised stream valley parallel to Valley Drive has resulted in varied slopes and levels in the narrowest part of the ornamental gardens. The valley flattens out as the land rises to the south west.

Soils in the ornamental gardens have been ameliorated through long cultivation and a build up of humus and alluvium. The underlying bedrock is carboniferous limestone that is overlain by glacial till from the last ice age.

The Valley Gardens is relatively sheltered from prevailing south westerly winds due to the topography. The steep north facing banks of the stream valley and stream side path receive little sun during the winter months. The elevated south facing Sun Pavilion and Colonnades along the Cornwall Road boundary catch the sunshine throughout the year for when the trees are in leaf the sun is high enough to reach the building and in the winter the lower angle of the sun's rays penetrates the leafless crowns.

3.3 *Site Services*

The Gardens have foul and surface water drainage. There is concern over the condition of the drainage because drains have surcharged during poor weather resulting in pools of foul water near the bandstand and café. The toilets are unable to cope with peak demands. Any improvements in performance would require the installation of a larger water tank and involve structural work to the building.

The main electricity supply is routed through the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room. There are no service pillars for temporary electric supplies to events. Any increased demands for electricity are likely to involve renewal. There is a lighting loop fed from the street lights which runs from Green Park to Cornwall Road. Various feeder columns in this line provide a source for other lighting spurs in the Gardens.

3.4 *Site Designations*

The site is covered by a number of nationally recognised planning, heritage and countryside designations.

In the local plan, the whole site is designated as Amenity Open Space and lies within the Harrogate Town Conservation Area.

In the local plan the whole site, with the exception of the bowling green area adjacent to the northern boundary, is designated as:

- **One of four Green Wedge and Amenity Open Space areas in Harrogate. A Green Wedge is defined as an open space that prevent urban areas becoming one undifferentiated mass; safeguards the character of the town in terms of open spaces linking the town into open countryside and affords public access from town into open country. As a Green Wedge Valley Gardens links the town to an Area of Great Landscape Value, designated in North Yorkshire's County Plan for areas of great landscape, scientific and historic value.**
- **One of seven Special landscape Areas in the Harrogate and Knaresborough area identified for high landscape quality where the council's approach is to conserve, protect and enhance the landscape through a variety of policies designed to control development.**
- **The only public park or garden in Harrogate on the English Heritage register of Parks and Garden of Special Historic Interest, although the district as a whole has 12 registered sites. Valley Gardens is registered Grade II.**
- **Valley Gardens has two Grade II listed buildings, the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room and the Magnesia Well Café.**

3.5 *Legal interests relating to the site*

The Bogs Field area of Valley Gardens was part of the Forest of Knaresborough, set aside and left open by statute in 1770 as part of the Stray Award. The management of the area is vested in the Council and the use and management of Bogs Field are subject to statutory controls described in the Bogs Field Act of 1986. See Appendix 1.

The Magnesia Well is leased to a tenant, Mr Yakuba. The current tenancy expires in March 2005. Under the lease, the tenant is responsible for the interior and furnishings and the Council is responsible for maintenance of the exterior fabric and roof, but not the glass.

4.0 STRATEGIC CONTEXT

This section describes the characteristics of the district within which Valley Gardens lies and the corporate objectives of Harrogate Borough Council. Extracts of local policies and strategies relating to parks and open spaces are included. The potential of Valley Gardens to support or fulfil objectives is described under Section 10.3, Broader Issues.

4.1 *Harrogate Borough Council*

Harrogate District forms part of the County of North Yorkshire and covers a large rural area extending north of the Leeds and Bradford conurbation and up to the eastern fringes of the Yorkshire Dales National Park, an area of 1308 sq. km. Much of the western half of the District forms part of the Nidderdale Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty. See Plan 1.

Harrogate is the largest centre of population in the district with 65,500 people and in common with North Yorkshire as a whole has a slightly higher than average elderly population. Tourism is an important element of the District's economy, generating around £160 million per annum. Recreation is estimated to account for 7-10% of this income. In 1996/97 the District attracted 2.9 million visitors.

4.2 *Corporate Objectives of Harrogate Borough Council*

The broad aims of the Council are:

a) A Sustainable Environment

- **To contribute to a transport infrastructure that ensures that people and businesses can travel safely and conveniently.**
- **To work in partnership with Health agencies to protect and improve the general health of people in the district by providing a range of environmental health service and promoting individual well-being.**
- **To protect and improve the natural and built environment and to promote sustainable development across the District.**
- **To work with others to build a prosperous and robust local economy.**

b) Building Local Communities

- **To work in partnership with police and other agencies to reduce crime and the fear of crime in the District.**
- **To seek the views of local people, respond to them and keep them informed through timely and well presented information.**
- **To provide a range of affordable housing and housing services to ensure everyone in the district has a decent home.**
- **To ensure the provision of a range of affordable leisure, cultural and amenity services across the District.**

c) Delivering Services for All

- **Continue to be a well-managed, responsive Authority which meets the needs of all its customers.**

4.3 *Harrogate District Local Plan, adopted February 2001*

The plan includes objectives and policies for nature conservation, heritage, recreation, amenity, transport, tourism and community policies that relate to public parks, open spaces and historic buildings, objectives that will be realised in Valley Gardens.

Nature Conservation

Objective – to enhance nature conservation interest in the District.

Heritage and Design

Objectives – to protect, preserve, restore, and where appropriate enhance those main features of the urban and built environment which contribute to the heritage and character of the district, and to safeguard sites of archaeological and historic significance.

Policy HD7A – development will not be permitted where it would adversely affect the character or setting of Parks and Gardens included in the English Heritage Register of Parks and Gardens of Special historic Interest.

Policy HD13 – proposals which would involve the loss of trees or woodland which contribute to the character or setting of a settlement will not be permitted.

Recreation

Objectives – to protect existing public and private open space and other facilities of recreation and amenity value. To make provision for the sport and recreational needs of the community. To encourage the recreational use of the countryside where there are no overriding conflicts with other land uses and the environment.

Policy R4 – proposals for new housing development will be required to make adequate provision for open space in accordance with the Borough Council's adopted standards.

Where developments are unable to provide for their open space requirements on site, the council will accept in appropriate circumstances, financial payments from developers for the provision of open space elsewhere.

Developers will normally be required to make a contribution to the future maintenance of open space provided to meet needs arising from the new development.

Amenity

Objective – to ensure a high quality of environment and amenity throughout the district.

Transportation

Objective - to encourage walking and cycling.

Policy T22A – measures to promote cycling (Carried out through the cycling implementation plan)

Policy T22B – measures to promote walking**Community**

Objective – to improve the provision of locally based community facilities to serve all people’s needs.

Tourism

Objective – to promote a safe, accessible and attractive environment for residents and visitors to the area.

4.4 *Community Safety*

Harrogate’s Community Safety Partnership’s review of crime and disorder identified drug and alcohol abuse, facilities for young people and people’s fear of crime as being three of the main areas of public concern. Their policy document “Working Smarter” includes a number of priority action themes including

Under 18’s – promotion of new facilities for young people, encourage an effective dialogue with all young people and tackle underage drinking.

Your neighbourhood – ground maintenance, removal and control of graffiti, play/recreation facilities for all age groups and tackle anti-social behaviour.

4.5 *Tourism*

Harrogate developed as a Spa town and tourism remains a major provider of wealth and jobs in the town where there is a culture of hosting visitors. The Council and its predecessors have been actively involved in developing and investing in facilities to serve visitors, Valley Gardens and the Sun Pavilion being two examples of municipal investment that continue to be run by the council. Harrogate has become a conference and exhibition destination ranking third in the country after London and Birmingham.

The Council’s tourism strategy identifies that Valley Gardens is a free attraction drawing significant visitor numbers, a fact supported by 1997 and 1998 visitor surveys identifying heritage and floral attractions as key likes; recognises that “A large part of Harrogate’s appeal to tourists is thought to relate to the quantity and quality of its gardens, urban architecture” and that there is a need to achieve a balance between the demands of tourists and the needs of residents.

The Council seeks through marketing tourism and visitor management, and its strong links with the local community to develop a more sustainable approach to tourism including:

- **Providing leisure opportunities nearer to where people live**
- **Promoting tourism that provides new uses for existing buildings and landscape features**
- **Promoting tourism opportunities that involve people in conservation projects.**

The Tourism Strategy's strategic objectives include:

- **The promotion of Spa heritage**
- **Making sure that the assets which attract visitors are protected and enhanced**
- **Supporting the development of wet weather attractions**
- **Improving the quality of existing cultural and environmental assets.**

4.6 *Parks and Open Spaces*

The council's second strategy for **Parks and Open Spaces** was adopted in 1999 and is due to be reviewed in 2004/5. It reviewed national issues and political, economic, social, technological, legislative and environmental factors. In reviewing the current local situation, the strategy identified that longer term changes in structure and practice will be required to enable resources to be released and redirected.

The council's vision "recognises that attractive and well managed **Parks and Open Spaces** play an essential role in providing a high quality living, working and leisure environment." And their mission statement is

"To provide, manage, maintain, develop and promote all of the District's Parks, Gardens, and public open spaces and recreational facilities to the highest standard, fulfilling the needs of residents and visitors alike."

The strategy identifies five strategic themes.

- **Environmental Considerations**
To include standards of provision
- **Community Participation**
To include **Community Involvement, Consultation, Partnerships, Access, Safety and Education**
- **Communication and Marketing**
Services promotion, marketing and the promotion of horticultural skills
- **Management issues**
To include financial issues
- **Diversity and Geography**
To include standards of provision

These provide the framework for the Strategic Plan that sets out short, medium and long term plans of work, to form a rolling programme updated annually, for the five service areas – overall management, parks and open spaces, arboriculture, children’s play areas and landscape.

4.7 *Summary*

National strategies have directed the local strategies and policies described in this section and have informed the proposals for Valley Gardens put forward in this study. They will strengthen the importance of Valley Gardens as the principal public gardens in Harrogate playing a significant economic, social and environmental role in the well being of the town.

5.0 *CONSERVATION – HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT*

There is considerable archival information and a good photographic record of the development of Harrogate as a spa town. Council minute books and historic Ordnance Survey plans were studied at the North Yorkshire Record Office and local studies library where photographs and guidebooks are also held. The Mercer Art Gallery made prints and photographs available and technical services provided copies of drawings of park buildings. Other sources include the published and unpublished work of Malcolm Neesam, local historian, the Frith Collection and correspondence, photographs and records held by the Leisure and Amenity Services Department.

5.1 *Summary*

Valley Gardens was developed as an attractive walk for visitors to the Spa town, part of their health regime between taking the waters, and as a means of access to the mineral springs of Bogs Field. The waterside walk with flowers and trees became a place for promenading, socialising and taking exercise. Photographs of the gardens in the early 20th century testify to their enormous popularity with crowds around the tea room, boating lake and bandstand. The Sun Pavilion and Colonnades were built as an added attraction and facility for the spa, intended as the first phase of a covered way linking the Pump Room and Royal Bath Hospital. Visitors to the mineral springs declined but the horticultural reputation of the Gardens grew with the staging of the Northern Horticultural Society's Spring Flower Show in the Gardens and the addition of special garden areas.

5.2 *The discovery of mineral springs in Harrogate and development of the spa*

The town originated as two small villages, High and Low Harrogate in the Forest of Knaresborough. In 1571 Mr William Slingsby discovered a mineral spring with medicinal properties in High Harrogate. It was called the Tewit Well after the tewits or pewits that gathered to feed on the mineral deposits. The presence of the chalybeate (iron) spring was publicised in the late 16th century and with the discovery of a further spring named the John Well or "sweet spaw" half a mile from Tewit Well in 1631 public interest increased. By 1700 visitors seeking a cure from the waters had established Harrogate as a spa. Some residential properties in High Harrogate were converted to accommodate visitors and twenty bottling houses were established.

The sulphur well in Low Harrogate and a bog 240 yards from the well are mentioned by Dr French in "The Yorkshire Spaw", 1652. The presence of springs in the area had been known for some time as evidenced by the name of Sour Acre given to affected land in the early 15th century. A combination of natural drainage from Harlow Hill and mineral springs emanating from the earth made the ground sour and created the bog that gave rise to the name Bog's Field. The mineral springs of Low Harrogate were well used in the 18th century. Celia Fiennes was the first of several famous visitors who wrote of their visit to Harrogate to take the waters. "I drank a quart in a morning for two days and hold them to be a good sort of Purge if you can hold your breathe so as to drink them down".¹

In 1770 there was an Act of Parliament to enclose the Royal Forest of Knaresborough. Commissioners were appointed to define areas to be excluded from enclosure, set aside for the use of those visiting the mineral wells. The excluded area called the Stray was a

¹ Celia Fiennes, *The Journeys of Celia Fiennes*, the Cresset Press 1949, p80

large tract of common land linking together Low and High Harrogate and the sites of all the mineral wells. Bogs Field, isolated from the main body of common land by a field owned by the Vicar of Pannal, was linked through the designation of Cornwall Road (formerly Iron Gate Road) as part of the Stray. The Stray Award was made in 1778, safeguarding public access to the mineral springs and establishing a sound basis for development of the spa.

In the early 19th century Low Harrogate overtook High Harrogate in popularity as a place for taking the waters. The sulphur well was improved with the erection of a covered well head in 1803 and three years later the first Assembly Rooms were built to provide a promenade for visitors. People with a range of maladies sought the curative powers of the mineral springs and this led to the opening of a hospital beside Bogs Field in 1825.

The Harrogate Improvement Act in 1841 enabled the election of commissioners to govern and effect improvements in the town. The commissioners appointed Isaac Shutt to design the Royal Pump Room to replace the covered well head and provide enhanced accommodation for the rich and fashionable who came to take the cure at the old sulphur well (Photograph A1). There was an established routine for visitors. They would arrive between 7 and 9am and drink one or more glasses of water.

“The quantity drunk, at one time, should be such that during fifteen minutes walk, which is to elapse between one dose and the next, the stomach may nearly have got rid of the first before it receives the second.”²

The walk or promenade gave visitors time for socialising and after breakfast the chronically sick would have bath treatments whilst others would go sightseeing, shopping and to parties.

In mid 19th century Harrogate the arrival of the railway led to a new boom in growth and confidence. The Victoria Park Company produced plans to link the villages of High and Low Harrogate with residential and retail streets and provide a new station, the new Victoria Baths were built and in 1884 Queen Victoria conveyed Borough status on the town.

5.3 *The Development of Valley Gardens*

Early developments and the opening of the Valley Pleasure Grounds, 1858 - 1901

A tract of privately owned land separated the mineral springs of Bogs Field from the main focus of fashionable visitor activity around the Royal Pump Room in Low Harrogate. Bogs Field contained 36 different mineral springs and was reached via Cornwall Road from the Royal Pump Room. (See 1854 Ordnance Survey, Plan 2.)

“Upon a high ground, a short distance from Low Harrogate, in a westerly direction, is a piece of moss or bog earth.....The whole surface there, to a considerable extent, presents an extraordinary phenomenon in the physical history of the place. Deep sulphur wells, two or three pools of water impregnated with tannin and more than one saline chalybeate.....which altogether has the appearance of a great chemical laboratory of nature.”³

² A B Granville, Spas of England, 1841, reprinted Adams and Dart 1971, p52

³ A B Granville, Spas of England, 1841, reprinted Adams and Dart 1971, p79

In 1858 the first major improvement to Bogs Field was made with the construction of the gothic style Magnesia Well Pump Room in Bogs Field close to the access from Cornwall Road. Early photographs show the building standing in open ground crossed by worn paths with the Bath Hospital in the background. (Photographs A2 and A3) In 1869 Richard Ellis put forward a scheme to build a covered promenade between the Royal Pump Room and Bogs Field, providing a place of exercise and a link between the mineral wells and the hospital, a route that would provide shelter from inclement weather. The scheme was well received but did not proceed because of planned developments for the nearby Spa Rooms Company site, where a glazed promenade with many similarities to Richard Ellis's scheme was opened in 1871.

Notwithstanding the rise in population, increased numbers of visitors and other developments leading to incorporation of the town as a Borough, nothing had been done to improve access between the mineral springs of Bogs Field and the Royal Pump Room. A local man, David Simpson, suggested that land could be bought and landscaped with ornamental planting and the council took up the idea, announcing a competition with a winning prize of £15. Although a winner was announced the Council decided not to adopt any of the schemes but instructed the Borough Engineer to draw up proposals incorporating the best elements of all the designs. A tract of land along the valley and extending up to Cornwall Road was purchased, landscaping commenced and Mr Chipchase was appointed as the first Park Superintendent in 1887. The opening of the "Valley Pleasure Grounds" was soon followed by the rebuilding of the Royal Bath Hospital, and the construction of the Magnesia Well new pump room to succeed the gothic Magnesia Well, which had become too small to cater for the number of fashionable visitors.

Original plans of the pleasure grounds seem not to have survived but late 19th century photographs and the Ordnance Survey of 1889 record the layout and detail. (See Plan 3.) From the main entrance, which faced the Royal Pump Room on Promenade Square, a path proceeded up the valley to Bogs Field alongside the stream ornamented with pools, islands, spray fountains and cascades, rustic bridges and planting. (Photographs A4 and A5). To the rear of private properties facing Promenade Square was a glasshouse, lawns, tree and shrub planting with a network of paths allowing perambulation along and across the slopes. Near the entrance to Bogs Field was a large bedding display. Existing trees appear to have been incorporated in the scheme and the layout provided both direct and alternative routes to the springs with numerous benches to pause and rest. The Valley Pleasure Grounds, called the Bogs Valley Gardens on the 1889 Ordnance Survey, occupied a modest area. Bogs Field remained unimproved, separated by a footpath between Irongate Bridge Road and Cold Bath Road from rising ground to the south west. A broad path from Bogs Field led to allotments on the hillside and continued up onto Harlow Moor.

Expansion of the Gardens, 1901- 1918

After the opening of the new Magnesia Well pump room there were moves to expand the Gardens through the purchase of Collins Field, bounding Irongate Bridge Road between the Gardens and the hospital. The proposal provoked controversy and although the purchase was completed in 1901 and the grounds subsequently laid out, it was not until 1911 that the field was actually linked to Bogs Field through the demolition of a stone wall. The acquisition enabled the continuation of a lime walk through the middle of the site, the laying out of sinuous paths, exotic tree planting and ornamental borders with planting displays supported by a new greenhouse. (Photograph B2). A rustic thatched teahouse with veranda was erected on the slopes of the former Collins Field overlooking a bandstand sited near the new Magnesia Well pump room. (See 1909 Ordnance Survey, Plan 4.) A postcard c.1910 shows lawns below the teahouse crowded with deckchairs for visitors taking advantage of the facilities to socialise and enjoy themselves. The Grand Hotel opened on Cornwall Road overlooking the Valley Gardens, while to the south Valley Drive and Harlow Moor Drive were laid out with fashionable terraces of tall houses. In 1912 a new entrance comprising ornamental gates and railings, palisade walls and gate piers was added opposite the Pump Room. Rustic fencing beside the paths near the main entrance prevented visitors from straying from the path and protected the ornamental planting. (Photograph B3).

An additional footpath and a little planting were laid out in Bogs Field while on the hillside to the north the allotments were replaced by a parkland landscape of trees, grass and some shrub planting with an observatory and bandstand. (Photograph B1). Crowds assembling to watch the Pierrots perform at the bandstand caused annoyance to people on Harlow Moor Drive and several incidents of wilful damage to trees and shrubs and complaints about conduct in the Gardens were reported in council minutes. The Gardens were a popular attraction though Bogs Field had yet to be developed as part of the ornamental gardens.

The incorporation of Bogs Field and development of facilities 1918 - 1945

After the First World War, although there was a general decline in visitors to spas, the number of visitors to Harrogate exceeded the levels of pre-war seasons. In order to maintain the premier position of Harrogate, the council decided to invest in amenities for visitors. For the first time there were moves to include recreational facilities in the gardens with the Stray Committee looking at several sites for bowling greens and tennis courts. In 1924 new golf greens and tennis courts were opened and proposals drawn up to lay out Bogs Field in an ornamental manner and to provide a children's pool. Bogs Field was laid out with a circular path round a concentration of springs and radial paths on established routes to Harlow Moor and to the junction of Harlow Moor Drive and Valley Drive. As part of this scheme the bandstand was moved to the north west, closer to the tea room, clearing the approach to Bogs Field from the Valley Gardens. The children's pool, roughly oval in shape, was set in the valley above the new Magnesia Well Pump Room. (Photograph C2). The tennis courts must have been a success in their first season for in the following year plans and estimates were received for two additional courts and a pavilion. In this same period toilets were added to the garden adjacent to the path from Cornwall Road and lighting was installed. The 1932 Ordnance Survey shows an aviary near the entrance from Cornwall Road, a bowling green west of the hospital, a path from Ebor Rise to Harlow Moor Drive, the planting of a pinetum and a War Memorial on the edge of the pinewoods. (See Plan 5.) It appears that the sandstone gateposts at the entrance between Valley Drive and Harlow Moor Drive came from Prospect Gardens in central Harrogate when these gardens were demolished to enable construction of a War Memorial.

