

## Ipswich Borough Council

DRAFT v6

### Play Area Strategy

2014 - 2021



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## INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document represents a review of the Council's Play Area Strategy adopted in January 2007. The review is overdue and was delayed in order to coincide with a review of the Council's Local Plan Core Strategy, which will influence and shape future planning within the borough for years to come.
- 1.2 The Play Area Strategy aims to provide the residents of Ipswich, especially children and young people with a network of high quality play areas. Key criteria used to measure success is categorised under five headings; Accessibility, Quantity, Quality, Safety and Management.
- 1.3 Since the 2007 Strategy was adopted by the Council many improvements and other changes have taken place and it is now appropriate that these changes should inform and guide future strategy for the management and maintenance of fixed play in Ipswich. The main changes to occur are explained below:
  - The number of play areas has increased from 72 to 100 in recent years (an additional 8 sites are in the process of being adopted via new housing developments).
  - Many sites have been improved – raising standards, increasing accessibility and quality. Additionally awareness has grown that some LAPs are underused, and the limited range of equipment provided offers very little play value.
  - Children and their families prefer to go to larger sites where the variety and range of equipment on offer provides good play value and enhanced experience..
  - Many of the 2007 Strategy Action Points have been delivered and / or addressed.
  - Funding opportunities have changed over time.
  - The Council has recently adopted an Open Spaces & Biodiversity Policy/Strategy, which underlines the importance of 'play' in a child's development. The Policy also re-states the current approach in setting standards for the provision of equipped play based on quality, quantity and accessibility.



## Section 2 BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The 2007 Strategy identified the need for a number of improvements and set in motion an action plan to address these, the following table represents the current status of these actions.

Action	Status	Comment
Deliver the Liveability Programme of improvements	Complete	
Carry out an improved audit of play areas	Complete	
Ensure appropriate facilities are provided within housing developments	Started	On-going
Encourage local communities to take 'ownership' of facilities	Started	On-going
Ensure that each major site has inclusive equipment	Started	On-going
Identify areas which could be used for play space and review current play spaces in parks	On-going	Spaces within parks used in conjunction with Play Development for Doorstep Play Project
Create a programme of equipment replacement based on level of risk of obsolete equipment	On-going	High risk items are removed immediately or made inoperable until removal can be undertaken as soon as the risk is identified
Ensure that designs for new facilities stimulate and challenge children and young people	On-going	Involve children and young people at design stage.
Review inspection system to ensure regime is appropriate	Completed	H&S guidelines currently being followed.
Installation of play areas that funding was secured for: Chantry Park, Stonelodge Park and Bramford Lane Rec.	Complete	
Create programme of further improvements which could form part of the portfolio of projects which will make up IBC external funding applications.	Completed	Bramford Rec and Chantry Park Play Area improvements made towards end of programme.
Create a future programme of further improvements which could form part of the portfolio of projects via S106 and external funding bids as needed; to be arranged once update of the provision GIS maps and consultation complete.	On-going	Strategy review to inform future Action Plan.

All play areas in Council ownership have been classified using the National Playing Fields Association Six Acre Standard according to size of site and equipment level. A Full site list and classification can be found at Appendix 1.



*Stonelodge Park, 2010*

***Play Strategy 2007 – standards:***

- 2.2 The 2007 Play Strategy set standards of provision for equipped play based on five objectives; Quantity, Quality, Accessibility, Safety and Management, these are described in greater detail below.

Quantity Objective:

- 2.3 A standard of 0.8095 ha (2 acres) of play space per 1000 population was adopted. This was further classified under the following designations:
- 2.4 LAPS, LEAPS, NEAPS - These Designations (recommended under the Six Acre Standard) were used commonly throughout the Country and based on size of play area provided, i.e. LAPS representing small areas and NEAPS much larger with increased range of equipment catering for a wider age range of children. In order for a site to be designated a LEAP or NEAP under this standard the site would also need to include an area of informal kick-about.

Quality Objective:

- 2.5 This objective would reflect the 'play value' offered at the site based on the range of equipment provided and quality of play experience encountered. Where possible the aim would be to increase the range of equipment available for play and create an attractive environment to maintain maximum interest.

Accessibility Objective:

- 2.6 The objective was to aspire to guidelines produced within the National Playing Field Association Six Acre Standard as set out in the table below.

## The Six Acre Standard

The National Playing Fields Association's recommended minimum levels of provision for different types of facility:

Facility	Time	Walking distance	Radial distance	Minimum size	Nearest dwelling	Characteristics
LAP Local Area for Play	1 min	100m	60m	100m <sup>2</sup>	5m from activity zone	Small, low-key games area
LEAP Local Equipped Area for Play	5 min	400m	240m	400m <sup>2</sup>	10m from activity zone	Five types of equipment, small games area
NEAP Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play	15 min	1,000m	600m	1,000m <sup>2</sup>	30m from activity zone	Eight types of equipment, opportunities for ball games or wheeled activities

- 2.7 A further aim was to provide significant play areas at all major parks and at least one destination type play area at each of the Council's three 'Flagship' parks, namely Christchurch Park, Holywells Park, and Chantry Park.



Chantry Park

Safety Objective:

- 2.8 To create play facilities and play spaces that balance the need to offer risk in order to maintain interest with the need to keep children safe from harm.
- 2.9 To ensure 100% of equipment meets approved standards, e.g. British Standards and / or European Norm.

Management Objective:

- 2.10 To inspect and maintain play areas to a minimum acceptable level in accordance with BS/EN standards.
- 2.11 To review and if necessary close sites that have little or no play value and therefore are not cost effective.

## Section 3 CHILDREN'S LOCAL PROVISION EXAMINED



*Holywells Park play area*

- 3.1 A study commissioned by the Council in 2009 to assess the level of open space provided in Ipswich and guide future provision through the Local Plan Core Strategy entitled: The Open Space Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2009 provided further recommendations on the standards for children's equipped play.
- 3.2 The Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2009 underpins the Council's 2012 Open Space & Biodiversity Policy, as the rationale to arrive at the standards for children's equipped play provision is still applicable and relevant today. However, some of the raw data has changed, e.g. population numbers for Ipswich, which can now be updated using the latest reliable figures, i.e. the 2011 Census figures.
- 3.3 It should be noted that since the 2009 Study, the provision of facilities for children has changed due to a wide-scale play improvement programme. This was made possible by grants awarded under the Liveability Programme, The Big Lottery and Section 106 funding. Maps in the attached appendices show the provision of facilities in 2009 compared with the current provision in 2013.
- 3.4 Sites improved since 2007 include:
  - Stonelodge Park
  - Bramford Lane Rec
  - Liveability Program
  - Ellenbrook Play Area
  - Old Stoke / Halifax Road Play Areas
  - Bourne Park Paddling Pool



- Girton Way Play Area
- Chesterton Close Play Area
- Whitehouse Park Play Area
- Murray Rd Recreation Area Tennis Courts
- Shetland Close Play Area
- Holywells Play Area
- Newbury Rd Recreation Area



Holywells Park

### Quantity – Proposed Standards

- 3.5 The population of Ipswich (as recorded in the 2011 Census data) plus improvements in provision made between 2007 and 2011 affects the 'Quantity' standard for equipped play in the following way, see table below:

Analysis Area	Population 2011	Provision as at 2011: (Ha / 1000 population)	Recommended Standard (Ha / 1000 population)	Current Balance of provision as at 2011	Future Balance of provision (assuming no improvements) Ha / 1000 by 2021
<b>Central</b>	27,514	0.03	0.08	- 1.26	- 1.56
<b>North East</b>	24,513	0.06	0.08	- 0.49	- 0.76
<b>South East</b>	25,582	0.12	0.08	1.04	0.76
<b>South West</b>	31,394	0.08	0.08	- 0.15	- 0.50
<b>North West</b>	24,381	0.04	0.08	- 1.00	- 1.27
<b>Overall</b>	<b>133,384</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>- 1.87</b>	<b>- 3.33</b>

Based on the most reliable baseline data available i.e. population census figures taken in 2011 and improvements in provision between 2007 and 2011 the recommended 'Quantity' standard for play area provision is assessed at 0.08 Ha / 1000 population. Improvements made since 2011 and in future should address the new standard.

### Quality – Proposed Standards

- 3.6 In the main, the various designations used to describe equipped play areas in the 2007 Play Strategy remains applicable today. These include DEAP (Destination Equipped Area for Play), NEAP (Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play) and LEAP (Local Equipped Area for Play). Experience has shown that when these facilities are provided, they generally prove popular with children and the wider community they serve. LAPS (Local Areas for Play) that consist of one or two pieces of equipment and consequently offer very little play value, tend not to be popular and attract little use. Accordingly, there seems little sense in the Council persevering with the provision of further LAPS and recommending their inclusion in new housing developments via the planning process. If the opportunity arises and funding permits and where there is definite need, LAPS should be upgraded to LEAP status thereby offering greater play value..
- 3.7 Maintaining existing sites to the required standard in accordance with BS/EN regulations is clearly of paramount importance to ensure the safety of children and others. The Council will also seek to ensure that any new facility adopted via the planning process also meets the required standard.
- 3.8 Play areas should be clean, litter free and provide a safe and stimulating environment for as wide an age group as possible. In most cases the larger the site in terms of designation, the greater the opportunity to provide a varied and stimulating environment with a wide range of activities.
- 3.9 Quality of experience will often be influenced by other site features, including public toilets, appropriate seating and public art.