The depression had an impact on Harrogate's economy. The council decided that investment and improvement were required to maintain Harrogate's eminence as a spa. Proposals were put forward for a shell bandstand to replace the existing late Victorian structure. Plans were drawn up to redevelop the Pump Room at the entrance to Valley Gardens, create a covered colonnade following the north boundary beside Cornwall Road to a Sun Pavilion and develop a further link to the Royal Bath Hospital. The proposals involved the acquisition of the remaining privately owned properties at the entrance to the gardens and the replacement of the teahouse with the Sun Pavilion. The work was to be carried out in three phases, the first phase being the construction of the Sun Pavilion, colonnades and two sun parlours. Despite considerable opposition, notably by Duchy residents, the first phase was opened in June 1933. (Photographs C1 and C4). For a variety of reasons including disagreements over the priorities for action in the town, the remaining phases of the scheme were never implemented.

In September 1934 the first horticultural show was held in the Valley Gardens and the council received a letter from the Royal Horticultural Society congratulating them on their success. During the Second World War iron railings and lamps were removed for salvage and some of the ornamental beds were given over to vegetable production.

Post war horticultural shows and gardens, 1945 - 1980

After the war a number of measures were undertaken to improve and embellish the Gardens. Two of the tennis courts nearest the springs were converted to a putting green. Various overgrown shrubs were removed including shrubs beside the path to Harlow Moor and other trees were removed to allow the development of choice species. A Reginald Farrer garden was proposed and two rock gardens constructed for the spring flower show were retained. Proposals to develop an aquarium were rejected on the grounds of cost.

In the late forties and in 1950 a number of rare trees were planted and other plants donated to the rock gardens set a precedent for gifts to the Gardens and the establishment of plant collections. (Photograph C3). The most notable of these was a consignment of New Zealand plants given by the City of Wellington in 1953. After this the council decided to develop an area of the Valley Gardens to be known as the New Zealand Garden, located in the sheltered area formerly occupied by the aviary. The link with New Zealand was strengthened with a further exchange of plants the following year, another consignment of plants being shipped by the Dominion Monarch and a collection of old fashioned English roses being despatched in return. Seeds were exchanged and the garden developed to hold 30 genera and 60 different species.

Cracks in the children's paddling pool identified in 1949 meant that it was impossible to keep the pool filled but it was not until 1957 that the Borough Engineer submitted plans for its renewal. The proposals included refinement of the shape to a clear oval, removal of the bridge at the north end and reinforced concrete construction. There was pressure to provide children's play facilities in association with the pool and in 1959 estimates were received for coloured flags for a playground. In 1965 three of the greens of the miniature golf course were relocated to allow for the development of a new children's play area with a pool and the play facility was installed in the late sixties, allowing the former paddling pool to become a model boating lake.

Harrogate began to participate in Britain in Bloom in 1963 and the horticultural shows staged in the Gardens went from strength to strength. The setting up time for the shows and reinstatement afterwards meant that the shows were having an increasing impact on regular use of the Gardens. In addition the demands for larger marquees were leading to modifications of the permanent plantings to accommodate the show. In the 1980's a new Yorkshire Show Ground was established on the outskirts of Harrogate and it was decided that the horticultural shows, which had outgrown the Gardens, should be moved to the show ground site.

In the 1970's vandals smashed the well heads in Bogs Field and it was decided to cap and bury the wells.

Recent history, 1980 –2002

In the 1980's the Friends of Valley Gardens were formed in response to change in the Gardens arising from the loss of the Horticultural shows and the decline and closure of the Sun Pavilion. In 1985 council officers prepared a future options report on the Sun Pavilion and colonnades that led to the phased repair, restoration and reopening of the Sun pavilion in 1998 with financial assistance from the Heritage Lottery Fund.

During the late 1990's temporary sculptures were placed at the main entrance to Valley Gardens and there were reductions in the extent of the dahlia border and areas of bedding display. In 1999 Harrogate Civic Society put forward a proposal to recreate two well heads in the Gardens and these were erected to the west of the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room.

5.4 *Chronology*

- 1332** Earliest records of Harrogate as a farming hamlet in the Forest of Knarborough
- 1571** William Slingsby discovers a mineral spring in High Harrogate, Tewit Well, the first medicinal spring in England to have the name spa attached to it.
- 1693** 20 bottling houses are established.
- 1770** Celia Fiennes visits Harrogate and writes of the various mineral springs in her diary.
- 1778** The Stray Award is made whereby George III gives the Stray, local quarries and mineral wells to the town. Two hundred acres, including Bog's Field as part of the Stray, are to remain open with free public access.
- 1788** Harrogate's first custom-built theatre opens between the library and Granby Hall.
- 1803** A covered well head in Low Harrogate overtakes wells in High Harrogate in popularity.
- 1806** The building of the first Assembly Rooms, a promenade room for visitors resorting to the Spa.
- 1825** A hospital is opened on the site of the Royal Baths.

- 1835 Larger Assembly Rooms are opened on the corner of Ripon Road and King’s Road. Joseph Thackeray attempts to divert waters from the Old Sulphur well into the back of his Crown Hotel.**
- 1841 Harrogate Improvement Act. A footpath is laid out in Bogs Field.**
- 1842 The Royal Pump Room, an octagonal building designed by Harrogate born Isaac Thomas Shutt, opens to house drinkers at the Old Sulphur Well.**
- 1848 The arrival of the railway, connecting Harrogate with York and the Midland Railway, with a station in Brunswick Street in the Stray opposite the Prince of Wales Mansions.**
- 1849 Arrival of the Leeds Railway with a terminus at Starbeck.**
- 1858 The gothic style Magnesia Well building is constructed in Bogs Field.**
- 1860 Establishment of the Victoria Park Company who planned to link the villages of High and Low Harrogate with residential and retail streets and provide a new station.**
- 1862 Opening of the new station.**
- 1869 Richard Ellis supports a scheme for the improvement of Bogs Field, a scheme that included the creation of a sheltered promenade.**
- 1870 The foundations of the new Victoria Baths are laid in Crescent Gardens.**
- 1884 Harrogate is incorporated as a Borough with Queen Victoria granting the Borough Charter to the Mayor and Aldermen.**
- 1886 A design competition is held for laying out a ‘Public Pleasure Grounds’ along the footpath from the Royal Pump Room to Bogs Field. The population of Harrogate doubled in the last 15 years of the 19th century.**
- 1887 Mr Chipchase is appointed first Parks Superintendent.**
- 1889 The opening of the Royal Bath Hospital.**
- 1895 Magnesium Well new pump room [now the Magnesia Well Café].**
- 1896 Queen Victoria’s Diamond Jubilee is celebrated with the opening of the Royal Baths.**
- 1890 Remainder of footpaths asphalted.**
- 1899 Opening of the Opera House.**
- 1900 Hotel Majestic opens.**
- 1901 Purchase of Collins Field for an addition to Valley Gardens.**
- 1903 The Grand opens overlooking the Valley Gardens.**
- 1911 Collins Field is linked to Bogs Field by demolition of a stone wall.**
- 1912 New main entrance gates, walls and railings.**

- 1924** Proposals to lay out Bogs Field in an ornamental manner and provide a children’s pool. New tennis courts and golf greens opened.
- 1925** Plan and estimate for 2 additional tennis courts and pavilion south of path by Bogs Field.
- 1926** Lighting of Valley Gardens.
- 1932** Proposals for a replacement bandstand to a shell design.
- 1933** The Sun Pavilion and Colonnades are opened.
- 1934** First Horticultural Show is held in Valley Gardens.
- 1939** The dahlia border is used for growing of vegetables.
- 1948** Reginald Farrer garden proposed. Overgrown shrubs bordering footpath between Valley Gardens and Harlow Moor removed.
- 1949** Two rock gardens are built for the Spring Flower Show [now sited west of the Sun Pavilion as the scree garden]. List of rare trees planted in gardens in last 2 seasons includes Indian horse Chestnut, Ghost tree, Chinese Flowering Ash and Kentucky Coffee tree.
- 1950** Collection and gift of rare plants for the limestone rock gardens. John Curry started gardening and planted the Davidia near the Magnesia Well building.
- 1953** A gift of New Zealand plants is received.
- 1954** New Zealand garden formally opened. Proposal to establish area where Commonwealth would be represented by collections of native flora.
- 1955** Gift of hardy ferns offered.
- 1956** Parks Superintendent to submit scheme for tree maintenance and replacement throughout town with a view to maintaining existing character.
- 1957** Borough Engineer submitted a plan for renewing and extending children’s paddling pool.
- 1958** The first Exhibition Halls are opened as the first stage in the development of exhibition and conference facilities.
- 1959** Town Clerk requested provision of play facility near paddling pool and site adjacent to Valley Drive entrance approved.
- 1962** February gales - 20 roots too heavy to remove.
- 1963** Parks Superintendent to co-ordinate Britain in Bloom entries, gift of 6 walnut trees donated by Mr Charles Walker to perpetuate memory of family as cabinet makers and establishment of the first Harrogate International Festival.
- 1966** Playground and pool construction deferred due to economic constraints.
- 1970c** Miniature golf course created.

- 1971 Management consultants report on future development of Harrogate as a conference and exhibition centre makes 3 recommendations: construct a big conference centre, construct additional hotel accommodation and provide better entertainment for visitors.**
- 1973 Well heads smashed and sealed off.**
- 1977 Horticultural Trades Association Dahlia Trials.**
- 1980's Friends of Valley Gardens formed.**
- 1981 Conference Centre opens, succeeding the exhibition halls on the site of the Rose Gardens.**
- 1985 Harrogate Stray Act.**
- 1986 Harrogate Bogs Field Act.**
- 1994 The Royal Bath Hospital is vacated and the site redeveloped with apartments.**
- 1998 Sun Pavilion refurbishment, partly funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, completed and opened by the Queen.**
- 1999 The opening of Harrogate Hydro.**
- 2002 Establishment of the Pinewoods Conservation Group.**

6.0 CONSERVATION - SITE DESCRIPTION

See Plan 6

This section provides an objective description of Valley Gardens to explain the contemporary layout, condition and facilities available to visitors. An outline description of the buildings is included, but for more detail please refer to the Building Survey, Schedule of Condition by Paul Bancroft, supporting documentation included in Document 2 of this report.

6.1 *Entrances and Boundaries*

The main entrance to Valley Gardens lies at the north east apex of the site, at the junction of Valley Drive with Cornwall Road, opposite the Pump Room. (Photographs D1 and D2). Low stone walls embellished with a pair of modern flower filled urns flank stone gate piers set back from the road by a paved forecourt. The main entrance has no gates and either side the boundary is defined by squat concrete bollards linked by chains that extend into Cornwall Road and Valley Drive.

The boundaries along both roads are edged with mature planting and privet or thorn hedging, punctuated on Cornwall Drive by four narrow entrances to the colonnades and a break in planting to the Sun Pavilion road frontage. The planting on Cornwall Road is characterised by cotoneaster, yew, holly, horse chestnut and lime. West of the Sun Pavilion there is a pedestrian entrance with steps and a gate, a further double entrance and an entrance between the Gardens and the former hospital site, now converted and redeveloped as apartments. The stone wall to the grounds of the apartments forms part of the garden boundary. West of Ebor Rise iron railings define the site boundary.

On Valley Drive mature planting includes Corsican and Scots pine, sycamore, birch, beech and cherry. There is a narrow gated entrance beside the Magnesia Well café and a further entrance at the junction of Valley Drive with Harlow Moor Drive called Green Park entrance, flanked by round iron bound sandstone gateposts. (Photographs H4). A grass area to the west of the entrance is worn with a strong desire line to the site boundary. Further up Harlow Moor Drive beside the pitch and putt there are some banks of rhododendron and trees but otherwise no boundary enclosure. Similarly the pinewoods are not enclosed and the three paths through the woods simply open onto the path beside Harlow Moor Road.

6.2 *The Gardens*

From the main entrance there is a choice of three paths, one leading up to the colonnades, a central path along the lime walk and a lower path beside the stream. All the paths are of tarmac in common with the majority of hard surfaced areas in the Gardens. The path rising up to the colonnades is lined with timber seats and backed by mixed tree and shrub planting between the path and site boundary. The lime walk has stone edgings and follows the middle of the slope with lawns above rising to the colonnades and steep grass banks extending to the stream side path dotted with specimen trees. Areas of rock work with mature conifers and small grassed bays edged with stone lie between the lower path and the stream, which falls in a series of small cascades towards the site entrance. The steep banks between the stream and southern Valley Drive boundary are densely planted with species that include mature rhododendron, laurels and a wide variety of conifers. The streamside path is lit and has a number of benches. (Photograph D3).

As the valley widens there is a paved duck feeding area by a pool with islands and mature planting and on the other side of the path an island bed of small mixed ornamental trees and shrubs surrounded by herbaceous planting and seasonal bedding. A plaque beside the bed provides information about the mineral springs of Bogs Field and on the stream side of the path the Rotary club maintain a substantial stone wishing well. The Magnesia Well café is a single storey octagonal structure reminiscent of a Turkish kiosk with cast iron columns and cupola, roof of bronze scales, similar to the Pump Room annex and glazed panels and canopy. In summer the café is decorated with large hanging flower baskets and chairs and tables are set outside. (Photograph D4).

In front of the café paths converge from the valley and lime walk beside an oval space denoting Bogs Field. (Photographs E3 and E4). The space is divided into four segments and its focus is a small circular stone edged pool containing a raised drum shaped feature supporting the figures of two small children perched by a little fountain. Tubs and beds with seasonal displays surround the pool. Throughout the area are irregularly spaced iron covers over the mineral springs. To the south and west the space broadens with rectangular beds of tree and shrub planting, an open grass area featuring a cast iron and timber shelter and a dahlia border with large willow trees. (Photograph G4). The rear of the shell bandstand is hidden from the space by mixed conifer planting while to the south tree and shrub planting, including a Catalpa and Acer griseum, separate Bogs Field from the boating pool.

The oval boating pool shelves towards the east and the Magnesia Well café. (Photograph G2). The space is shady and enclosed by mature planting. South of the boating pool is a defined garden area with maples, bamboo and a stream known as the Japanese garden. (Photograph G1). The boundary planting is more open at this point and contains some poplar trees. Further south are mature Maples and herbaceous beds between Bogs Field and Green Park entrance.

Near the main entrance the colonnades terminate in a small classically influenced pavilion with pediment and columns, from which there is a ramped pedestrian path onto Cornwall Road. From the entrance pavilion the colonnades provide a sheltered ramped path up to the Sun Pavilion. (Photograph F4). For further illustrations see Paul Bancroft's report) The colonnades have brickwork columns and rear walls with stone and stucco details. The wall sections are partially retaining walls and include openings with iron screens. The brickwork supports a timber trellis with climbers. The trellis is subject to phased renewal. The whole is paved with multi coloured pre cast concrete paving flags. The pedestrian accesses from Cornwall Road are via narrow stairwells that are in poor condition. The colonnade is divided into three sections by two sun parlours with glazed roofs and walls with large openings. At the second sun parlour the colonnades have a slight change of direction. The slopes between the second sun parlour and the Sun Pavilion are occupied by a rose garden laid out in a circular flower pattern. The Sun Pavilion is glazed and includes a partially glazed veranda area used to provide extra function space. (Photograph F3). Below the Sun Pavilion is a broad, flagged terrace with a central concrete flagged path and grass terraces down to the bandstand. The path has worn steps and flanking walls that lack copings and are in poor condition.

The shell bandstand faces the southern axis of the Sun Pavilion. (Photographs F1 and F2). It has a low pitched roof, a proscenium arch and a protruding stepped apron rising slightly above surrounding ground levels. The open stage interior is in poor decorative order with evident graffiti damage. Planting each side of the bandstand bounds the grass terraces. To the west the planting includes a pelargonium collection and a row of weeping silver pear trees.

West of the Sun Pavilion and bandstand is a lawn with exotic specimen trees encircled by a path with tree and shrub planting on the outer side. The planted areas include a limestone scree garden with species planting, some pyramidal hollies that are no longer clipped and two small planting beds that form the remains of the New Zealand garden. (Photograph G3). On the western boundary is a toilet block with mock timberwork and a tiled roof. (Photograph E4). The toilets back onto the vehicular service entrance from Cornwall Road. The route is used for service deliveries to the café and by maintenance vehicles attending the depot situated beside the toilet block. It also forms part of the pedestrian cross route between Cornwall Road and Green Park entrance, separating Bogs Field from the upper slopes of Valley Gardens. Red horse chestnut trees, pine and ash shade the path.

South of the toilet block is an overgrown garden area of acid loving shrub species and trees that include a dawn redwood, handkerchief tree and Japanese maple. The gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room, now used as a garden store, is situated in the garden. (Photograph E3). The single storey, one room stone building has a steeply pitched slate roof and gothic fenestration and entrance detailing. To the west maples and horse chestnut trees cast a deep shade over two recreated well heads.

6.3 *Recreation and play areas*

Recreation and play areas are situated east and west of the cross path, partly in the Bogs Field area and partly on the slopes leading up to the pinewoods. The path is badly worn, has bays for seats and a crazy golf course each side interspersed with trees. (Photograph Panel H). These include ash, common and weeping silver lime, purple plum and red horse chestnut. Tennis courts are situated by the crazy golf, the eastern courts raised above a lower grass area, formerly a putting green situated at the back of the dahlia border. At the north end of the grass area is an abstract stone sculpture and at the southern end of the tennis courts is an open paved triangle where play equipment has been removed. (Photographs I.3 and I.4). West of the path a small games pavilion situated north of the tennis courts sells games tickets and ice creams, while to the south is a large enclosed play area that includes a rectangular paddling pool. (Photographs I.1, I.2, J1 and J2). Above the tennis courts the natural slope has been modelled to accommodate a pitch and putt course. Within the pitch and putt are trees, several seats and areas of poor drainage where mineral springs continue to seep through the grass.

The path from Bogs Field to the pinewoods is steep with a gradient of up to 1:16. The gradient begins to slacken as the path approaches the junction with the access from Ebor Rise and as the putting green area changes to an area of more open grass with scattered trees. North of the path is a bowling green with new pavilion surrounded by dense planting and then beyond Ebor Rise, a pinetum with a range of maturing conifers and broadleaved trees where meadow grass management is being experimented with. (Photograph J3).

6.4 *The pinewoods*

A war memorial, a timber crucifix with pitched cover, has been placed at the entrance to the pinewoods where the path divides in three. (Photograph J4). The southern most path is relatively wide, flat and paved and follows a straight route towards Harlow Moor Road and continues beyond to Harlow Hill Nurseries. The other two paths are narrower, unpaved and follow sinuous routes through the pinewoods, the more northerly path having some change in level as the peaty ground falls away towards the northern boundary. The pinewoods contain pine, birch and oak, with some areas of ornamental rhododendron planting carried out in the late 20th century.

7.0 CONSERVATION - SITE ANALYSIS See Plan 6

Historic development and contemporary site evidence have been evaluated to understand design intentions, views and character areas and to determine the effects of deliberate and accidental change in order to provide an understanding of the site. Further understanding of the Gardens, their use, management and importance to local people are provided in sections 8 and 9.

7.1 *Design intent*

The original Valley Pleasure Grounds were laid out in an ornamental manner reflecting the prevailing style of the time as an integral part of the spa experience. From Promenade Square and the Assembly Rooms beside the Royal Pump Room, the valley walk provided the space required for visitors to exercise and socialise in attractive surroundings between sessions imbibing the waters, bathing or partaking of other entertainment in Harrogate. The walk also provided access between the sulphur well in the Royal Pump Room and the mineral springs of Bogs Field. The Gardens lay at the very heart of the spa town, the centre of fashionable Harrogate. Their disposition dictated by the springs and topography, influenced the layout of adjacent streets and attracted the development of fine hotels and residences. Although the Gardens retain a central location and their use for promenading is in many ways consistent with the design intent, the original focus of the Gardens has been lost, because the mineral springs for which Harrogate is famous no longer feature and the water cannot be tasted. The fine buildings erected to serve the water are obscured, ignored or used for alternative purposes.

In the Valley Pleasure Grounds the intrinsic qualities of the site were utilised to develop walks with interest and variety within a relatively small area. The main promenade was a broad path steadily ascending beside the sinuous stream, reaching a prominent island planting bed before terminating at the entrance to Bogs Field. From the promenade were narrow gravel paths over rustic bridges, beside rockwork, cascades and lush planting to enable full experience and enjoyment of the embellished stream, water in the landscape echoing the importance of spring water as the source of Harrogate's origins and prosperity as a spa. The valley was laid out as a sequence of small scale scenic views, compositions in which natural elements of stone, wood, water and plants were embellished through disposition, juxtaposition and artifice with fountains, exotic species, colourful displays and rustic details. The network of paths ascending the valley slopes to the north west provided alternative walks round lawns with trees and shrubs with filtered views through the foliage to the valley promenade. While the opportunity to take different routes through the Gardens remains, the richness of detail and quality of the original design has been lost. Planting has largely obscured the stream, access is denied, rockwork is hidden and the quality of experience has been diminished.

The acquisition of Collins Field was a positive move, providing space for the expansion of a well used public space, improved facilities for taking the waters and reflected the establishment of the Gardens in their own right as a spa attraction. Promenading had long been an integral part of the spa experience but increasingly became a vehicle for socialising, an opportunity for meetings and display. The bandstand and tearoom were introduced to meet these needs, extending visitor opportunities for lingering, meeting, seeing and being seen. The extension of facilities to the slopes up to Harlow Moor with a planted walk and a bandstand can be seen as an attempt to encourage visitor dispersal from the congested valley area and to cater for alternative tastes and social classes. The upper bandstand provided popular entertainment while the lower bandstand was a venue for polite music to accompany the taking of tea.

The addition of recreation facilities provided alternative attractions, a reflection that visitors came to the town as a resort and not just as a spa. The Gardens changed to accommodate contemporary needs and fashions, meeting the needs of a range of visitors and age groups and serving the community during the war. In common with many parks, the Gardens lost gates and railings to the war effort, but indirectly gained gateposts for a secondary entrance.

The origins of the horticultural development of the Gardens relate to their development as part of the spa when the original Valley Pleasure Grounds were laid out as an attractive promenade in contemporary style with the latest plants and to the high standards befitting a fashionable and leading spa town. The donation of plants was motivated by people's wish to be associated with fine gardens for which they held affection and there was strong motivation to maintain the Gardens to the highest standards reflecting contemporary taste and as a showcase and attraction for the town. The continued planting of exotic specimen trees where space permitted has resulted in an unusual tree collection providing colour and texture throughout the year, but has also resulted in a sense of overcrowding and lack of design clarity. The staging of the Spring Horticultural Shows within the Gardens strengthened attention on horticulture while at the same time leaving a legacy of theme gardens and pragmatic changes to layout. The different garden areas, plant collections and display planting have become part of the character of Valley Gardens though their distinct qualities have diminished over time through limited understanding, vision, resources and lack of a long-term management plan.

The addition of the Sun Pavilion and colonnades was the fulfilment of a 19th century aspiration, undertaken as an inspired last gasp attempt to maintain the prominence of Harrogate the spa town. The fine structure added to the quality and character of the Gardens caught the mood of the moment in design and function and replacing the teahouse as a fashionable venue for tea and tea dances. It caught the sun and provided shelter, but never became the link between the Royal Pump Room and the hospital, a passage for those taking the cure. By the time it was constructed, taking the waters was an activity in decline. The secondary entrances - narrow, steep and hidden, are now in poor condition and no longer provide acceptable means of access.

Since the 19th century investment in the gardens has reflected the councils wish to maintain the Gardens at the forefront of fashion with high standards of horticulture and quality facilities as a major visitor attraction. Although these objectives remain, council resources and investment have been constrained in recent years. Local concern, affection and interest expressed through the Rotary Club, Friends group and the Civic Society has resulted in the addition of a wishing well, recreated well heads and flower urns. These artefacts dotted about the Gardens are well intentioned but on their own contribute little to the character and quality of the Gardens. Indeed these artefacts have become a target for vandals, creating a negative impression and detracting from the Valley Gardens.

7.2 *Design structure and character*

The topography and shape of the site have determined the overall design structure of Valley Gardens. Developed in stages, the layout has no overall grand design. The lines of former boundaries can still be identified together with major paths and tree lines but additional planting and the unchecked growth of some species have resulted in a loss of clarity, particularly in the lower portion of the site. The loss of clarity is evident at the main entrance where loss of the railings and gates has resulted in a loss of impact and sense of arrival.

The site divides into three main character areas determined by layout, planting and topography offering contrasting qualities and opportunities and diversity of landscape character. The lower portion of the site, a triangular area bounded by Valley Drive, Cornwall Road and the cross path west of Bogs Field between the two roads, is a designed landscape devoted to gardens. It comprises the original area of the Valley Pleasure Grounds, Collins Field and Bogs Field. The roadside boundaries are strongly defined by dense planting and framed by the Sun Pavilion and colonnades. Within the space there is a strong linear emphasis as main paths follow the line of the valley from its narrow steep sided apex at the main entrance to the broader flatter space of Bogs Field. Mature trees and shrub plantings create subdivisions, limit views and provide containment and shelter for a number of smaller garden areas. There is a great diversity of plant material and planting styles, colour and texture. The area lacks a strong cohesive framework to hold the intensity of planting. It lacks the logical unfolding of a series of spaces to lead the visitor through the gardens to a primary focus, Bogs Field, where the structure and focus are weak, lacking a bold display of planting or water.

The location of the tennis courts across the site impinge on the garden area and extend into the second character area comprising the hill up to Harlow Moor occupied by recreation facilities. The cross path and crazy golf are worn and degraded, the play area an intrinsically attractive space but lacking in play equipment. Although the lower slopes are subdivided by fencing associated with recreation facilities, the area is generally more open, a parkland landscape of scattered ornamental trees and grass. It is contained either side by tree planting with trees beside Harlow Moor Drive and an avenue along the main path up to Harlow Moor. North of the path is the tree framed bowling green and as the gradient slackens the parkland character changes to a more open, grassy plateau. It is a designed landscape in the sense that it has been laid out to serve particular purposes, but it has a simple design structure lacking formality, artifice and ornament.

Woodland comprising the pinewoods and pinetum occupy the upper ground and form the third character area. Wood and grassland management suggests a "natural" place although the pinetum contains numbers of exotic trees and the pinewoods include rhododendron plantings. The pinetum is more open, permitting filtered views into and out of the area, but the pinewoods are dense so that views are limited and largely confined to the paths. There is no design structure to the planting. The pinewoods read as a block of woodland and the pinetum as a random collection.

7.3 *Views*

Developed in stages and lacking any overall grand design, Valley Gardens also lacks any designed vistas and extensive or framed views, but rather possesses some attractive compositions or ones that have the potential to become so. There are few views out of the Gardens due to the boundary planting and although the site contains elevated ground it has no great prospects. Views from the plateau are limited by tree cover and offer the sight of an unattractive tower block. Houses on Harlow Moor Drive can be seen from the pitch and putt and the former Grand Hotel is visible from Bogs Field, but these are glimpses out rather than part of the design. Views within the woodland are limited and views up and down the path from Bogs Field to Harlow Moor are constrained by the steep path gradient and low tree canopies.

Views along the linear paths within the Gardens have been lost or become partially obscured by vegetation. The dense foliage of conifers beside the stream limits views to and from the entrance along the valley path. In maturity the conifers have become out of scale with the detail of the stream and combined with other tree and shrub planting, hide the stream, diminishing its quality and contribution to the garden. (Photograph D3). A

cherry tree obscures the view from the main entrance to the classically inspired pavilion terminating the colonnades. The views along the colonnades lack any great focus but the colonnade's rhythm, pattern and sense of perspective are attractive particularly in sunlight. (Photograph F4). The flowing line of the lime walk and the view along it are interrupted in front of the bandstand. Elsewhere there are attractive views from the walk beneath the tree canopies and down the steep banks to the promenade.

The Sun Pavilion faces the bandstand, a rather disappointing view and a meaningless relationship as the bandstand rarely functions in relation to the pavilion and there is no access from the pavilion to the axial path. (Photograph F2). The boating pool is an attractive space of classical simplicity, contained, simple and satisfying. (Photograph G2). The Japanese garden lacks articulation and focus. Approaching Bogs Field along the valley path visitors are attracted to the space and colourful planting, but once they have arrived there are few indications of where to go or what to do next. Planting to the south and west lacks clarity and there are no inviting views to the next space. (Photographs E1 and E2). The Magnesia Well café festooned with hanging baskets sits picturesquely against a high backdrop of planting but views to the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room are lacking. The earliest building on the site is totally shrouded in vegetation and the adjacent toilet block is almost equally enclosed. Views along the cross path are limited by planting and low tree canopies. (Photograph D).

7.4 *Change*

Change has been deliberate and accidental and has had a positive and negative impact on the Gardens. The effects are summarised as below –

The positive effects of deliberate change include:

- The extension to the area known as Valley Pleasure Grounds
- The diversity of landscape character
- The addition of some fine buildings and structures, notably the Sun Pavilion and the Magnesia Well café
- The provision of varied facilities to meet the needs of a range of visitors and age groups
- The development of different garden areas
- The establishment of varied plant collections and unusual trees

The positive effects of accidental change include:

- A glorious palette of autumn colours and foliage textures
- Increased shelter

The negative effects of deliberate change include:

- Lack of opportunity to drink the waters
- The loss of bridges and paths across the stream
- The loss of entrance gates
- The removal of railings during the war
- The loss of a direct and functional relationship between the Sun Pavilion and the Gardens
- Pragmatic changes undertaken for the staging of the Horticultural Shows
- The location of tennis courts across the site

- **The loss of bold display planting**
- **The addition of a wishing well**
- **The addition of urns to the main entrance.**

The negative effects of accidental change include:

- **The loss of views due to plant growth**
- **Loss of views to the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room**
- **The diminished quality of the stream**
- **Degraded entrances to the colonnades**
- **Lack of planting structure and clarity**
- **Heavy shading of the café and boating pool**
- **Tired crazy golf course**
- **Surcharging drains and eroded paving.**

8.0 *PEOPLE*

Originally laid out for visitors, the range of users is now far more diverse though their use is consistent with the original design intent, primarily uses being for walking and pleasure. Users and use of the Gardens is described together with access issues and events.

8.1 *Users*

Although the gardens were originally created for visitors to the spa and many of the additional facilities and improvements were added for their benefit, both local people and visitors use the Gardens.

Valley Gardens feature in published information about the town and region and tourist information centre staff and receptionists at the Royal Pump Room direct visitors to the Gardens as an historic spa attraction. Contemporary visitors come to Harrogate for a variety of reasons staying for a week, a few days or on day visits. For tourists it is a good base from which to explore the region, visiting the Yorkshire Dales, gardens, historic towns and the World Heritage Site of Studley Royal and Fountains Abbey. The town offers good accommodation and good shopping, an antiques quarter, art gallery, theatre and museum in an attractive setting. Harrogate provides a pleasant venue for visitors attending conferences or exhibitions and Valley Gardens is on the agenda for conference wives. Open spaces play a key role in making Harrogate an attractive visitor destination, the Stray providing a spacious setting for fine buildings and the variety and horticultural interest of the Valley Gardens serving as a destination for walks in close proximity to the town centre and conference centre. Harrogate has particular appeal to older people, is visited by professionals attending conferences and receives considerable numbers of foreign tourists. These factors are recognised in the council's tourism strategy. (See Section 4.5).

Undoubtedly local people have always used the Gardens that now serve the community as a thoroughfare and local park for active and passive recreation. People from across the town visit the Gardens in order to use particular facilities or attend specific events. Local residents cross the Gardens to school or work and during school hours the area is frequented by pre school children and carers. The number of older people using the Gardens is high, reflecting the number of older residents in the town overall. People from the Yorkshire Centre for the Disabled situated on Harlow Moor Road are also regular visitors to the site. In recent years there has been a reduction in visitor accommodation around the Gardens with the loss of hotels and their conversion back to residential properties. Many of the former houses and the Royal Bath Hospital site have been redeveloped as apartments. The result of these changes is an increase in the number of permanent residents living in close proximity to the site who have no private gardens and for whom Valley Gardens is their nearest outdoor space. In these ways Valley Gardens is fulfilling and supporting local Community, Tourism and Parks and Open Spaces policies, providing accessible facilities for all age groups and abilities close to where people live. (See Section 4).

8.2 *Patterns of use*

Tourists tend to enter the site via the main entrance, take the valley path up to the Magnesia Well café, perambulate around the Bogs Field area perhaps exploring some of the other spaces and return to the main entrance by the same or an alternative route. They may stop for refreshment at the café or sit for a while if the weather is fine.

Elderly tourists, some arriving in coach parties, often get no further than the benches beside the main entrance and few walk beyond the lower gardens. Generally, unless on a guided tour, visitors stay a limited time because there are few facilities for the majority to actively use and little to demand a longer span of interest or expenditure.

The most commonly used thoroughfares are from the main entrance to Green Park entrance, providing an attractive alternative to Valley Drive, and the cross route between Cornwall Road and Green Park entrance, a short cut through the Gardens. Both routes provide links to an area of dense housing and schools near Green Park entrance with other residential and commercial areas. School children, shoppers and business people use the routes. Some people walk the length of the site from town centre to urban fringe route for access and exercise.

The site offers a choice of different areas for passive recreation though specific facilities for active recreation are concentrated in one area. Walking remains the most popular activity in Valley Gardens for all age groups. The pinewoods and pinetum are used primarily for walking, dog walking, jogging and orienteering. Some of the dog walkers, realising that gardening staff are unable to regularly litter pick the whole site, now undertake the task while walking their pets. They are provided with sticks and bags by the park service.

Harrogate Outdoor Bowling Club established in 1931 and with 100 mostly retired members runs the bowling green. Bowling takes place every day during the season and with the opening of a new clubhouse in 2002 the facility is likely to be used throughout the year for social activities. The club has actively encouraged disabled participation in the game, including that of blind and Down's syndrome users. They have specially adapted wheel chairs for use on the greens.

People walk informally across the pitch and putt and the plateau is sometimes used as a kickabout area. Young people use one of the seats on the upper slopes as a gathering point. The pitch and putt is popular during the summer season but areas of the course suffer from poor drainage caused by seeping springs. After snow the slopes form a popular tobogganing ground. Park staff have to place straw bales at the base of the slope to prevent accidents caused by tobogganists hitting the tennis netting. The bales become heavy with moisture and are subsequently difficult to move.

Tickets and equipment for the use of sports facilities are obtained in season and at weekends from staff at the games pavilion. The crazy golf course is extremely popular with all age groups and the tennis courts are well used in the summer. Despite the removal of old play equipment from the play area and the limitations of remaining pieces, the play area remains an attraction for a wide age range of children, particularly in summer when the paddling pool is filled and families come from across the district. There is no specific ball games area within the recreation area or lower garden and small groups of children and young people can be seen playing football or practising rugby or cricket catches wherever there is open space. This can be on the paved triangle at the end of the tennis courts, between the courts and the dahlia border or on the lawns in front of the dahlia border. Young people have sometimes caused a nuisance by using the bandstand for football. The sloping paths offer opportunities for roller bladers and skate boarders but the site has few steps to provide challenge. Some skateboarders have caused damage to the steps and walls leading down to the bandstand. Cycling is not allowed in the lower gardens so adult cyclists proceed with caution, young people with greater abandon and tots with stabilisers progress slowly.

Apart from the play area, young children love the duck feeding area beside the stream despite its run down appearance and lack of open water. Some children use the model boating pool for sailing craft while other youngsters visit to climb and jump from the wall alongside. The Claro Marine Modellers gather at the boating pool every Sunday morning and take coffee at the café. The pool has insufficient depth for the larger craft.

Young people like to gather in the Gardens, sitting on the grass or benches to chat, watch or create their own space. This causes a problem for other users and staff when drinking, noise or music accompanies their gatherings. Office workers use the Gardens for lunch and exercise. People use the gardens as a place to read the paper, watch passers by, admire unusual plants, study the dahlias or call for tea or ice cream at the cafe. The unsupervised toilets in the Gardens have become a meeting place for homosexuals, in common with several other toilet facilities in Harrogate.

School parties, some but not all of which are participating in education workshops at the Mercer Art Gallery and Pump Room Museum, situated in close proximity to the main entrance, use the Gardens as part of their programmes. Visits are free for local pupils and most groups come from primary schools. The Gardens are also used for specific projects such as photography and recording patterns, colours and contrast as the basis for artwork, as well as for fresh air and a place to eat lunch if the weather is fine. The gallery has a small activities room for school and other use, but it cannot accommodate whole year groups, so parties are divided and rotated between gallery, museum and gardens. Museum officers have established a good reputation for their services and receive requests and visits from a large number of schools in Harrogate District, but they have limited space to expand the programmes they offer. They are keen to develop the educational aspect of their work and together with Parks officers see the enormous potential for improving links between the museum, gallery and gardens as key elements of the town's spa heritage. They are very enthusiastic about the possibilities of developing further imaginative educational work integrated with facilities, skills and resources available in Valley Gardens.

8.3 *Access*

Originally provided for visitors coming to take the waters, consideration has always been given to the needs of the sick and infirm in Valley Gardens. Although some paths have relatively steep gradients due to the terrain, there are no steps on major path routes. Path surfaces are largely tarmac, and although this is worn and potholed in places presenting trip hazards, it generally provides a good walking surface. Main paths are of generous width, with few obstructions and are not overgrown though the sight lines along some paths are limited by adjacent vegetation. There are a considerable number of wheelchair bound visitors, some with motorised chairs and others with motorised buggies, who regularly use the Gardens and are able to move freely throughout the site. Breakfree, a partnership providing information for people who have difficulty getting out into the countryside, has produced a pack called "Country Walks, Countryside for all in Harrogate District." The first walk in the pack is for Valley Gardens. It describes facilities and includes a clear map showing these together with path gradients and notes on path surfacing. There are 160 seats placed through out the Gardens providing opportunities to rest.

There is limited disabled parking near site entrances with spaces beside the Sun Pavilion and informal parking near the depot, two spaces at Ebor Rise near the bowling green but no provision elsewhere. At the main entrance tactile paving from the pedestrian crossing opposite the Royal Pump Room leads to the garden boundary rather than the main entrance and the pedestrian crossing stripes are worn. Outside the main entrance bollards in the paving may create obstructions for those with sight impairment. Four entrances to the colonnades and beside the Sun pavilion from Cornwall Road have steep steps but there is an alternative ramped entrance at the end of the colonnades. Steps to the north of the boating pool constrain disabled access from beside the café. The toilets are screened by vegetation and situated at some distance from the café and play area. In winter wet surfaces created by run off from wet spring soaked ground can be hazardous in freezing conditions. The main routes in the lower gardens are lit by lighting columns but the level of illumination is poor for passage on dark winter evenings and at night when the trees are in full leaf.

8.4 *Events*

The Gardens were never conceived as a venue for events but rather as a place for daily use with entertainment and refreshment facilities. As they have developed, no area has been specifically set aside as an events space. Modifications to the layout were made to accommodate the flower shows, had an adverse impact on the fabric and regular usage and have now moved to the Yorkshire Show Ground, a purpose designed venue.

Notwithstanding the absence of a specific events space, Valley Gardens provide easily accessed open space in a central location and thus are in demand as an outside venue. Harrogate has an International Youth Music Festival in April and Harrogate International Festival in late July, organised by Harrogate International Festival a charitable company limited by guarantee. The largest summer festival event is a Fiesta in Valley Gardens, a free celebration of music and entertainment for everyone attracting 15,000 people. It is a highlight for the district, helping develop a strand of world music, providing opportunities for performance and participation for a wide range of people. The popular occasion relies on sponsorship of £15,000 to stage and continued sponsorship is not guaranteed. The status of Bogs Field as part of the stray is perceived as constraining enclosure and charging for any part of the Fiesta. The event involves the installation of temporary power supplies and heavy equipment for a temporary stage and sound systems near the games pavilion where the slopes of the pitch and putt serve as an auditorium. Access is required for vans creating a fast food court on the grass area east of the toilet block and for mobile toilets. Toilet facilities are always inadequate, partly because the water tank and flushing system in the permanent toilet block cannot cope with the throughput required. The bandstand is used but not as the main stage and other activities and performance artists make use of spaces around the site. The event has a short installation and dismantling time so it causes limited disruption to regular users. There have been concerns by both the festival company and the council over issues of site reinstatement and local government support.

During the summer the Leisure and Amenity Services Department organise "Party in the Park", a family event with sporting activities and entertainment. There is also a programme of school holiday activities, some of which are based around the sports facilities in the Gardens. At weekends during the summer season there is a programme of band concerts performed by local brass and youth bands, 13 having been held during 2002. These have to be arranged in consultation with Sun Pavilion managers to ensure that there is not a clash with Sun Pavilion bookings.

Volunteer guides lead walking tours of Low Harrogate, starting from the Pump Room three times a week, depending on the weather. The tours include Valley Gardens.

Since the 1960's Harrogate has been a leading participant in Britain in Bloom. Valley Gardens is regarded as the council's "jewel in the crown" for the competition, with the Sun Pavilion used for Britain in Bloom receptions. Park staff serve as Britain in Bloom judges.

The Sun Pavilion, while remaining in council ownership under the Leisure and Amenities Services Department, is run as a separate commercial entity from the gardens and is only available occasionally for events to which the general public have access. A popular public event that has been run for several years is the "Strauss and Strudle" weekend when the pavilion is set out as a Viennese tearoom with a Viennese orchestra playing and Austrian coffee and pastries are served. The premises are let for wedding ceremonies and receptions, parties, balls, dances, dinners, recitals and corporate hospitality, particularly in the evenings and at weekends. The Sun Pavilion hosts 3 art exhibitions each year together with a programme of 9 craft and antique fairs. Guests are able to spill out onto the terrace overlooking the gardens and during the summer the covered terrace is used to provide extra function space.

9.0 MANAGEMENT

9.1 *Management Structure*

The management of Valley Gardens is the responsibility of Parks and Bereavement Services within the department of Leisure and Amenity Services. The department is also responsible for sport and leisure and museums and the arts. Parks and Bereavement Services have two principal divisions, led by Parks and Bereavement Services Managers, overseen by the Head of Parks and Open Spaces.

Parks have parks development, parks operational and arboriculture sections. Parks operational were awarded the Harrogate contract by competitive tender and through their Area Supervisor are responsible for the routine maintenance of Valley Gardens and other parks and open spaces within the town. The Area Supervisor has overall responsibility for two-full time permanent gardening staff based in the Gardens. The staff undertake routine and seasonal tasks, supported by other seasonal and permanent staff who come into the Gardens as required to undertake tasks such as bedding out and cutting the larger grass areas. Routine garden tasks include sweeping, raking, litter and leaf collection and disposal, amenity grass cutting, watering and weed and pest control. Seasonal tasks include bed preparation, planting, pruning, lifting and storing plants. The gardening staff also provide assistance with basic landscape construction work and undertake periodic cleaning of the boating pool and stream course.

The Parks Development Manager has five areas of responsibility –horticulture, landscape, play, community liaison and parks security service. Each sector holds some responsibilities for aspects of the parks service within Valley Gardens. The community liaison officer has responsibilities for securing funding and sponsorship, developing community involvement and awareness, marketing, Disability Discrimination Act issues and is the lead officer for Britain in Bloom.

Two rangers are employed to undertake daily horse mounted security patrols of parks and open spaces in the Harrogate and Knaresbrough area. This mode of transport enables them to access areas inaccessible to vehicles. They have no remit to undertake duties other than security. See section 9.8.

The Construction and Building Management section in the Technical Services Department undertakes the maintenance of buildings in Valley Gardens for which an annual contribution is made from the parks budget. Park staff undertake the routine maintenance of seats and bins.

The Department of Leisure and Amenity Services works closely with the Planning Department, both with the conservation section and with officers administering local plan policies relating to the provision of open spaces and dealing with commuted sums. It also works closely with Community Services, delivering grounds maintenance for them, and with Community Safety on joint initiatives to tackle problems.

9.2 *Skills and Training*

Parks and Bereavement Services are committed to ensuring the highest standards of horticultural excellence throughout the district. They recognise the need for training to deliver these standards and for a management structure that encourages, enables and retains skilled staff. Both full time permanent gardening staff based in the Gardens hold the National Diploma in Amenity Horticulture. Many of the permanent staff have completed NVQ2 or served an apprenticeship in horticulture and some have completed NVQ3 in Amenity Horticulture. The Council currently has two park staff undertaking modern apprenticeships in horticulture during which they spend a day each week at college and work in different parts of the district, including Harlow Hill Nursery, to gain varied experience. The Council trains gardeners in health and safety, use of pesticides and chainsaws, pruning and driving heavy goods vehicles so that they may obtain the necessary qualifications for proficiency in these areas. Park managers collaborate with staff at Harlow Carr Gardens to exchange skills and provide training. The council has provided Harlow Carr staff with chainsaw training while Harlow Carr staff has provided council gardeners with specialist training in pruning.

9.3 *Best Value Review*

In the past Grounds Maintenance had been undertaken as part of a contract awarded under Compulsory Competitive Tendering (CCT). As part of the Best Value Review consultants have been working with the Council to determine the best way forward for delivering Parks and Open Spaces and all Leisure and Amenity services in the future.

A recent report from the consultants had four main recommendations on the preferred way forward, which are summarised here:

Recommendation 1: That the Council resolves to retain the leisure and amenity services in-house and manages them through direct provision. The service should remain integrated structurally and not fragmented. The establishment of the whole service or partial service trust should not be considered further.

Recommendation 2: That the Council considers whether it wishes to continue to support the current scale of services in revenue terms or whether it should 'rationalise' the portfolio by concentrating on 'core' services.

Recommendation 3: That concurrent with recommendation 2, the Council should determine the amount of capital it is willing to spend on leisure and amenity services over the next (say) five years and the revenue implications of the capital programme i.e. additional income generation, cost of capital etc.

Recommendation 4: If there is a mismatch between the financial demands of the service and what the Council is willing to spend, it should consider ways in which the gap can be overcome. This could mean the prioritisation of 'core' services and the rationalisation of more peripheral ones.

Clearly there may be implications for the Parks and Open Spaces Service as these recommendations are progressed but at present it is unknown what they may be. Whilst these are only recommendations, which still have to be approved, they indicate the way the Council is likely to progress in the future with regard to the Parks and Open Spaces services it currently provides. If approved it suggests that the current in-house grounds maintenance provision will continue and thus continuity and high quality service are

guaranteed. It will also mean that resources are not committed to re-tendering grounds maintenance services, which can be focussed on the development of the Gardens and the service.

The next stage of the Cultural Services Best Value Review is the development of the Service Improvement Plan, which will need to be approved by the Cabinet (scheduled to be considered July 2003). This will be an action plan style document, which will set out how current services can be improved for residents and visitors over the next 5 years (cost and quality considerations).

9.4 *Income and Expenditure*

Currently the park generates a limited amount of income from tennis, pitch and putt and crazy golf. The income for the 2002 season was as follows:

Tennis	8683
Pitch and putt	7778
Crazy golf	8484
Total	<u>£24,945</u>

Income in 2002 was down £5,000 over the previous year due to poor weather during the summer season.

No income is generated from events in the park as these are of a charitable nature and any income derived from franchises is used to defray expenses.

Expenditure on Valley Gardens is £98,000 per annum. The budget for expenditure in 2003/4 is as follows:

VALLEY GARDENS BUDGET 2003/04

Employee Costs

Basic	31,400.00
Overtime	1,700.00
Sunday Work	2,240.00
NHI	2,320.00
Superannuation	3,200.00
Seasonals	2,100.00
Training	100.00
	<u>43,060.00</u>

Premises Costs

Sub Contractors	1,500.00
Electric/Water	4,500.00
Waste/Refuse	4,000.00
	<u>10,000.00</u>

Supplies & Services

Equipment	600.00
Materials	11,000.00
Protective Clothing	500.00
Telephones	200.00
	12,300.00

Transport

Fuel	500.00
Transport	5,780.00
	6,280.00

Additional Expenditure

Building Management Charge	15,000.00
Capital Finance	12,230.00
	27,230.00

TOTAL EXPENDITURE £98,870.00

The level of funding put towards training varies annually according to need. All health and Safety training is undertaken in house. Although £15,000 is paid annually towards building management, the actual cost in 2001/2 and 2002/3 exceeded this by £15,980 and £3,745 respectively. In 2001/2 £20,000 was spent on the tennis courts, a sum that included provision of access for the disabled, and in both years money was spent on refurbishing sections of trellis to the colonnades.

9.5 *Interpretation*

Interpretation of Valley Gardens is limited. Despite their central location some visitors do not recognise the main entrance as being the principal point of entry from the town. There is no site plan of the Gardens. Signage is limited and discrete with small plaques on the recreated well heads and a small sign by Bogs Field providing information about the mineral wells. Apart from seasonal labelling of the dahlias, none of the plants or garden areas are labelled. There is nothing to convey the historical importance of the Gardens as part of the spa and many visitors miss the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room because it is hidden by vegetation.

People tend to enquire about facilities or information at the Magnesia Well café when it is open, or are directed to the Gardens from the Royal Pump Room or Tourist Information. There is no information point in the Gardens, making the limited information Centre, such as an A4 sheet with a plant walk, difficult to obtain.

9.6 *Health and Safety*

Harrogate Council has a duty under the Health and Safety at Work, etc. Act 1974, recognised in its Health and Safety at Work Policy, to provide safe working conditions for employees and a safe environment for those on property within its ownership. In order to do this it has established procedures for training, risk assessment, lines of responsibility, reporting and review. Staff in the Gardens are mindful of their responsibilities and aware of the risks posed by design and condition of the fabric.

Existing and potential health and safety issues identified during a review with staff include:

Services

Drains blocking, collapsing or surcharging

Paths

Freezing of wet surfaces created by run off from spring soaked ground

Trip hazards of broken tarmac

Wet leaves

Steep slopes and uncontrolled cyclists, prams, wheel chairs and toboggans

Crazy golf adjacent to main path

Blind corner at cross path junction with path to Harlow Moor

Steep and eroded steps to colonnades

Access for service vehicles and deliveries

Water

Unprotected water margins – stream, duck feeding area, boating pool and paddling pool

Litter

Dog faeces

Needles

Broken glass

Planting

Tree failure due to age or disease

Tree management on steep banks

Poisonous fruits and seeds

9.7 *Security*

The site is open 24 hours, gardening staff are present during the day and a horse mounted ranger on security patrol includes a tour of the garden periodically. He maintains good links with the police and town centre CCTV operators. The Gardens are not secured at night. The right of free access to the mineral springs enshrined in the Stray Act means it would be extremely difficult to close off any part of the lower gardens. In common with other urban parks, Valley Gardens has witnessed acts of vandalism and unsociable behaviour. The council and local people are acutely aware that such incidences and the publicity given to them fuel fears for personal security and threaten Harrogate's tourist economy. In the past year acts of vandalism have included a brick through a window in the café, a smashed urn at the site entrance, damage to the wishing well and recreated well heads and a vandalised seat above the pitch and putt. Damage to planting or theft of plants is rare. The current strategy for dealing with vandalism is to repair damage quickly on site or to remove broken artefacts for repair.

The tenant at the Magnesia Well café has repeatedly requested permission to fit steel shutters to the building but the request has been refused on conservation grounds. There are concerns at the visual impact and implications such a measure would have on the Gardens, particularly during daylight hours when the café is not open.

Staff at the Sun Pavilion who are often on duty at evening functions complain of youths misusing the bandstand, playing loud music, being abusive and drinking alcohol. Local legislation enables the police to curb drinking in public places where the practice is causing a nuisance. The bowling club has reported an improvement in security with the redevelopment of the hospital site.

Misuse of the toilets is another cause of concern. In the past year entrance screens have been removed and alternative proposals for improving facilities and discouraging abuse are under consideration.

Lighting in the Gardens provides inadequate levels of illumination. The situation is exacerbated by the extent of vegetation. People do not have to walk through the Gardens at night but the cross path does provide a short cut between housing areas.

9.8 *Local proposals that may have an impact on the site*

The council has a history of investment and development to maintain and promote Harrogate as a spa town. After a period when attention has been focused on the conference and exhibition centre, spa towns and spa treatments are undergoing something of a revival and the council has recognised the benefits of refurbishing, upgrading and promoting its spa heritage. To this end there is a proposal to restore the Turkish Baths situated in the former Royal Baths as the second stage following the extension and improvement of the range of spa related treatments and facilities within the complex. Valley Gardens, home to numerous mineral springs and originally an integral part of the taking the waters, for promenades and socialising will be an integral part of the reinvention and promotion of the spa.

The Valley Gardens lie in close proximity to the Royal Pump Room Museum, the Mercer Art Gallery, a range of specialist and antique shops and the Royal Baths. There are proposals to market the area as the cultural quarter of Harrogate.

In July 2001 Harlow Carr Gardens, home of the Northern Horticultural Society and founded by the same council committee responsible for Valley Gardens, became a Royal Horticultural Society Garden. The change in management has brought new investment and increased awareness of the garden through publicity in the Royal Horticultural Society magazine, "The Garden". Discussions have been held with staff at Harlow Carr regarding the benefits to be gained from collaboration. The two sites hold factors in common: mineral wells, historical associations, a path link through the pinewoods, plant collections and a commitment to high horticultural standards. However Harlow Carr charges an entrance fee, is situated on the outskirts of Harrogate and is able to draw on the national resources of the Royal Horticultural Society, while by virtue of its location Valley Gardens is better known, free and accessible to a wide range of visitors.

10.0 *CONSULTATION*

Consultation has formed an integral part of the process of gathering information and ideas, developing a vision and formulating proposals for Valley Gardens. This accords with one of the councils key strategic objectives, 'to seek the views of local people, respond to them and keep them informed through timely and well presented information.' Initial consultation was carried out with stakeholders. Additional consultation was undertaken with potential project partners, draft proposals were presented for public consultation and the responses highlighted the need for continued consultation with young people. This section describes the consultation process.

10.1 *Initial Consultation with Stakeholders*

Information about the site was gathered through consultation with a wide range of stakeholders through meetings, site visits, telephone calls and questionnaires. Questions to a number of the well-established and supported amenity groups, some having several hundred members, together with other organisations, officers and councillors covered the following areas:

The length of establishment of the group
 Membership numbers and the area from which the members are drawn
 The principal aims of the group and the relationship of these to Valley Gardens
 Frequency of use/visits by members
 Main concerns, current issues, future aspirations
 Do the gardens serve their clientele?
 What is the most important thing about the role of the gardens in Harrogate?
 What role do you see for your group in the future of Valley Gardens?

List of stakeholders consulted

Key: Q = questionnaire
 T = telephone
 M = meeting

T Mick Wooton, Highways, CCTV
 Q 9 Councillors, 6 responses received
 M Sarah Freeman and Ros Watson, Mercer Art Gallery
 2 receptionists at Pump Room Museum, Tourist Information Centre
 T Anne Smith, Friends of Valley Gardens
 T Mr C Leslie, Stray Defence Association
 T Ms F Goh, Harrogate International Festival
 T Valerie Hepworth, Yorkshire Gardens Trust
 T Jack Winter, Rotary Club of Harrogate
 T Colin Renton, Rotary Club of Harrogate Brigantes
 T Ms Lawrenson and Keith Wilkinson, Bilton Conservation Group
 T John Carby-Hall, Claro Marine Modellers
 T William Colver-Dodds, Harrogate International Festival
 T Mr W M Price, Harrogate Civic Society
 M Malcolm Neesam
 T Glenn Robinson, HBC Play Areas Officer
 T Mel Greaves, HBC Community Safety Officer
 T Mr Yakuba, Magnesia Well Tea Rooms
 T Martin Wilks, Britain in Bloom

- T David Rhodes, HBC Conservation Officer**
T John Watson, HBC Arboricultural Officer
T Dawn Martin, Events Officer
T John Simm, Harrogate Outdoor Bowling Club, Valley Gardens
T Terry Byrne, Harlow and Pannal Residents Association
T Nigel Thompson, Building Maintenance
T Helen Lazenby, Yorkshire Gardens Trust
T Sara Atkins, HBC Community Services Officer
M Andrew Hart, Paul Watson and Dierdre Walton, Harlow Car Castle School, Knaresbrough, orienteering
Alan Taylor, Andrew Soper, Simon Collier, John Shepheard, Paula Collier – HBC Parks
- M John Watson, Andrew Gilleard, HBC Arboricultural Officers**
- M Mr Yakuba, Magnesia Well Tea Rooms**
- T Danielle Barker, HBC Community Services**
- T Andrew McCormick, HBC Sport and Leisure [to make additional response]**
- T Paul Kitson, Parks Development Officer**
- T Alan Taylor, Parks Operations Manager**
- T Mary Kershaw, Mercer Art Gallery**

10.2 *Top Ten Issues arising from initial consultations*

The responses of consultees were appraised and resulted in the identification of the following issues.

1. Security

The security of people and property are the No. 1 issue. The issue is both real and perceived. Staff in the Gardens, Sun Pavilion and cafe experience the reality, give precise details and have to cope with incidents and the aftermath. The wider public perceives that there is a problem from hearsay, feels threatened and tends to exaggerate the scale of the problem without direct knowledge. It is apparent that security problems sometimes occur in the late afternoon but most often in the evening, are often drink related and frequently caused by young people.

Ideas vary on how security should be tackled: CCTV, locking gates, enforcing legislation regarding consumption of alcohol in public places, security/police patrols, return of the 'parkie'.

2. Importance of the Valley Gardens to Harrogate

Most people acknowledge the historic significance of Valley Gardens in the development of Harrogate, their floral reputation and continued popularity. The factor that sets them apart as unique are the springs – 36 different mineral springs within an acre, the only place in the world that such a phenomenon can be found. Several people felt that this factor was underplayed and should be celebrated, perhaps with a water feature.

3. Lack of information/interpretation

Given the acknowledged importance of the site, most people felt that more could be done to promote the importance and unique nature of the site. They would like historical information to be available and information on the plants, particularly the trees.

- 4. Raison d'être in 21st century**
Although this issue was not raised by a large number of people, it is significant and was raised in different ways. The Gardens originated for visitors to the spa, became a fashionable place to go and gained a floral reputation but what are the Gardens reason for being now? What is their special attraction for people? Are the elements that remain from its former purpose and popularity sufficient for the 21st century or will the gradual decline perceived by many people continue?
- 5. Weather dependency**
This is an issue for tourism in Harrogate and for the gardens in particular. Visitor numbers diminish in poor weather and this has an impact on business in the Gardens, particularly for the café and sports facilities. There is nowhere to go and no reason to come in the rain. Two people suggested that a significant indoor attraction could bring visitors to the Gardens all year, independent of the weather.
- 6. Meeting place/events space**
The Gardens are and always have been a meeting place. Harrogate lacks a main square, central outdoor events arena or congregating point. Although the Gardens are used for the Fiesta and Party in the Park they are not really designed for, or altogether suitable, for more events. Both relief and regret were expressed that the Flower Show has moved to the Yorkshire Show Ground. Two people suggested that Crescent Gardens should be redesigned as the town's main gathering point, an extension and link to the Valley Gardens.
- 7. Toilets**
Most consultees mentioned abuse and misuse of the toilets. Many people felt that the toilets were inappropriately sited for park users and were poorly signed. Building maintenance say that misuse of toilets occurs elsewhere in Harrogate, even where the facilities are located in open situations on busy thoroughfares.
- 8. Bandstand**
Quite a lot of people singled out the bandstand for particular criticism. Most felt that it was in poor condition, open to abuse and should be more secure. Others felt that it wasn't particularly well used, was inadequate as a performance venue or was poorly sited or faced the wrong way.
- 9. Provision for young people**
Many people appreciate that the Gardens offer something for everyone, are free and central but acknowledge that there is nothing specifically for young people. Having acknowledged this, they were quick to point out that provision of a skate park would be unacceptable. They appreciate the tranquillity of the gardens, accept the opportunities they provide for more active recreation but seem reluctant to accept the sort of changes they perceive being required in order to accommodate young people. Some expressed the view that provision for young people should be made elsewhere and was inappropriate to the Valley Gardens. People feel threatened by large groups of young people and the noise they make.
- 10. Resources**
Most people are reasonably happy with the Gardens but when asked want more – more flowers, better security, more staff, more events, improved paving, more information etc. Few people suggested how these aspirations could be met, managed or resourced in the longer term.

10.3 *Broader Issues*

A number of wider issues and facts arose from initial consultation, many of them ones that are reflected in local policy statements and plans. These are expressed as statements that reflect views expressed by two or more stakeholders or stakeholder groups.

- **Most visitors to Harrogate visit the Valley Gardens.**
This is supported by tourism surveys that show that on average 85% of all visitors to Harrogate go to the Gardens. One of the Tourism Strategies objectives is to make sure that assets which attract visitors are protected and enhanced.
- **The Gardens are the ‘jewel in the crown’ of Harrogate’s Britain in Bloom entry.** This is the perception of many stakeholders, a perception that accurately reflects the importance the council attaches to Harrogate’s entry to the competition and the fact that Britain in Bloom judges are taken through the Gardens to a reception at the Sun Pavilion. It is part of the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy to provide parks and open spaces of the highest quality. Entry to Britain in Bloom is part of achieving that quality and maintaining pride and standards in public spaces.
- **A visit to the Gardens is seen as an integral part of the Harrogate experience as a visit to the Pump Room Museum.** However many people felt that the importance of the Gardens was underplayed in this respect, despite the promotion of spa heritage being a strategic objective of the council’s tourism strategy.
- **Valley Gardens has iconic status and is a symbol of the town.** Pictures of the Gardens feature in most of Harrogate’s promotional literature so that it has become an embodiment of the town itself. As such it is much prized and valued by local people and businesses and forms part of the itinerary for ‘conference wives’.
- **Few free public parks or gardens have such a reputation for floral display and quality, or such an extensive and varied tree collection.** Another source of pride, reflected in its designation as part of a conservation area, listed landscape and by heritage and design policies in the local plan.
- **The Gardens are central, accessible to visitors and local residents, adjacent to the Pump Room Museum and Mercer Art Gallery.** These key facts support tourism, community, and amenity objectives in the local plan and contribute to Harrogate’s corporate objective of ensuring a range of affordable leisure, cultural and amenity services across the District.
- **Routes through the Gardens form important pedestrian thoroughfares between the town centre and residential areas.** Attractive routes encourage walking, one of the Local Plan’s transportation objectives, and assist in promoting well-being, a corporate objective.

- **The number of hotels on Valley Drive is decreasing as properties are being converted to apartments.**
This reflects a national trend in the conversion of existing building stock in town and city centre locations to apartments. It also reflects the pressure for housing in Harrogate District because it is an attractive place to live, but may lead to pressure for development elsewhere, as there is a need to provide accommodation for conference delegates and tourists.
- **The refurbished Royal Baths will accommodate a number of wine bars and pubs together with the restored Turkish Baths.**
This is not perhaps the ‘improved facilities at night’ identified as a one of three requirements for Harrogate in a Management Report of 1971, but the reopening of the Turkish Baths is seen as a key element in revitalising the spa.
- **The Yorkshire Centre for the Disabled is located on Harlow Moor Drive within a mile of Valley Gardens.**
As a spa Harrogate has always catered for the infirm and less able, a factor reflected in corporate aims and policies.
- **The HBC Parks and Stray Committee responsible for the Valley Gardens was the Committee also responsible for founding Harlow Car, as of July 2001 a RHS garden.**
- **Harrogate has a rich and varied cultural life with a large number of societies, many of whom have a concern and interest in the environment.**
Societies have a good degree of knowledge and members actively participate in the management of local sites. They are keen to participate in the future of Valley Gardens.
- **There is affection, support and enthusiasm for the Gardens from a broad range of local people.**

10.4 *Additional consultation with potential project partners*

Having established the potential for joint working and a shared enthusiasm for the project, (See Section 8.0 People) a further meeting was convened to consult in greater depth. The museum and gallery do not have an Education Officer. School visits and ‘handling sessions are led according to availability by the Curator for Human History and the Audience Development Officer, both of whom have many other responsibilities.

During this meeting the following points and suggestions were made:

- **Schools studying spa history like to look for evidence of original wells, the part played by the Gardens in spa treatments and how the area has changed.**
- **Interpretative panels showing ‘then and now’ views would assist understanding, as would trail booklets and a dedicated member of staff to lead groups of visitors.**
- **The educational potential of the gardens could be promoted by a resource room, good toilet facilities and a member of staff serving as a point of contact, an expert to lead visits and work with teachers.**

- **There are lots of opportunities for cross curricula links across all Key Stages, beyond the KS1/2 Victorian Britain theme usually followed. These include local studies in geography and understanding patterns and processes, science – plant growth and water cycles, citizenship, creative writing for English and art and design.**
- **Partnerships with local schools could involve planting and maintenance work and the development of links with local community groups.**

10.5 *The Mercer Art Gallery and Pump Room Museum*

The museum and gallery have archival material to assist with the development of proposals and interpretation, a newsletter that could be used as a springboard and marketing tool and established contacts with local schools, several of whom have enthusiastic teachers who have asked for someone to lead visits.

10.7 *Harlow Carr Gardens*

Further discussions with staff at Harlow Carr Gardens have identified opportunities to develop joint marketing initiatives linking the two sites. For example, if the Winter Gardens is developed and an entry fee is charged, a joint ticket could be developed allowing access to both facilities and possibly to the Pump Room Museum as well.

10.8 *Public Consultation*

Public Consultation took place in June and July 2002. The project and outline proposals were presented to a public meeting in the Sun Pavilion and people were invited to complete questionnaires eliciting their response to the proposals. All the stakeholder groups and councillors who took part in the initial consultation were invited and the meeting was advertised by posters in public places, council offices and libraries and. The evening meeting was attended by 95 people and at the end of the presentation the audience were invited to ask questions. The proposals received universal and overwhelming support, indeed people were delighted with the vision and pleased that views expressed in initial consultation had been listened to and considered in the development of proposals. Most questions sought detailed information not available at this stage or sought clarification of particular points. It was suggested that part of the attraction and restoration of the Gardens should include the opportunity once again to drink mineral water from one of the springs. This idea received widespread approval and was felt to be a logical development of the proposals. These have been amended accordingly.

Following the evening meeting the exhibition was located at the Hydro and at the Mercer Art Gallery in Harrogate for between two and three weeks at each venue. Members of the public were encouraged to complete questionnaires to express their views and the resulting statistical analysis of the 89 identified the following top ten priorities.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------------|--|
| 1. | Proposal 7 | Games pavilion – addition of public toilets |
| 2. | Proposal 12 | Bogs field – develop character of area with springs etc |
| 3. | Proposal 3 | Toddlers Play Area |
| 4. | Proposal 6 | Toilet block – convert for community use |
| 5. | Proposal 22 | Play area |
| 6. | Proposal 4 | Colonnades and Sun Parlours – conversion to Winter Garden |

7.	Proposal 28	Site paths – improvements
8.	Proposal 1	Magnesia Well Pump House – exhibition about the mineral springs
9.	Proposal 9	Service entrance – parking for disabled
10.	Proposal 14	Elgar Walk and stream restoration

10.9 *Community Groups*

Since Public Consultation a new group has been formed called the Pinewoods Conservation Group. It has the following objectives

- **To promote the maintenance and conservation of the environment within the Harrogate Area and especially that of the Pinewood, situated between the Valley Gardens and Harlow Carr Gardens, and such other areas within the Harrogate District which the Charity feel falls within their remit.**
- **To promote and encourage the conservation of the natural habitat of wildlife within the area.**
- **To advance the education of the public in the use of the woodlands by encouraging them to participate in the management.**

The Pinewoods Conservation Group is seeking charitable status. By March 2003 their membership had risen to 75 including representatives from the Naturalists Society, seven meetings had been held and a variety of events had been organised. Members are working in partnership with the arboricultural officer regarding woodland management work involving selective thinning and replacement planting. They have organised a ditch cleaning operation in conjunction with young soldiers from the local Army College and are working closely with the cycling officer to develop proposals for a good surfaced pathway through the woodland. The pathway will provide good pedestrian and wheel chair access from the Valley Gardens to Harlow Carr Gardens.

10.10 *Consultation with young people*

In reviewing consultation procedures and results for service delivery the council has been aware that it has received limited response from people under 30. In order to engage young people it has explored alternative means of consultation using interactive means and has found this to be particularly effective. Continued consultation with young people in Valley Gardens will use interactive methods.

11.0 SIGNIFICANCE

In order to determine what is important about the Valley Gardens and identify those elements that have heritage merit, an assessment has been made of the significance of the Gardens in the local and national context. It is based on information gathered from archival sources, local people, and council policy and from the Gardens themselves. It serves to identify features that should be conserved, protected or restored and what could or should be changed.

11.1 *General Statement of Significance*

Valley Gardens was developed as part of the spa, pleasure grounds where visitors could promenade and socialise between sessions taking the waters. Their significance is derived from a combination of the following factors:

Valley Gardens is listed Grade II on the register of Historic Parks and Gardens maintained by English Heritage.

The Gardens form part of the Harrogate Conservation Area.

The Gardens contain two listed buildings, the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room and the Magnesia Well Café.

The Gardens encompass within one small area the most varied collection of mineral springs in the world.

85% of visitors to Harrogate visit the Valley Gardens.

A visit to the Gardens is seen as an integral part of the Harrogate spa experience.

Use of the Gardens remains consistent with the purpose for which they were designed.

The Gardens form a green wedge linking town and country

Valley Gardens has iconic status and is a symbol of the town.

Few free public parks or gardens have such a reputation for floral display and quality, nor such an extensive and varied tree collection.

The Gardens are central, accessible to visitors and local residents, well regarded and much loved.

11.2 *Elements crucial to this significance*

These are elements or qualities that are of particular importance and cannot be lost or could be relocated or replicated elsewhere in Gardens.

The location and physical proximity of the Gardens to other significant components of the spa town such as the Royal Pump Room and the Royal Baths.

The presence of mineral springs within the Gardens.

Pump rooms originally designed to house facilities for taking the spring water.

The valley with stream from which the Gardens get their name

Diverse planting and garden areas to interest and attract visitors

A variety of routes through the Gardens. (These are well established but could be replaced or realigned if there was a proven need and if the revised routes provided for new or established desire lines.)

Sheltered places to sit with scenes to enjoy. (These places could in some instances be relocated, many could be enhanced and the potential to develop additional sheltered sitting spaces could be sought.)

Free access for all

11.3 *Elements that are underused or have potential for change*

These include:

The mineral springs, capped and underplayed to the extent that the casual visitor and many residents probably have no idea of their presence or significance.

The gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room, poorly used and hidden from view.

The Magnesia Well Café which does not have dependable opening hours and offers refreshments that are generally of poor quality.

The stream valley, which has scope for restoration of original design detail and planting.

Views and focal points, so that people are led through the Gardens and encouraged to explore different areas.

The bandstand, underused with potential for change

Garden areas, with potential but some lack distinction and quality.

Toilet facilities, inadequate but the building has potential for re use

The colonnades, underused with potential for change.

12.0 VISION AND POLICIES

12.1 *A Vision for the Park*

Through listening to the views of stakeholders and a process of informed and thoughtful discussion, the project group has developed a vision for Valley Gardens in the 21st century. It is a vision that takes history, water and the traditional and social dimensions of the Gardens as a springboard for new life, drawing on the essence of the Gardens to move forward. This is something that local people feel quite passionately about. They do not want to turn back the clock but to celebrate their heritage in a way that is relevant today and brings pleasure to local people and visitors.

The Vision is “*High quality gardens that conserve, celebrate and interpret their spa heritage and social significance as a basis for developing the Gardens as a vital focus for Harrogate, offering excellent contemporary facilities and opportunities for enhanced experience by all ages and abilities*”.

12.2 *Aims*

- **To celebrate the unique collection of springs that were a significant factor in the development of Harrogate as a spa town and were the reason for the Valley Gardens.**
- **To restore the important role of open spaces and promenading in a spa town.**
- **To complement Harrogate’s cultural quarter**
- **To conserve the character and diversity of the Gardens.**
- **To provide an all weather, year round attraction.**
- **To enhance the sensory experience of visiting the Gardens.**
- **To enable greater understanding and appreciation of the Gardens**
- **To encourage the development of skills and training in horticulture, the arts, guiding and garden management**
- **To develop contemporary facilities to meet the needs of all age groups and abilities**
- **To improve security by deploying a range of measures to increase activity and supervision and reduce opportunities for crime.**

12.3 *Conservation and Improvement* See Plan 8

The proposals are described below in the context of the priorities and opportunities identified from the historic research, site appraisal and stakeholder consultation. A summary of the proposals, issues and benefits is included at the end of the section.

Buildings

The buildings in Valley Gardens were constructed at different times and represent a range of architectural styles. They have been the subject of a separate study by Paul Bancroft, a copy of which is included in Document 2 and has further details of their condition and potential for reuse. A strategy for the buildings has been developed as an integral part of the proposals, to support, complement and resource the vision for the Gardens, seeking to make better use of the existing building stock and provide improved facilities for users.

From the main entrance the Elgar Walk leads to Bogs Field where a view to the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room will be restored. After walking beside the stream visitors will be able to enjoy the water and planting display of Bogs Field and move on to taste the mineral water in the gothic building, which will also house an exhibition about the springs of Bogs Field.

It is proposed to undertake a review of the management arrangements for the Magnesia Well café beside Bogs Field. If successful then it is proposed to undertake an interior refurbishment of the café along with the introduction of a more befitting and quality service to support the retention of the stylish refreshment facility and exploit the potential for increased patronage created by the restoration and improvement of the Gardens. At present the bandstand turns its back on Bogs Field and the café, facing the Sun Pavilion with which it no longer has a functional relationship. Modification of the bandstand is proposed to create a more flexible performance facility less subject to abuse, with an improved relationship to the main public area that is likely to encourage increased custom for the café.

The upper walk from the main entrance leads to the Colonnades and will provide access to the proposed Winter Garden situated between the two sun parlours. The colonnades have limited use except as a walkway, though the sun parlours were at one time used to shelter tender specimen plants. Adaptation of the space to provide a winter garden would provide an all weather, all year attraction in the Gardens, within the cultural quarter and close to the conference hall and town centre. It would provide an easily accessible place of shelter, scent and warmth with permanent planting and colourful seasonal displays, light and bright even in the depths of winter. It would extend the botanical interest of the Gardens and the skills and knowledge required for their upkeep, and would fulfil council policies in a manner totally in keeping with the spirit of the 'pleasure grounds'.

It is proposed that the covered area each side of the Sun Pavilion be extended to provide increased space and flexibility for events, enhancing the interface between the pavilion and the gardens. It is proposed to remove the steps and path down to the bandstand as these no longer serve a useful purpose and are in need of repair, and to relay the terrace in front of the pavilion.

A section of the lime walk will be restored so that it provides a continuous route leading to the toilet block. There are problems of location, function and misuse of the toilets that cannot be resolved within the present building, but its location, style and scale provide opportunities for adaptive reuse. It is proposed to convert the building to meet the need

for a meeting/resource room with storage and toilets and a Parks Community Ranger Office. The facility would serve as a base for the Valley Gardens Community Education Officer and be available for the use of community, amenity, volunteer and school groups. (See Education)

It is proposed to extend and refurbish the games pavilion to accommodate public and disabled toilet facilities, changing facilities and staff accommodation. The benefits of this proposal are that the games attendant would provide informal supervision for the toilets much of the time and that they are accessible and visible from major path routes and are nearer to the play area.

Entrances

The site has a large number of entrances and some open boundaries but the principal entrance is that opposite the Royal Pump Room in Low Harrogate with the second most used entrances being Green Park and the service entrance off Cornwall Road. In the lower gardens it is proposed to reduce the number of access points through closure of some entrances in the colonnades and enhance the presentation and functionality of remaining entrances. In order to emphasise and improve the relationship of the Gardens to the Royal Pump Room and cultural quarter it is proposed to replace the entrance paving and bollards with a simple layout of York stone paving similar to the paving beside the Royal Pump Room. In addition the spirit of the main entrance would be restored through replacement of gates to a contemporary design with side railings, relocation of the flower urns and appropriate lighting. This would allow the gates to be closed at night and serve as a decorative ironwork screen. These proposals will accentuate and upgrade the entrance. The design of the gates and the proposal for a new sculptural feature just inside the gateway may be the subject of a competition with the successful design being developed and fabricated by an artist/craftsperson.

At Green Park entrance sandstone gateposts have been installed from Prospect Gardens but they are unconnected to any boundary enclosure. It is proposed to repair the gateposts and install side railings to link the gateposts to the surrounding landscape, protect adjacent soft landscape areas and channel pedestrians. Green Park entrance and the service entrance on Cornwall Road have to remain open to comply with the Stray Act enabling free public access at all times to the mineral wells of Bogs Field. However it is proposed that vehicular access from Cornwall Road should be controlled by installation of an electronic barrier placed back from the site entrance to allow provision for disabled parking bays. It is proposed to install gates to the Cornwall Road entrance, beside the New Zealand garden, enabling the access to be closed at night if required.

The Gardens

Valley Gardens has developed to contain a series of garden areas with different themes located within the lower portion of the site. These gardens have become part of the intrinsic character of Valley Gardens. It is proposed that their distinctiveness and quality is enhanced by the proposals, including measures to structure, clarify and in places simplify the design, so that the sequence of spaces and planting are enhanced and can be better appreciated. The proposed Winter Gardens will complement and extend the variety of garden areas, bringing a whole new spectrum of botanical interest to the Gardens.

From the main entrance, three principal walks lead up the valley through a succession of spaces, to gardens and features of varying character and purpose. Proposals for these areas are inter linked and combine restoration of the historic design and conserving the spirit of the spa promenade with enhancing visitor experience, fulfilling community aspirations and maintaining and improving high standards of horticulture and management.

Having addressed entrance issues and provided a sense of arrival it is intended that views to the three principal walks are made more appealing and invite exploration. Proposals include removal of a cherry tree to clear the view to the colonnades entrance pavilion, phased renewal and management of the lime walk, and vegetation management to open up views to the stream along the Elgar Walk. The different character of the walks would be emphasised and each would provide access to different attractions.

The aim of proposals for the Elgar Walk is to restore the character of the embellished stream with its variety and attention to detail. This will be undertaken through restoration of two bridges and a length of footpath on the opposite bank, the management of planting that has become out of scale, improvements to path edging and new planting to replace small pockets of grass. These proposals will enhance people's experience by making the stream more visible and accessible, complemented by the contrasting textures of rockwork and foliage. Visitors will have the opportunity to pause and enjoy the sequence of compositions along the stream or to take the alternative path route across the bridges. These proposals will assist in restoring the character of the promenade where the landscape provides interest en route to the springs.

Towards Bogs Field it is proposed to restore the footprint of the island planting bed with a quality display of bedding, inspired and guided by historic photographs. The planting bed will serve as a prelude to new planting in Bogs Field, to which it will relate in colour, form and species, and to the proposed dramatic water display designed to commemorate the unique collection of mineral springs. The present layout would form the basis for development of the water feature that would reflect the number of springs and the importance of water to Harrogate as a spa town. It would strengthen the pivotal role of Bogs Field as a focus from which other walks lead and surrounded by defined spaces. It is proposed that the shelter is relocated and that some realignment of paths and the dahlia border are undertaken to strengthen the circular design and increase definition of the space. The refurbished Magnesia Well café and bandstand, located on the edge of Bogs Field, will add to the attractions and activity of the central space.

The view of the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room from the point at which the Elgar Walk enters Bogs Field is completely obscured by vegetation. The pump room is the oldest building on the site and formerly stood in open ground. It is proposed to clear vegetation away to restore the visual relationship of the pump room with Bogs Field, give the pump room greater prominence and refurbish the spring garden to create a more meaningful and attractive relationship between the pump room, recreated well heads and well covers.

From Bogs Field there are paths to Green Park entrance and to Harlow Moor with side paths providing access to other garden areas. It is proposed to create new herbaceous beds along the path to Green Park entrance, replacing the rather tired amoebic beds south of the path. It is proposed that the new herbaceous beds have a layout that suggests the flow of water and are planted in a style that reflects the best in contemporary design and plant material, providing a long period of interest through both colour and texture.

East of the herbaceous beds and south of Bogs Field lie the Japanese Garden and the boating pool, both attractive contained spaces though planting has matured to completely screen and shelter the boating pool and the Japanese Garden lacks defining Japanese elements and focus. It is proposed to undertake management work to vegetation between the pool and Bogs Field to reduce plant height and extent, increase the breeze for model craft and reduce the seclusion of the space while maintaining its simplicity. In addition it is proposed to create a ramp at the east end between the path and perimeter of the pool to facilitate access. In the Japanese Garden it is proposed to restore the view along the valley to the Magnesia Well café so that it can once again symbolise a tea house. It is proposed to develop the garden around the existing stream and maples using a restrained palette of materials – evergreen shrubs, stones, a bridge and lantern – in a controlled manner to create a composition rich in form and texture, contrasting with the diversity and colour of other garden areas.

The New Zealand garden has a depleted plant collection and lacks prominence. It is proposed that the area is refurbished and the collection extended along the north boundary to encompass the area of the former scree garden.

The Lime Walk with proposed reinstatement of a section in front of the bandstand would enable direct and continuous access from the main entrance to the toilet block for which community and office use are proposed. As part of this proposal a shrub bed to the east would be removed and other vegetation managed to create a more open framework and allow more light to the building.

The rose garden contributes to the sense that there is too much going on in the Gardens. It is small in scale, clutters the space in front of the grandiose structure of the colonnades and in design terms simply doesn't work. The horticultural highlight and focus is to be in the bowl of Bogs Field, with other gardens in subsidiary defined spaces. It has therefore been decided to remove the rose beds. The benefits will be the creation of a simple grass bank serving as a foil to the mature trees and colonnades that contrasts with display plantings.

Play and Sport

The play area is spacious, set on sloping ground and with the recent removal of items of play equipment is in urgent need of refurbishment. It is proposed to create an imaginative site specific new play area in the same location, to include an area for water play and more exciting, challenging equipment accessible to children age 5-14 of varying physical ability. The play area will serve local needs and form a play attraction for the district. Its provision will accord with departmental policy of aggregating resources for play so that better quality provision can be made in one area, still within distance from home targets, rather than dispersing limited facilities over a number of smaller sites.

At present there is no specific area for toddler play although the gardens are well used by pre school children with carers during the day. It is proposed to create a specific toddler play area with seating located on the empty paved triangle between the tennis courts and Green Park entrance. It is proposed to locate a CCTV camera near the Green Park entrance and play areas to improve both the real and perceived sense of security at this location.

The crazy golf is popular with all age groups but the course is worn and uninspiring and staff have aspirations to provide a more imaginative and attractive facility. There is limited space for development and enhancement in the present location where players and pedestrians can be in conflict. It is proposed to create a new facility in space east of the tennis courts where there is the opportunity to develop a creative contemporary putting green course imaginatively integrated within a garden setting.

It is proposed that the shelter to be removed from Bogs Field is incorporated in the layout as a place of refuge and for the use of spectators. Removal of the crazy golf from beside the cross path will enable improvements to the path. These will include upgraded lighting, refurbished planting and seating, tree management and new paving.

Use of some of the pitch and putt course is limited due to springs and poor drainage. Each winter staff place straw bales against the tennis court netting to reduce the risk of toboggan accidents and then have the difficult task of removing the sodden bales when they are no longer required. It is proposed to undertake some drainage improvements to improve the use of the course and some reconfiguration and ground modelling to reduce the risk to tobogganists and reduce the annual work of staff.

From observation it would seem that many of the young people who come to the Gardens simply want to sit and talk to friends on benches or on the grass. There are some young people who cause a nuisance in the evenings by drinking, playing loud music or behaving unsociably. It is proposed to continue consultation with young people to ascertain their needs and see whether these can be met in an appropriate way in the Valley Gardens. Provision of a specific young people's meeting area has been considered in the vicinity of the tennis courts and play area but until further consultation is carried out it is uncertain whether this would be an effective and acceptable use of resources.

The Pinewoods

The Pinewoods and Pinetum are well used by local people primarily for dog walking jogging and orienteering, but they have the potential to be more widely used and appreciated. Management proposals are being developed in consultation with users and the Pinewoods Conservation Group and volunteers are becoming involved in management work to improve the habitat. The Pinewoods Conservation Group are working closely with the cycling officer to develop improved path links through the Pinewoods to Harlow Carr Gardens, providing a good surfaced pathway for pedestrians and wheel chair users. The creation of a sculpture trail is one idea that has been suggested for increasing interest along the route. On the grassy plateau area adjacent to the Pinewoods there is the potential to encourage use for informal ball games through selective tree removal, replanting and differential grass management.

General improvements

The repair and upgrading of paths is undertaken as part of planned maintenance of the gardens but limited resources have resulted in a backlog of work. There are areas with potholes, worn eroded surfacing and uneven flags. To address paving and drainage problems it is proposed to undertake survey work, carry out repairs and ensure consistency of appearance by top dressing path surfaces.

It is proposed to restore the path link between Ebor Rise and Valley Drive, which will serve as part of the network of cycle routes identified in the cycling strategy, and incorporate a seat along the path at a viewpoint overlooking the town. It is also

proposed to improve the paved path through the pinewoods and extend it across Harlow Moor Road to Harlow Carr Gardens improving links for cyclists, walkers, joggers and wheel chair users. This will provide a good surfaced route for use in all weathers, enabling and encouraging local people to make more extensive use of the pinewoods and take exercise.

As part of the general improvements to the Gardens attention will be paid to improvements in the location and quality of seats, bins, bollards and signs to ensure that they reinforce the local historic character.

It is proposed to add to the body of knowledge about the Gardens through carrying out a full tree and shrub survey of the ornamental plantings and a habitat survey of the whole site. The information will be used to inform detailed design and management proposals. One local amenity group has already offered their services to undertake the habitat survey.

Education

A broad range of proposals has been discussed under this heading. Foremost of these is the proposal to appoint a Valley Gardens Community Education Officer to be responsible for:

- **The development of all education, training and interpretation initiatives**
- **The development of links with local community groups and the Friends**
- **Liaison and collaboration on initiatives with parks, museum, gallery and Sun Pavilion staff.**

They would be based in the resource room in the Gardens. Their work with others would include development of:

- **An interpretation and communication strategy covering development of a new website, signage, plans, trail and special interest leaflets, guided tours, audio tours and exhibition in the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room.**
- **Life Long Learning programmes based in the Gardens but in collaboration with the Mercer Art Gallery and Pump Room Museum. These would include curriculum based workshops for school groups, pre school activities, holiday programmes and adult classes.**
- **Horticultural training/classes for staff and public organised in collaboration with RHS staff at Harlow Carr.**
- **Training for volunteers to participate in development or management works in the Gardens**
- **Other classes, activities or events in response to community needs.**

Security

Many of the proposals will contribute to the holistic approach to improving security in the gardens. These are supported by local and national policies for reducing crime and the fear of crime.

Proposals to reduce the number of entrances and install additional gates will restrict and discourage access to the lower gardens at night. Improved lighting to the cross route between Green Park entrance and Cornwall Road will improve safety for pedestrians in the evening. Attention to vegetation management to enhance sight lines on all major path routes will improve the sense of security for users.

Modifications to the bandstand will discourage abuse through opening the performance area to view. A ban on the drinking of alcohol in public places in the town centre area covers Valley Gardens giving powers of enforcement to the police. Having a Parks Community Ranger based in the gardens will increase supervision and improve security, especially of areas associated with the office such as the gothic Magnesia Well Pump Room. It is proposed to install alarm systems to all park buildings.

It is anticipated that the increased overall attractiveness of the site and improved facilities will increase the number of visitors throughout the year improving the level of natural surveillance. The sense of ownership shown by local people has been increased through consultation and the opportunity is being taken to encourage groups to become more actively involved in the Gardens. Continued dialogue with stakeholder groups will be an integral part of the project, enabling greater awareness and appreciation and allowing parks managers to be more responsive to their customers.

Access for All

Consideration of the needs of the less able has been inherent in the layout of the Gardens for the spa town. There are numerous benches for the elderly and less able. Consideration of the needs of the disabled has been given in all current proposals and these will be developed further with specific detailed design at a later stage. They include:

- **The restoration of footpaths with distinct threshold paving at entrances for ease of access for those with mobility problems**
- **Upgraded paving removing trip hazards and pot holes**
- **Improved lighting and illumination of the cross path**
- **Disabled access to the community facility in the former toilet block and disabled toilet facilities in the games pavilion**
- **An additional ramp providing access to the boating pool**
- **Designated disabled parking bays off Cornwall Road**
- **Signage and interpretation that takes account of the needs of visitors with sight impairment.**

- **A collection of garden areas with distinct and different character**
- **A wide variety of planting styles including plants exhibiting contrasting scents, textures and colours**
- **A Winter Garden extending use of the Gardens throughout the year and increasing opportunities for sensory enjoyment.**
- **The enhancement of the stream and increased use of water contributing sound, movement and light.**

Table of Proposals, Issues and Benefits

Ref.	Proposal	Issues	Benefits
	Buildings		
1.	Magnesia Well Pump Room Undertake repairs, relocate service substation and adapt to house small permanent exhibition about the mineral springs and the development of Valley Gardens and make provision for tasting the water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Building fabric in need of repair ▪ Poor existing use of listed building and oldest historic building on site ▪ Lack of information about the unique collection of mineral springs and Bogs Field ▪ Lack of anywhere to taste the mineral water, the reason for the Valley Gardens coming into being 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repair and reuse of historic building for community benefit ▪ Use relates to original purpose ▪ Provides opportunity to taste the mineral water ▪ Improved interpretation of Bogs Field
2.	Magnesia Well Tea Rooms Interior refurbishment to support retention as stylish tea/coffee house	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prime location in gardens ▪ Current fit out detracts from operation and image 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Potential for increased patronage ▪ Enhanced visitor facility
3.	Sun Pavilion Extend roof over colonnade to each side; remove steps and path leading to bandstand and relay terrace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited external covered events space ▪ Steps and path in poor condition, redundant and subject to skateboard abuse ▪ Settlement of terrace flags 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased flexibility and space for events ▪ Removal of visual detraction ▪ Improved surfacing ▪ Simplicity of grass terraces
4.	The Colonnades and Sun Parlours Sun Parlours and linking colonnade to be developed as a “Winter Garden”; remainder of colonnades to be restored and rear, stepped entrances to be closed.(See Paul Bancroft’s drawings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of all weather facilities in Harrogate and in gardens ▪ Need for repair of colonnades ▪ Steps in poor condition ▪ Number of entrances into gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All weather attraction ▪ Increased diversity and appeal of gardens ▪ Enhanced shelter and sheltered facility ▪ Improved security and safety
5.	Bandstand Modify the bandstand to create flexible performance facility, removing enclosing vegetation and amending layout in relation to central space. (See Paul Bancroft’s drawings)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited use of existing facility ▪ Loss of relationship with Sun Pavilion ▪ Bandstand subject to abuse ▪ Lack of relationship with central space 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increased opportunities for performance by local groups ▪ Open to view and reduced attraction as gathering place ▪ Enhanced relationship with central space and audiences

Ref.	Proposal	Issues	Benefits
	Buildings		
6.	Toilet Block Refurbish and convert to meeting/classroom with storage, toilets and Parks Community Ranger Office.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited functionality of toilets at peak times ▪ Facility attracting misuse, discourages general public use ▪ Screened by vegetation and distant from play facilities ▪ Lack of information/staff office ▪ Lack of facility for general community use ▪ Lack of facility for use of educational parties 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Manned office within gardens ▪ Increased supervision ▪ Realises building potential for community benefit ▪ Facility for community and educational groups ▪ Opportunity for enhanced community involvement
7.	Games pavilion Refurbish and extend to provide public toilets, changing facilities, ticket sales and first aid point.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited functionality of existing toilets at peak times ▪ Present facility attracting misuse, discourages general public use, distant from play area ▪ Lack of changing facility and first aid station ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ exploits potential of existing building ▪ provides public toilets beside main path in visible area nearer play area ▪ combines a number of facilities in one location, capable of supervision.
	Entrances		
8.	Main entrance Restore existing gate pillars and walls; install new gates and side railings. Remove bollards and restore York stone paving to entrance forecourt. Create a new sculptural feature through main gateway.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of main entrance gates ▪ Inability to secure entrance at night ▪ Paving inappropriate to conservation area ▪ Poor detailed design relationship with Pump room ▪ Entrance lacks emphasis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restores high quality entrance ▪ Provides opportunity to close gates at night and create a decorative screen ▪ Enhances relationship with Royal Pump Room
9.	Service entrance Reduce extent of carriageway to control access and formalise parking provision for disabled and depot; reconstruct paving and undertake limited tree removal and replanting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degraded entrance ▪ Poor quality of paving ▪ Inadequate disabled parking provision ▪ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Controlled vehicular access ▪ Improved presentation ▪ Defined disabled parking

Ref.	Proposal	Issues	Benefits
	Buildings		
10.	Green Park entrance Restore sandstone gate pillars and install railings each side; remove rose beds and design planting in association with new herbaceous borders and play area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Sandstone pillars in need of repair ▪ Desire line footpath across soft landscape area ▪ Disparate layout lacking clarity ▪ Entrance well used 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ An attractive entrance ▪ Clearer layout ▪ Improved planting ▪ Enhanced sense of arrival.
11.	Cornwall Road entrance Install gates reused from site in Harrogate Manage shrub planting to improve sight lines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Inability to secure entrance at night ▪ Vegetation could be intimidating, restricting sight lines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Provides opportunity to secure entrance at night ▪ Reuse of existing gates ▪ Improves sense of personal security
	Gardens		
12.	Bogs Field Develop a bold design combining water with high quality horticultural display, centred on exuberant water feature, as main focus and space in Gardens. Design to incorporate improved cover design for mineral springs. Relocate shelter and sculpture, improve alignment of some paths and create new display beds to complement realigned dahlia bed.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Design weakened by lack of spatial definition ▪ Water and springs weakly represented ▪ Layout lacks cohesion and impact ▪ Past pragmatic amendments to planting to accommodate flower shows ▪ Lack of strong focus space in Gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Celebration of springs and spa experience ▪ Defined central space and focus to Gardens ▪ Cohesive layout and high quality planting ▪ Improved interpretation
13.	Spring Garden Create new layout to open up views to historic Magnesia Well Pump House and improve setting of restored well heads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Magnesia Well Pump House formerly stood in open ground but is now hidden by vegetation and generally missed by visitors ▪ Lack of relationship between Bogs Field and pump house ▪ Poor relationship and setting of well heads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced setting of Magnesia Well Pump House and well heads ▪ Restores relationship between pump house and Bogs Field ▪ Restoration of views to pump house.

Ref.	Proposal	Issues	Benefits
	Buildings		
14.	Elgar Walk and stream Recreate two bridges over stream and length of path on opposite side of stream. Relay paving to duck feeding area Undertake phased planting restoration.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality of streamside walk diminished due to limited access to water's edge and maturity of planting ▪ Loss of access and interest ▪ Degraded paving and broken edge to duck feeding area ▪ Loss of views of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Quality of streamside walk restored ▪ Enhanced experience of stream element, strengthening spa theme and importance of springs ▪ Improved opportunities to see and experience stream ▪ Safer area for feeding ducks ▪ Sustained, upgraded planting
15.	Valley Island flower beds Restore the original form and character of bedding, to be designed as prelude to the display planting in Bogs Field.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of character ▪ Major feature of display planting in original gardens ▪ Impact of bed has been diminished 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoration of character ▪ Enhanced quality and strength of design ▪ Opportunity for distinguished display ▪ Design relationship with Bogs Field planting
16.	Lime Walk Undertake phased restoration of lime avenue Reinstate length of path beside bandstand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maturity of major structural feature of gardens ▪ Loss of section of walk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Planned sustainability of structural feature of Gardens ▪ Strengthening of linear walk
17.	Rose Garden Remove rose garden and reinstate simple grassed slope retaining existing specimen trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Small scale ▪ Contributes to sense of clutter seen against grandiose structure of colonnades ▪ Long term issues of sustainability – maintenance, replanting and rose sickness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced sense of space and simplicity consistent with original layout, contrasting with areas of intense horticultural interest i.e. Bogs Field ▪ Improved setting of colonnades
18.	New Zealand Garden Renew and extend planting of New Zealand species	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of impact ▪ Limited interest ▪ Gradual loss of part of history of Gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Restoration and enhancement of distinct garden area

Ref.	Proposal	Issues	Benefits
	Buildings		
19.	Japanese Garden Redesign garden around stream valley to include bridges, stone, evergreens and bamboo and retain specimen maples. Open view through the Magnesia Well café. Install focal feature, perhaps a stone lantern	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Defined space of limited interest ▪ Potential for enhancement ▪ Gradual loss of distinctiveness 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced garden area ▪ Distinctive planting and features ▪ Contrasting character with other garden areas ▪ Realising potential of space, views and relationships
20.	Herbaceous border Create new herbaceous border with contemporary planting design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Tired nature of existing planting ▪ Limited horticultural interest ▪ Limited contribution to gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Dynamic form and planting display related to overall theme and design ▪ High quality contemporary horticulture ▪ Colour, form and textural interest for extended season.
21.	Relocate Dahlia border Relocate Dahlia border and path to reflect form of central water feature.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of relationship and connection with central space ▪ Border enjoyed and admired by public ▪ Long standing feature of gardens 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved design relationships ▪ Enhanced setting for display ▪ Sustains historic feature of gardens
	Play and Sport		
22.	Play area New play area to include more exciting and challenging equipment with paddling pool/water play areas for 5-14 year olds. Accessible to less able children and with special provision for their use.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of play equipment ▪ Need for refurbishment ▪ Limited seasonal use and safety issue of existing paddling pool ▪ Popularity of play area despite limitations of play equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced facilities for children of mixed ability ▪ Improved opportunities for challenging play and water play ▪ Develops potential for community benefit
23.	Toddlers Play area New play area with equipment specifically designed for under 5 year olds.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of specific facility for toddler age group ▪ Limited equipment suitable for their use 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Purpose designed area for toddler play ▪ Enhanced facility for young children and their carers
24.	Pitch and putt Amend course, improve drainage and undertake ground modelling etc to create toboggan barrier.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Areas of waterlogged ground ▪ Course used for tobogganing ▪ Safety issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced facility ▪ Improved safety ▪ Reduced risk of damage to fabric ▪ Improved management efficiency

Ref.	Proposal	Issues	Benefits
	Buildings		
25.	Crazy golf Remove existing course and restore simple layout with new paving, seats, grass and planting. Create new putting green course east of the tennis courts in a garden setting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Popular facility ▪ Worn nature of existing course ▪ Conflict of use with major path route ▪ Need for refurbishment of path and course ▪ Restricted area of existing course 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved facility integrated in garden setting ▪ Resolution of conflicting use ▪ Enhanced quality of cross path and associated areas
26.	Boating pool Explore possibility of deepening eastern end of boating pool. Renew valve	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited depth for larger craft ▪ Valve in need of replacement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced facility ▪ Improved operation
27.	Young Peoples Area As part of Stage 2 develop intensive and specific consultation with young people in order to respond more precisely to their needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited dialogue with young people ▪ Concerns of other users ▪ Lack of specific area/facilities for young people 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Improved communications and understanding ▪ Greater inclusivity ▪ Appropriate targeting of resources
	Paths		
28.	Site paths Repair all macadam paths Relay paving flags where they are uneven and are being retained.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Significant wear of some paths resulting in trip hazards ▪ Degraded appearance ▪ Uneven flags 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Visual and functional improvement ▪ Reduced risk of accidents
29.	Restoration of path link and path improvements Restore path link between Ebor Rise and Valley Drive incorporating seat at viewpoint. Improved path surfacing through Pinewoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Loss of alternative path route ▪ Limited opportunity to sit looking down over gardens and town ▪ Use of upper garden area constrained due to path surfacing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced circulation ▪ Improved seating location ▪ Improved opportunities for cycling and exercise ▪ Encourages more extensive use of upper gardens ▪ Enables access by cyclists and wheelchair users

Ref.	Proposal	Issues	Benefits
	Buildings		
	Pinewoods		
30.	Woodland Management Woodland Management to improve habitat and enable development of a nature/sculpture trail.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited woodland management and habitat diversity ▪ Woodland paths well used but of limited interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Enhanced woodland habitat ▪ Improved quality for users ▪ Implementation offers further opportunities for community participation
	Education		
31.	Appointment of a Valley Gardens Community Education Officer to lead in the development of Life Long Learning initiatives, an interpretation strategy, community links and provision of volunteer training in collaboration with parks, museum, Mercer Art Gallery and Sun Pavilion staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Lack of staff resource to lead and develop potential ▪ Lack of interpretation for individuals or groups ▪ Potential of Gardens for education ▪ Limited resources for developing community involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Opportunities for development of Life Long Learning initiatives with partners ▪ Enhanced visitor experience ▪ Increased interest, enthusiasm, appreciation and involvement, particularly among children and young people ▪ Greater interaction and participation ▪ Increases benefit of Gardens to community

Project: Valley Gardens, Harrogate

Estimate: 4

Estimate Date: June 2003

Notes

1. A breakdown of the estimate for the works is set out on the attached schedules.
2. This estimate includes for inflation in tender prices as follows:-
 - start on site January 2006
3. Should the Client propose to undertake the Works using both “in-house” resources and outside contractors an allowance has been made for relevant Preliminary/General costs.
4. Fees have been included at 16%.
5. VAT has been excluded from the figures shown in this estimate.
6. Discussions have been held with Landscape Design Associates and Paul Bancroft Associates in order to develop a detailed estimate with defined specification levels for the scope and extent of work proposed. The following documentation was used in the preparation of this estimate:-
 - LDA Proposals Drawing
 - Paul Bancroft Associates schedule of works, sketches and photographs
7. Measurements should not be relied upon for purposes other than generating a feasibility estimate or cost plan.
8. Approximate quantity estimates have been completed for all major elements of work.
9. Where appropriate, single lump sum budget targets have been set in consultation with Landscape Design Associates and Paul Bancroft Associates or elements of the scheme which are at outline design stage.
10. Estimated unit rates are based on our knowledge of current industry pricing levels and relate to competitively tendered works with appropriate adjustments for the nature of this particular scheme.
11. A process of cost checking will be required during the detailed design stage to ensure that work packages are procured within the overall budget funding available.
12. A preliminary risk identification register is attached as Appendix 1 to this estimate. This register is an initial attempt to establish the possible areas of concern within the Project. It should be considered as a live document and needs to be managed and updated throughout the course of the Project.

Summary	Total £
Valley Gardens, Harrogate	2,741,000
Preliminaries, 15%	411,000
SUB-TOTAL: @ 2ND QUARTER 2003 PRICE LEVELS	3,152,000
Average forecast inflation @ 15%	473,000
SUB-TOTAL: INCLUDING ESTIMATED INFLATION TO 1ST QUARTER 2006, 12 MONTHS CONTRACT PERIOD	3,625,000
Contingencies @ 10 %	362,000
SUB-TOTAL	3,987,000
Fees	638,000
TOTAL - EXCLUDING VAT	4,625,000

Element	Total £
Buildings	
1. Magnesia Well Pump Room	44,000
2. Magnesia Well Tea Rooms	145,000
3. Sun Pavilion	81,000
4a. Remedial work to the Colonnades and Sun Parlours	130,000
4b. Formation of Winter Garden	454,000
5. Bandstand	37,000
6. Toilet Block	73,000
7. Games Pavilion	67,000
Entrances	
8. Main Entrance	118,000
9. Service Entrance	49,000
10. Green Park Entrance	24,000
11. Cornwall Road Entrance	7,000
Carried forward	1,229,000

Element	Total £
Brought forward	1,229,000
Gardens	
12. Bogs Field	314,000
13. Spring Garden	39,000
14. Elgar Walk and Stream	91,000
15. Valley Island Flower Beds	16,000
16. Lime Walk	62,000
17. Rose Garden	8,000
18. New Zealand Garden	19,000
19. Japanese Garden	55,000
20. Herbaceous Border	24,000
21. Relocate Dahlia Border	19,000
Play and Sport	
22. Play Area	312,000
Carried forward	2,188,000

Element	Total £
Brought forward	2,188,000
23. Toddlers Play Area	78,000
24. Pitch and Putt	33,000
25. Crazy Golf	73,000
26. Boating Pool	20,000
27. Young Peoples Area	42,000
Paths	
28. Site Paths	57,000
29. Restoration of Path Link and Path Improvements	41,000
Pinewoods	
30. Woodland Management	20,000
Education	
31. Programme of Interpretation	37,000
Carried forward	2,589,000

Element	Total £
Brought forward	2,589,000
General	
32. Drainage	35,000
33. Security Measures	76,000
34. General Improvements	41,000
Total Carried to Summary	2,741,000

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Repairs as Paul Bancroft's Report	1.00	Item	15599.76	15,000	
2	Additional repairs	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
3	Relocate service substation	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
	<u>Improvements</u>					
4	Installation for water 'tasting'	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
5	Internal decoration	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
6	Seating	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
7	Building alarm	1.00	Item	2079.97	2,000	
8	Fit out for exhibition including lighting and design	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				44,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
	<u>Repairs as Paul Bancroft's Report</u>					
1	14.2 Reglaze lean-to	1.00	Item	28080.00	28,000	
2	14.3 Reglaze frieze under dome	1.00	Item	3100.00	3,000	
3	Access scaffold	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
4	14.4 Replace rainwater goods	1.00	Item	3200.00	3,000	
5	Overhaul bronze roofing					incl in Building Maintenance
6	External decoration	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
	<u>Alterations</u>					
7	Internal refurbishment	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
8	Fitting out	1.00	Item	83198.74	83,000	
9	Tables, chairs and the like	1.00	Item	8319.87	8,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				145,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Extend glazed roof over colonnades (2Nr)	1.00	Item	75000.00	75,000	
2	Remove path leading to bandstand; topsoil and seed	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
3	Remove flight of steps; topsoil and turf	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
4	Relay terrace	1.00	Item	4159.94	4,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				81,000	

Valley Gardens, Harrogate

4a. Remedial work to the Colonnades and Sun Parlours

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Repairs as Paul Bancroft's Report	1.00	Item	76958.83	77,000	
2	Relay paving to whole of colonnades and pavilions	1.00	Item	24959.62	25,000	
3	Extend glazed roof over colonnade					incl in 3
4	Replace balustrades	1.00	Item	28079.57	28,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				130,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Lightweight frame glazed skin to colonnade	1.00	Item	218396.67	218,000	
2	Extra for doors	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
3	Glazed roof over colonnade	1.00	Item	127000.00	127,000	
4	Planting beds, 7 x 5m	1.00	Item	31199.53	32,000	
5	Planting generally	1.00	Item	20799.68	20,000	
6	Interpretation	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
7	Automated heating, irrigation and ventilation	1.00	Item	36399.45	37,000	
8	Install railings	1.00	Item	7279.89	7,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				454,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Modify bandstand as Paul Bancroft's sketch	1.00	Item	22800.00	23,000	
2	Planting	1.00	Item	2079.97	2,000	
3	Replace terrace steps and paving with stone paving	1.00	Item	7279.89	7,000	
4	Disabled access	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
5	Electric supply including trenchwork	1.00	Item	4159.94	4,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				37,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Repairs as Paul Bancroft's Report	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
2	Refurbish and convert toilet block including redecoration and fitting out/storage	1.00	Item	62399.05	62,000	
3	Security alarm	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
4	Planting	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				73,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Repairs as Paul Bancroft's Report	1.00	Item	15599.76	15,000	
2	Extension to provide toilet facilities	1.00	Item	51999.21	52,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				67,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Clean and repoint existing gate pillars (2Nr)	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
2	Clean and repoint existing walls; rebed copings (17m)	1.00	Item	2079.97	2,000	
3	Install new 'Contemporary' gates	1.00	Item	36399.45	37,000	
4	Install railings each side (incorporating name of gardens) (100m)	1.00	Item	31199.53	32,000	
5	Remove bollards and chains	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
6	Take up slabs and dispose; increase depth of sub base; new yorkstone slabs	1.00	Item	31199.53	32,000	
7	Allow for lighting to gates	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
8	Additional gates to Colonnades	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
9	New trees	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
10	Planting	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
11	Traffic management	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				118,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Rebed stone kerbs	1.00	Item	6239.91	6,000	
2	Break up existing macadam; create planting areas for trees	1.00	Item	2079.97	2,000	
3	New kerbs	1.00	Item	2079.97	2,000	
4	Overlay existing macadam with new wearing course	1.00	Item	8319.87	8,000	
5	Extra over for reconstructing part of roadway, 10% allowance	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
6	Extra over for forming disabled parking spaces on existing macadam surfacing	1.00	Item	2079.97	2,000	
7	Allow for limited tree removal	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
9	Planting	1.00	Item	4159.94	4,000	
10	Allow for new gates to depot	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
11	Electronic access barrier, operated by swipe card	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
12	Drainage including petrol interceptor	1.00	Item	10399.81	10,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				49,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Clean and repoint existing gate pillars	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
2	Rebuild sandstone gate pillars	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
3	Install railings to both sides of gates, 1500 high	1.00	Item	14000.00	14,000	
4	Planting	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
5	Bollards	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				24,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Install gates and posts reused from site in Harrogate	1.00	Item	6239.91	6,000	
2	Planting	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
Total Carried to Summary					7,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Allow for high quality water feature	1.00	Item	207996.84	208,000	
2	Take up macadam paving around water feature; new yorkstone	1.00	Item	18719.72	19,000	
3	Access covers to springs (all one design)	1.00	Item	37439.43	38,000	
4	Relocate shelter (to new crazy golf area)	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
5	Relocate sculpture (off site)	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
6	Alter paving	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
7	Planting	1.00	Item	28079.57	28,000	
8	New trees	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				314,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	New yorkstone slab path	1.00	Item	12000.00	12,000	
2	New gravel path	1.00	Item	4000.00	4,000	
3	Stone edgings	1.00	Item	8000.00	8,000	
4	Planting	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
6	Improve setting of well heads	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
					<hr/> 39,000 <hr/> <hr/>	
	Total Carried to Summary					

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Restore bridges over stream (2Nr)	1.00	Item	6239.91	6,000	
2	New pavings	1.00	Item	4159.94	4,000	
3	Relay paving to duck feeding area	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
4	Planting	1.00	Item	51999.21	52,000	
5	Restore island in pond (3Nr)	1.00	Item	9359.86	9,000	
6	Realign and rebed stone edgings to planted areas	1.00	Item	12479.81	12,000	
7	Work to planting beds adjacent to stream	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				91,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Planting	1.00	Item	16639.75	16,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				16,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Realign and rebed stone edgings	1.00	Item	30159.54	30,000	
2	Overlay existing macadam with new wearing course	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
3	Work to paths	1.00	Item	14559.78	14,000	
4	New lime trees	25.00	Nr	312.00	8,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				62,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Remove rose beds; topsoil and turf	1.00	Item	7279.89	7,000	
2	Protect and retain specimen trees	1.00	item	1039.98	1,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				8,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Planting	1.00	Item	14559.78	14,000	
2	Modify scree garden	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
Total Carried to Summary					19,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Bridges over stream (2Nr)	1.00	Item	6239.91	6,000	
2	Install stone lantern feature	1.00	item	5199.92	5,000	
3	New pavings	1.00	item	4159.94	4,000	
4	Planting	1.00	item	19759.70	19,000	
5	Redesign garden around stream	1.00	Item	21839.67	21,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				55,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Create new herbaceous border	1.00	Item	20799.68	20,000	
2	New trees	1.00	Item	4159.94	4,000	
Total Carried to Summary					24,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Relocate Dahlia border to reflect form of central water feature	1.00	Item	7279.89	7,000	
2	Yew hedge back planting	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
3	New macadam path	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
4	New trees	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
5	Remove existing path; topsoil and turf	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				19,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Play area for 5 to 14 year olds	1.00	Item	311995.26	312,000	
Total Carried to Summary					312,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Form toddlers play area. NB: Exact location and size not known	1.00	item	77998.81	78,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				78,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Improve land drainage	1.00	item	12479.76	12,000	
2	Measures to improve safety for winter activities	1.00	item	20799.60	21,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				33,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Remove existing crazy golf course	1.00	Item	7279.89	7,000	
2	Reinstate area with topsoil and turf	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
3	Reinstate area with shrubs	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
4	Create new putting green course in garden setting	1.00	Item	41599.37	42,000	
5	Garden seats	1.00	Item	9359.86	9,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				73,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Alterations to boating pool	1.00	Item	18719.72	18,000	
2	Planting	1.00	Item	2079.97	2,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				20,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Create young peoples area	1.00	Item	41599.37	42,000	
Total Carried to Summary					42,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Miscellaneous path repairs and upgrades	1.00	Item	51999.21	52,000	
2	Survey of paths	1.00	Item	5199.92	5,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				57,000	

Valley Gardens, Harrogate

29. Restoration of Path Link and Path Improvements

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	New macadam path including markings, signs and crossings	1.00	Item	16639.75	16,000	
2	Bench and base	1.00	nr	1039.98	1,000	
3	Upgrading existing path from gravel to macadam	300.00	m	80.00	24,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				41,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Main information board with plans, signs, etc	1.00	Item	13519.79	13,000	
2	Allow for the development of trails	1.00	item	10399.84	10,000	
3	Interpretation fees for graphics and design	1.00	item	14559.78	14,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				37,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Allow for drainage survey	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
2	Repairs to drainage	1.00	Item	31199.53	32,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				35,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	CCTV cameras to be located by the Play Area (Item 22)	2.00	Nr	25999.60	52,000	
2	Upgrading lighting on the cross route between the service and Green Park entrances to facilitate evening use to the Community Building	1.00	Item	22879.65	22,000	
3	Additional gates	1.00	Item	2079.97	2,000	
Total Carried to Summary					76,000	

Ref	Description	Quantity	Unit	Rate £	Total £	Notes
1	Overhaul and refurbish all existing seats	1.00	item	18000.00	18,000	
2	Overhaul and refurbish all existing bins	1.00	Item	3119.95	3,000	
3	Overhaul and refurbish all existing signage	1.00	Item	2000.00	2,000	
4	Overhaul and refurbish all existing bollards retained.	1.00	Item	1039.98	1,000	
5	Brunel type litter bins by Glasdon	1.00	Item	7279.89	7,000	
6	Serpent benches	1.00	Item	10399.84	10,000	
	Total Carried to Summary				41,000	

APPENDIX 1

HARROGATE BOGS FIELD etc

Harrogate Bogs Field etc.

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Section

1. Citation.
2. Commencement.
3. Interpretation.

PART II

BOGS FIELD

4. Management of Bogs Field.
5. Access to Bogs Field.
6. Bogs Field to be free from encroachments.
7. Authorised temporary inclosures.
8. Letting etc. for inclosure.
9. Charges.
10. Byelaws.
11. Removal of unlawfully parked vehicles.
12. Magnesia Well Cafe.
13. Pump rooms and Wells.
14. Spa undertaking.
15. Powers of undertaking.
16. Development of undertaking.

Harrogate Bogs Field Etc.

Section

17. Sale of waters.
18. Charges.
19. Restoration of supply from Wells.
20. Monitoring.
21. Management agreements for undertaking.
22. Wells water abstraction.
23. Protection of Wells mineral waters.
24. Saving for certain public utilities.

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS POWERS

25. Touting, photographing, etc.
26. Picture fund.
27. Closing of roads for ceremonies, etc.

PART IV

GENERAL

28. Restriction on right to prosecute.
29. Appeals to a magistrates' court.
30. Liability of directors, etc.
31. Penalty for obstruction.
32. Application of general provisions of Public Health Act 1936.
33. Saving for Duchy.
34. Repeals.
35. Transitional provisions.

SCHEDULE:

- Part I—Enactments repealed.
- Part II—Consequential repeals.

A

BILL

To re-enact with amendments certain local enactments in force within the borough of Harrogate; to confer further powers on the Council of the Borough of Harrogate with respect to the management of Bogs Field, local government and public order in the borough; and for other purposes. A.D. 1985.

WHEREAS:—

(1) The borough of Harrogate (hereinafter referred to as “the borough”) is under the management and local government of the Council of the Borough of Harrogate (hereinafter referred to as “the Council”):

(2) By virtue of the Local Government Act 1972 (hereinafter referred to as “the Act of 1972”) the borough was constituted on 1st April 1974 and comprises the former boroughs of Harrogate and Ripon, the former urban district of Knaresborough, the former rural districts of Masham,

Harrogate Bogs Field etc.

Nidderdale, Ripon and Pateley Bridge, Wath, Wetherby (except the parishes of Bardsey cum Rigton, Boston Spa, Bramham cum Oglethorpe, Clifford, Collingham, East Keswick, Harewood, Scarcroft, Thorner, Thorpe Arch, Walton, Wetherby and Wothersome) and Wharfedale (except the parishes of Arthington, Bramhope, Carlton and Pool) and in the former rural district of Thirsk, the parishes of Ellenthorpe, Humberton, Kirby Hill, Langthorpe, Milby, Norton-le-Clay and Thornton Bridge: 5

(3) Certain local enactments were in force in the said former borough of Harrogate and by section 262 of the Act of 1972 it was provided that, subject to certain modifications, certain local statutory provisions should continue to apply to the area, things or persons to which or to whom they applied before that date: 15

(4) It was further provided by the said section 262 that certain local statutory provisions should cease to have effect at the end of 1984; but the Non-metropolitan and Welsh Counties S.I. 1983/619. (Local Statutory Provisions) Order 1983 made pursuant to the Act of 1972 has subsequently provided that such local statutory provisions shall cease to have effect at the end of 1986: 20

(5) Bogs Field was part of land forming the Forest of Knaresborough set aside and left open by statute in 1770, and the management thereof is by statute now vested in the Council and it is expedient that the use and management of Bogs Field continue to be subject to statutory controls: 25

(6) It is expedient that certain of the said local statutory provisions should be re-enacted with amendments:

(7) It is expedient to confer further powers on the Council and that the other provisions contained in this Act should be enacted: 30

(8) The purposes of this Act cannot be effected without the authority of Parliament:

(9) In relation to the promotion of the Bill for this Act the requirements of section 239 of the Act of 1972 have been observed: 35

May it therefore please Your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:— 40

PART I

PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be cited as the Harrogate Bogs Field etc. Act Citation.
1986.

5 2. This Act shall come into operation on the expiry of a Commence-
period of 3 months beginning with the date on which it is ment.
passed.

3.—(1) In this Act unless the context otherwise requires— Interpretation.

“the borough” means the borough of Harrogate;

10 “contravention” includes a failure to comply and
“contravene” shall be construed accordingly;

“the Council” means the Council of the Borough of
Harrogate;

15 “pump rooms” means any building or structure associated
with any of the Wells;

“Bogs Field” means the area in Harrogate known as Bogs
Field and more particularly delineated and shown
edged green on the Bogs Field Plan;

20 “Bogs Field Plan” means the plan showing the land to
which this Act applies marked “Bogs Field Plan” and
prepared in triplicate one copy of which has been
deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Parliaments,
House of Lords, one in the Private Bill Office, House
of Commons and one in the office of the chief execu-
tive of the Council;

25 “Spa rooms” means pump rooms and similar structures in
relation to mineral springs;

“Wells” means those wells and associated mineral springs
situate on Bogs Field.

30 (2) Any reference in this Act to a Part not otherwise
identified is a reference to that Part of this Act.

PART II

BOGS FIELD

4.—(1) For the avoidance of doubt it is hereby declared that Management
35 the interest of fee simple in Bogs Field is vested in the Council. of Bogs Field.

(2) Notwithstanding section 123 of the Local Government 1972 c. 70.
Act 1972 the Council shall not dispose of its interest in Bogs
Field except as provided in this Act.

(3) The management of Bogs Field and of the Wells shall
40 remain vested in the Council.

PART II
—cont.

(4) The Council shall maintain and preserve Bogs Field.

(5) The Council shall protect the trees, shrubs, plants, turf and herbage growing on Bogs Field and shall prevent all persons, other than the Council in the course of management, from felling, cutting, lopping or removing such vegetation and from digging clay, loam and soil therefrom. 5

(6) The Council may on Bogs Field or a part thereof—

(a) carry out improvements thereto so far as may be necessary or desirable for the purposes of health, recreation and enjoyment; and 10

(b) plant trees, shrubs and plants for the purposes of ornament and shelter.

Access to Bogs Field.

5. The inhabitants of the borough shall have free access to and a privilege at all times of enjoying recreation upon Bogs Field without payment but subject to the provisions of this Act. 15

Bogs Field to be free from encroachments.

6.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 7 (Authorised temporary inclosures), section 8 (Letting etc. for inclosure), section 12 (Magnesia Well Cafe) and section 16 (Development of undertaking) of this Act the Council shall maintain Bogs Field free from all encroachments save for— 20

(a) such lawful permanent inclosures as exist at the commencement of this Act; and

(b) temporary encroachments for the preservation of trees and shrubs and regeneration of the vegetation.

(2) It shall not be lawful for any persons other than the Council without the consent of the Council in writing to make any temporary or other inclosure of any part of Bogs Field or to put any tents, kiosks, fences, posts, rails or other matters or things thereon or to make any road or footpath. 25

Authorised temporary inclosures.

7.—(1) The Council may inclose any part of Bogs Field for the purpose of holding— 30

(a) concerts or similar public entertainment; or

(b) displays; or

(c) events for the raising of funds for charitable purposes; or 35

(d) flower shows.

(2) The Council shall not exercise their powers under subsection (1) (a) to (c) above so as to permit—

(a) more than 1.5 hectares of Bogs Field to be inclosed at any time for the purposes therein specified; and 40

(b) Bogs Field to be inclosed for more than 5 weeks in any year.

(3) The Council may in connection with the Harrogate Spring Flower Show—

- 5 (a) inclose any part of Bogs Field or restrict public access to any part of it, for a total of 30 consecutive days, such total being divided into periods immediately before, during and after the Flower Show; and
- 10 (b) during such total period authorise a person to use Bogs Field for the provision for the Flower Show, to erect marquees, mobile units and to station thereon any other thing (including equipment and displays) for use in the Flower Show.

8. The Council may grant a licence to any person, at such reasonable fee and subject to such conditions as they may determine, to inclose any part of Bogs Field for the purposes of holding any event for which the Council may inclose Bogs Field under section 7 (Authorised temporary inclosures) of this Act subject to the restrictions in subsection (2) of that section. Letting etc. for inclosure.

9.—(1) The Council may demand and recover charges for admission to any inclosure authorised under section 7 (Authorised temporary inclosures) of this Act. Charges.

(2) It shall be lawful for any person inclosing part of Bogs Field in pursuance of a licence so to do granted to him under section 8 (Letting etc. for inclosure) of this Act to charge for admission to the inclosure.

25 10. The Council may make byelaws in respect of Bogs Field for all or any of the following purposes:— Byelaws.

- (a) for the improvement and management of Bogs Field and the preservation of good order and conduct among persons frequenting it;
- 30 (b) for the prevention of nuisances and annoyances;
- (c) for the prevention of the taking, cutting or digging, firing, or otherwise removing, displacing or recovering turf, sods, gravels, clays, sand, gorse, heather, ferns, brackens, bushes, trees and the like;
- 35 (d) for the regulation of sports and games;
- (e) for the prevention of vehicles being parked or driven, or horses being exercised, on any part of Bogs Field not set apart by the Council for the purpose;
- 40 (f) for the prevention of the posting of bills or placards on any wall, railing, fence, tree, lamp-post, walk, path or seat or elsewhere and the prevention of any other injury to or the removal of any such wall, railing, fence, tree, lamp-post, walk, path or seat;

PART II
—cont.

- (g) for the prevention of all acts and things tending to the injury or disfigurement of Bogs Field or the interference with the use thereof by the public for the purposes of exercise and recreation;
- (h) for regulating or prohibiting the hiring or riding of horses and other animals; 5
- (i) for preventing horse racing or the racing of other animals; and
- (j) for prohibiting persons in charge of dogs from causing or suffering them to enter or remain in any area inclosed under section 7 (Authorised temporary inclosures) of this Act or in any area used as a children's playground or as a paddling or boating pool. 10

Removal of unlawfully parked vehicles.

11.—(1) If any vehicle is left without authority on Bogs Field the Council may remove the vehicle for safe custody, and may recover from the person responsible the expenses reasonably incurred in such removal and safe custody. 15

1984 c. 27.

(2) In this section "person responsible" has the same meaning as in section 102 (8) of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984. 20

Magnesia Well Cafe.

12. The Council may let upon such terms and conditions as they determine the former pump room known as the Magnesia Well Cafe for the purposes of an eating house.

Pump rooms and Wells.

13.—(1) The Council shall maintain and protect— 25

- (a) The Wells; and
- (b) The pump rooms.

(2) The Council may make byelaws for the regulation and use of the Wells and pump rooms.

Spa undertaking.

14.—(1) The Council may, by resolution, establish and maintain a spa undertaking. 30

(2) Before establishing the undertaking the Council shall have regard to—

- (a) the cost of executing works for the restoration of the Wells; 35
- (b) the cost of developing other mineral springs;
- (c) the likely income from the sale of water for human consumption;
- (d) the benefit to the borough generally from the attraction of operational mineral springs; and 40
- (e) the need to insure that the water supply is fit for human consumption.

15.—(1) In connection with the spa undertaking the Council may do any of the things authorised by this Part.

PART II
—cont.

(2) The Council shall manage the undertaking in respect of the Wells subject to section 13 (Pump rooms and Wells) of this Act.

Powers of undertaking.

(3) The Council shall not manage the undertaking in respect of the Harrogate Stray (as defined in the Harrogate Stray Act 1985).

1985 c. xxii.

10 16.—(1) The Council may, in the borough, on land in their ownership, or with the consent of the owner and occupier—

Development of undertaking.

- (a) prospect for mineral springs;
- (b) open new mineral springs;
- (c) restore disused mineral springs;
- (d) construct and maintain spa rooms;
- 15 (e) provide, lay down and maintain pipes or aqueducts for the extraction or supply of mineral water;
- (f) provide (and if appropriate lay down) and maintain any equipment necessary for the powers of this section; and
- 20 (g) construct, repair and maintain new or existing wellheads.

(2) The Council may for the purposes of this section inclose such part of Bogs Field as is necessary.

17. The Council may—

Sale of waters.

- 25 (a) bottle the water from the mineral springs;
- (b) market, distribute and sell, either direct from the mineral springs or in bottled form, waters from the mineral springs;
- 30 (c) provide such facilities including refreshments for the benefit of persons using the spa rooms as they may determine; and
- (d) employ any person.

18. The Council may—

Charges.

- 35 (a) demand and recover such charges as they determine subject to the provisions of section 14 (Spa undertaking) of this Act; and
- (b) charge for admission to the pump rooms and spa rooms.

19.—(1) The Council may by resolution restore the supply of water from the Wells.

Restoration of supply from Wells.

(2) If the supply of water from the Wells is restored the Council shall provide two sources from which the supply shall

PART II
—cont.

be dispensed without charge to persons on request, such sources being at any one time respectively from the source containing by proportion the greatest sulphuric content and the source containing water which by proportion is the most chalybeate:

Provided that—

- (a) such sources may be shut off and locked between the hours of 4.00 p.m. and 9.00 a.m. from the 1st of October to the 31st of March in each year and between the hours of 8.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. from the 1st of April to the 30th of September in each year; and 10
- (b) no person shall remove on any one day more than one gallon of water except with the prior consent of the Council.

Monitoring. 20. The Council shall regularly monitor the total supply of water from the mineral springs to ensure that it is fit for human consumption and if it is found that the supply is not so fit, shall suspend or cause to be suspended the supply of water therefrom until they are satisfied that the water has been made fit for human consumption. 15

Management agreements for undertaking. 21.—(1) Subject to section 15 (Powers of undertaking) of this Act the Council may enter into an agreement with any person for the right to manage the undertaking or part thereof for a term not exceeding 21 years. 20

(2) Without prejudice to subsection (1) above during the term of the agreement persons with whom the agreement is made, to the extent and upon the terms specified in the agreement—

- (a) shall have and may exercise in relation to the undertaking all or any of the powers conferred upon the Council by sections 14 to 19 of this Act; and 30
- (b) shall be subject to all the restrictions, liabilities and obligations in respect thereof to which the Council are subject including, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, the restrictions imposed by sections 15 (3), 19 (2) and 20 of this Act and shall be under a duty to perform (or pay to the Council the cost of performing) all the duties of the Council thereof. 35

Wells water abstraction. 22. Subject to section 15 (Powers of undertaking) of this Act the Council may, on such terms and for such payment to them as they determine, on the application of any person, grant to that person a licence authorising him to abstract water from the Wells. 40

Protection of Wells mineral waters. 23. Any person who without the authority of the Council or without reasonable excuse—

- (a) pollutes or contaminates the waters of the Wells; or
- (b) diverts the supply of water to the Wells; or
- (c) carries out works which interfere with, or which cause interference with, the supply of water to the Wells;

PART II
—cont.

5 shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 5 on the standard scale.

24.—(1) Nothing in section 6 (Bogs Field to be free from encroachments) or section 7 (Authorised temporary inclosures) of this Act shall affect the rights of the British Gas Corporation under paragraphs 1 and 2 of Schedule 4 to the Gas Act 1972. Saving for certain public utilities. 1972 c. 60

(2) Nothing in this Part shall affect any work or apparatus or the exercise of the statutory powers and functions of the Yorkshire Water Authority.

PART III

MISCELLANEOUS POWERS

15

25.—(1) The Council may designate in the borough in accordance with subsection (5) below, any of the following places, or any part of such places, in the borough as places to which this section applies for any of the purposes of subsection (2) below:— Touting, photographing, etc.

- (a) a public off-street car park, recreation ground, garden or other park, pleasure ground or open space under the management and control of a local authority;
- (b) a street, precinct or esplanade, parade, promenade, or way to which the public commonly have access, whether or not as of right;

25

Provided that the Council shall not designate for the purpose of subsection (2) (b) (ii) below any street.

(2) Any person who, in a place designated under this section—

30

- (a) importunes any person by touting for an hotel, lodging house, restaurant or other place of refreshment, for a shop, for a theatre or other place of amusement or recreation, for a hackney carriage or other conveyance, not being a public service vehicle, or for a ship or boat; or
- (b) without the consent of the Council or in breach of any condition subject to which the Council's consent is given—
 - (i) photographs any person by way of trade or business; or
 - (ii) offers or exposes for hire any vehicle, chair or seat or any animal to ride;

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PART III
—cont.

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

(3) The conditions of consent referred to in subsection (2) (b) above include conditions as to the times or period for which the consent is valid, the display of a certificate of the consent and the payment for the consent of such reasonable fee to cover the expense of the Council in dealing with applications for such consents as the Council may by resolution prescribe; and, subject to any condition as to the period for which the consent is valid, any such consent may be revoked by notice to the person to whom the consent was given. 5

(4) A person aggrieved by—

- (a) the withholding by the Council of consent referred to in subsection (2) (b) above;
- (b) the conditions subject to which the Council give such consent; or
- (c) the revocation of such consent under subsection (3) above;

may appeal to a magistrates' court which may dismiss or allow the appeal or may vary any conditions imposed by the Council. 20

(5) (a) Before designating any place for any of the purposes of subsection (2) above, the Council shall give notice of their proposal by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the borough, and by posting a copy of the notice in the places to which it relates, stating that objections to the proposal may be made to the proper officer of the Council within a time, not less than 28 days after the giving of the notice, specified in the notice. 25

(b) After taking into consideration any objections made in accordance with paragraph (a) above, the Council may by resolution designate, as places to which this section applies for any of the purposes of subsection (2) above, all or any, or any part, of the places specified in the notice given under that paragraph. 30

(6) A resolution under subsection (5) (b) above shall come into force on such day as shall be specified by a notice given in the same manner as a notice given under subsection (5) (a) above, being a day not less than 28 days after the day on which notice is given under this subsection. 35

(7) This section shall not prohibit—

- (a) the doing of anything on land by the owner or occupier of the land, or by any person with the consent of the owner or occupier;
- (b) the taking of a photograph for the purpose of making it available for publication in a newspaper or periodical if the photographer is employed as such by or on 45

behalf of the owner or publisher of a newspaper or periodical or carries on a business which consists in, or includes, selling or supplying photographs for such publication.

PART III
—cont.

5 (8) In this section “proper officer” means an officer appointed by the Council for the purposes of this section.

26. The Council may establish a fund to be called “the Picture fund.” (such fund to be included in and form part of the general rate fund) to provide for the purchasing of any pictures, 10 sculptures or other objects of art or interest which in their opinion it is desirable at any time to acquire for exhibition in and as additions to the collection in the Council’s Art Gallery and Museum and such fund shall be formed by annually appropriating thereto out of the general rate such an amount as the 15 Council may determine not exceeding £50,000 a year:

Provided that when the fund aforesaid shall amount to £500,000 the Council shall discontinue such annual payments but if the fund is at any time reduced below the said sum the Council may recommence and continue the annual payment 20 until the fund be restored to the said sum.

27.—(1) The Council on any day appointed by the Council for the holding in the borough of ceremonies, public processions, festivities, fairs, exhibitions, concerts, carnivals, races, sporting activities, illuminations and firework displays or 25 similar activities may by notice restrict or prohibit the use of roads in the borough or any part thereof by vehicles or by vehicles of any class to such extent and subject to such conditions or exceptions as they may consider necessary.

Closing of roads for ceremonies, etc.

(2) The Council may hold or authorise the holding of open 30 air concerts upon any road prohibited to vehicles under subsection (1) above.

(3) When issuing a notice under this section the Council shall have regard to the existence of alternative routes suitable for traffic which will be affected by the notice.

35 (4) Before issuing a notice under this section, the Council shall consult the highway authority and the chief officer of police in writing in respect of their intention to issue such a notice.

(5) A notice issued under this section shall not continue in 40 force for a longer period than 48 hours from the commencement thereof.

(6) A road shall not be closed under this section for a total period exceeding 20 days in any 12 months period.

PART III
—cont.

(7) So long as any notice issued under subsection (1) above is in force, a notice stating the effect of the notice, and describing the alternative route or routes available for traffic, shall be kept posted in a conspicuous manner at each end of the part of a road to which the notice relates, and at the points at which it will be necessary for vehicles to diverge from the road. 5

1984 c. 27.

(8) Where a notice is posted under and in accordance with subsection (6) above it shall be indicated by a traffic sign (as defined by section 64 of the Road Traffic Regulation Act 1984) and subsection (1) of section 65 of the said Act of 1984 shall have effect as respects the erection and display of the notice by the Council as if it were a notice by the highway authority. 10

PART IV

GENERAL

Restriction on
right to
prosecute.

28. The written consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions is needed for the laying of an information of an offence created by or under this Act by any person other than a party aggrieved, the Council or a constable. 15

Appeals to a
magistrates'
court.
1936 c. 49.

29. Sections 300 to 302 of the Public Health Act 1936 shall apply in respect of appeals to a magistrates' court under this Act. 20

Liability of
directors, etc.

30.—(1) Where an offence under this Act, or against any byelaw made under this Act, committed by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, a director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, shall be guilty of the offence. 25

(2) Where the affairs of a body corporate are managed by its members, subsection (1) above shall apply to the acts and defaults of a member in connection with his functions of management as if he were a director of the body corporate. 30

Penalty for
obstruction.

31. Any person who intentionally obstructs any officer of the Council acting in execution of this Act or of any byelaws made under this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale. 35

Application of
general
provisions of
Public Health
Act 1936.

32. Section 304 (Judges and justices not to be disqualified by liability to rates) and section 328 (Powers of Act to be cumulative) of the Public Health Act 1936 shall have effect as if references therein to that Act included references to this Act. 40

33. Nothing in this Act except as expressly provided therein shall—

PART IV
—cont.
Saving for
Duchy.

- 5 (a) extend or operate to authorise the Council to take, use or in any manner interfere with any manorial rights or other rights whatsoever of Her Majesty in Right of Her Duchy of Lancaster in Bogs Field;
- 10 (b) take away, prejudice or diminish any estate, right, privilege, power or authority vested in or exercisable by Her Majesty, her heirs or successors in the right of Her said Duchy.

34. The enactments specified in column (2) of the Schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in column (3) of that Schedule. Repeals.

15 35.—(1) Anything begun under an enactment repealed by this Act may be continued under any enactment in this Act relating to the same matter as if begun under that last-mentioned provision. Transitional provisions.

20 (2) Where any period of time specified in, or having effect in relation to, an enactment repealed by this Act is current at the date of the coming into operation under this Act of any provision thereof relating to the same matter, that provision of this Act shall have effect as if it were in force when that period began to run.

25 (3) Nothing in this section shall affect the operation of the Interpretation Act 1978 or of section 254 of the Local Government Act 1972. 1978 c. 30.
1972 c. 70.

30 (4) Where any Act is repealed by this Act subject to exceptions and a provision included in the repeal is material for the interpretation of a provision excepted from repeal, the repeal shall not affect the interpretation of the excepted provision.

Section 34.

SCHEDULE

PART I

ENACTMENTS REPEALED

Chapter (1)	Title or short title (2)	Extent of repeal (3)	
24 Geo. 3. c. lxxvi. (1784).	An Act for reviving certain Powers granted by an Act made in the Tenth Year of the Reign of His present Majesty, (intituled, An Act for dividing and inclosing such of the open Parts of the District called The Forest of Knaresborough, in the County of York, as lie within the Eleven Constableries thereof; and for other Purposes therein mentioned); and by an Act of the Fourteenth Year of His Majesty's Reign, for amending the said former Act; and for making the said Two Acts more effectual.	The whole Act.	5 10 15 20 25
25 & 26 Geo. 5. c. cvii.	Harrogate Corporation Act 1935.	The whole Act except Part II, sections 94, 95, 120 and the proviso to section 151.	30

PART II

CONSEQUENTIAL REPEALS

Chapter (1)	Title or short title (2)	Extent of repeal (3)	
56 & 57 Vict. c. ccix.	Harrogate Corporation Act 1893.	The whole Act.	35
25 & 26 Geo. 5. c. cvii.	Harrogate Corporation Act 1935.	Sections 94, 95 and 120.	
1985 c. xxii.	Harrogate Stray Act 1985.	In the Schedule in connection with the Harrogate Corporation Act 1893 the words "and the remainder of Part II so far as it relates to the area shown on the deposited plan thereto as Bogs Field".	40 45

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BILL

To re-enact with amendments certain local enactments in force within the borough of Harrogate; to confer further powers on the Council of the Borough of Harrogate with respect to the management of Bogs Field, local government and public order in the borough; and for other purposes.

SESSION 1985-86

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APPENDIX 2

RISK IDENTIFICATION

RISK IDENTIFICATION

Name of Project: Valley Gardens, Harrogate

Project Manager: LDA

(NOW)



1	2	3	5	6	6	7
ID No	Description	Consequence/Action	Likelihood	Impact	Allowance to be included in Estimates	Action to be taken by Design Team
1	Flooding	Delay in progress during flood	VU		NONE	NONE
		Improvements to drainage system	HL		YES	SURVEY
		Construction methods to avoid permanent damage	EU		NONE	NONE
		Clean up operations	EU		NONE	NONE
		Environmental Agency and local Water Authority requirements	EU		NONE	NONE
		Prevention	EU		NONE	NONE
		Insurance requirements	EU		NONE	NONE
2	Presence of underground services	Survey	L		FEEES	SURVEY
		Protection of services during construction	L		PRELIMS	SURVEY
		Protection of services from planting and trees	U		NONE	NONE
		Alteration/diversion of services	U		NONE	NONE
3	Type and frequency of vehicular access	Wear and tear on paths and roads	VL		YES	
		Design of paths and roads to accommodate vehicles				DESIGN OF PATHS
		fire appliance access	VL		YES	
		upgrade route from service entrance to games pavilion and bandstand	VL		YES	
		Surface finish, either HLF requirements	U		NO	CONFIRM SURFACING
		Access to site/Highways requirements				CHECK REQUIREMENTS
		Traffic management	L		YES	
4	Existing ground conditions	Contractors access	VL		PRELIMS	PROGRAMMING AND PLANNING
		Congestion of site	VL		PRELIMS	
		Soils report				SOIL REPORT
		Quality - amelioration/import topsoil	L		YES	NONE
		Bearing capacity	VU		NONE	NONE
		Permeability	L		YES	DRAINAGE DESIGN
		Water table level	VU		NONE	NONE

RISK IDENTIFICATION

Name of Project: Valley Gardens, Harrogate
 Project Manager: LDA

()NOW



1	2	3	5	6	6	7
ID No	Description	Consequence/Action	Likelihood	Impact	Allowance to be included in Estimates	Action to be taken by Design Team
5	Water courses and lakes	Hydrology Report	VU		NONE	CONFIRM
		Repairs to weirs, valves and the like	VU		NONE	NONE
		Water quality and aeration	L		NONE	CONFIRM
		Environmental Agency and local Water Authority requirements	U		NONE	CONFIRM
		Location of underground springs	VL		YES	CONFIRM
6	Playground equipment	Compliance with current regulations	VL		YES	DESIGN EQUIPMENT
7	Existing sports installations	Compliance with current regulations	U		NONE	NONE
		Out of Hours access	U		NONE	CONFIRM
8	Water features	Service requirements - new or adapt existing, incoming	VL		YES	
		Structural requirements	VL		YES	DESIGN INSTALLATION
		Location of plant rooms (above or below ground)	VL		YES	
		Drainage	VL		YES	
		Builders work	VL		YES	
9	Planting and Trees	Source of supply	VL		YES	CONFIRM
		Protection	VL		PRELIMS	
		Maintenance	VL		YES	
10	Drainage	Disposal/Soakaways	VL		YES	SURVEY
		Condition of existing system	VL		YES	
		Attenuation	U		NONE	
		Local Water Authority requirements	L		NONE	
		Car parks at services entrance	VL		YES	
11	Woodland management	Responsibility	VL		YES	CONFIRM

RISK IDENTIFICATION

Name of Project: Valley Gardens, Harrogate

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()NOW



1	2	3	5	6	6	7
ID No	Description	Consequence/Action	Likelihood	Impact	Allowance to be included in Estimates	Action to be taken by Design Team
12	Reports and Surveys, associated fees	Topographic Hydrology Trees Furniture Services Drainage Ecology Structural - Buildings/Civils Archaeological Historic research Interpretation QS (Buildings and Landscaping)	VL U VL VL VL VL VL VL U VL VL VL		FEES NONE FEES FEES FEES FEES FEES FEES NONE FEES YES FEES	DONE NONE SURVEY DONE SURVEY SURVEY SURVEY SURVEY CONFIRM DONE DESIGN CONFIRM
13	Management Plan	Responsibility	VL		NONE	LA/LDA
14	Security measures	Responsibility CCTV Lighting	L VU L		YES NONE YES	CONFIRM NONE CONFIRM
15	Approvals	TPO's/Conservation Area Listed Building Consent Planning/Stay Act (of Parliament) Highway Agency - Main Entrance/Cross Route Environmental Agency Friends and other interested Groups - Café Tenant (access), Pavilion users Water/Sewage Authority Building Regulations HLF Police	VL VL VL VL U VL VL VL L		FEES FEES FEES FEES NONE FEES FEES FEES FEES	CONFIRM
16	Existing Structures	Deterioration/vandalism - maintenance continued Asbestos and/or other contaminates	U L		YES NONE	CONFIRM CONFIRM

RISK IDENTIFICATION

()NOW



Name of Project: Valley Gardens, Harrogate

Project Manager: LDA

1	2	3	5	6	6	7
ID No	Description	Consequence/Action	Likelihood	Impact	Allowance to be included in Estimates	Action to be taken by Design Team
17	Inflation Contingencies Design Development	Programme implications Amount at each stage - 10%	VL VL		INFLATION CONTINGENCIES	PROGRAMMING
18	Access to Site	Public Client/Local Authority Personnel Other contractors	VL VL VL		PRELIMS PRELIMS PRELIMS	CONFIRM
19	Procurement	Specialist sub contractors/suppliers - landscaping Type of contract Phasing - Sectional Completion Possession and completion Appointment of sub-consultants	VL VL VL VL VL		YES YES PRELIMS PRELIMS FEES	CONFIRM
20	Government Legislation	Doc L of Building Regulations Aggregate Tax Landfill Tax VAT	VL VL VL VL		YES YES YES NONE	DESIGN NONE NONE CONFIRM
21	Payment terms	HLF terms Client terms Deposit on specialist materials	VL VL L		PRELIMS PRELIMS PRELIMS	CONFIRM
22	Environmental Issues	SSSI's Protected species Knotweed Algae and the like	U U U U		NONE NONE NONE NONE	CONFIRM