- 3.10 Good landscaping is fundamental to the success of any play site, e.g. ground modelling, can be used to increase interest, tree planting provides much needed shade from bright sunlight, metalled footpaths permit wheelchair access encouraging inclusivity and fencing might be required in some instances to prevent dog entry or guard against children running onto a busy road or being exposed to a similar hazard.
- 3.11 Recent play guidance in line with Play England's – Design for Play document advocates non-use of perimeter fencing to play areas, unless absolutely essential to protect children from adjacent hazards. Dispensing with boundary fences, particularly where the play area is situated within a wider park environment and therefore relatively safe actually encourages inclusivity and makes children and young people feel part of the community rather than tucked away. Research suggest that older children in particular see a fence as a boundary to play. Clearly each location is different and needs to be assessed in terms of risk, especially where young children are concerned. Educating dog owners to act responsibly and keep their pet away from children's play areas and under proper control is also important. Erecting suitable signage and promoting awareness generally should continue.
- 3.12 User feedback through timely consultation with local groups, children and parents should continue as the primary means of assessing quality standards such as perceived play value, which in turn can be used to help inform future improvements.
- 3.13 In addition to the above, Quality standards should also be informed by an independent professional assessment of each site's play value.



*Chesterton Close*

## **Accessibility – Proposed Standards**

- 3.14 The Accessibility standards recommended in the Open Space Sport & Recreation Facilities Study 2009 and adopted in the Local Plan Core Strategy are still applicable and for this reason should continue to be used by the Council. The distance that a child will normally walk to reach a local play area is 480 meters. This roughly equates to a travel time of 10 minutes. This is supported by National research and comments received from children and residents following the wide consultation exercise carried out in the Open Space Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2009.
- 3.15 In the above study residents commented that the provision of play areas was good across the borough being located in different types of amenity space. This reinforces the need for local facilities that are accessible to children and parents within the 480 meter walking threshold. The proximity to home was deemed to be the most popular aspect of a facility followed by the site being free to use and a good place to meet friends.
- 3.16 The above standard is greater than the catchment for LAPs adopted in the 2007 strategy but viewed alongside known use of this type of facility and the limited play value they provide, it brings into question the need for so many LAPS especially where communities are already well supported by much larger facilities.
- 3.17 Distance can be a useful tool in helping to identify deficiencies in provision but it will also be necessary to identify any barriers to children accessing those areas within the recommended distance (e.g. traffic, roads where speeds are in excess of 20mph, railways, watercourses, isolated or secluded routes, social divisions associated with / by location) and to make allowance for these in assessing existing facilities, particularly relevant for those with mobility issues.

## Section 4 YOUNG PEOPLE'S PROVISION EXAMINED



*Bramford Lane Recreation Ground youth area (2011)*

- 4.1 The Open Space Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2009 also identified a need to provide facilities for Young People and recommended using similar assessment criteria to that used for assessing children's provision.

### **Quantity – Proposed Standards**

- 4.2 The current level of provision is equivalent to 0.03 hectares per 1000 population, which is considerably lower than the level of provision for children. Analysis areas range considerably in provision from 0.02 hectares per 1000 population within the South West, North West and Central analysis areas to 0.06 within the South East analysis area.

The new local standard (using 2011 population data and reassessment of provision) is 0.04 hectares per 1000 population.

- 4.3 The population of Ipswich (as recorded in the 2011 Census data) plus improvements in provision made between 2007 and 2011 affects the 'Quantity' standard for equipped play in the following way:

Analysis Area	Population 2011	Provision as at 2011: (Ha / 1000 population)	Recommended Standard (Ha / 1000 population)	Current Balance of provision as at 2011	Future Balance of provision (assuming no improvements) (Ha / 1000) by 2021
<b>Central</b>	27,514	0.02	0.04	- 0.55	- 0.70
<b>North East</b>	24,513	0.03	0.04	- 0.29	- 0.42
<b>South East</b>	25,582	0.06	0.04	0.41	0.27
<b>South West</b>	31,394	0.02	0.04	- 0.63	- 0.80
<b>North West</b>	24,381	0.02	0.04	- 0.45	- 0.58
<b>Overall</b>	<b>133,384</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.04</b>	<b>- 1.50</b>	<b>- 2.23</b>

- 4.4 Based on the most reliable baseline data available i.e. population census figures taken in 2011 and improvements in provision between 2007 and 2011 the recommended 'Quantity' standard for young people's provision is assessed at 0.04 Ha / 1000 population. Improvements made since 2011 and in future should address the new standard.

#### Quality – Proposed Standards

- 4.5 The 2007 Play Strategy made no reference to Young People's needs in terms of play provision. However, the Open Space Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2009 differentiated between Children and Young People's provision. This drew on available planning guidance, i.e. PPG17 and feedback through public consultation suggesting that Young People's needs were different to that of Children, which shouldn't be ignored. It is therefore important to divide the typology into two separate categories and analyse provision for young people separately from Children.

For the purposes of this assessment, provision for young people is taken to include the following types of provision:

- multi-use games areas (MUGAs);
  - skateparks;
  - basketball courts;
  - youth shelters;
  - informal kickabout areas; and
  - BMX tracks.
- 4.6 Facilities should be designed in consultation with local young people to encourage a sense of ownership and engagement with local communities.
- 4.7 Facilities should be maintained to a high standard, i.e. kept clean and litter free to encourage use. Surveys involving young people generally indicate that a clean and litter free site is a pre-requisite to appropriate use.
- 4.8 Young people have also stated the importance of designated spaces to meet friends and provide somewhere to go, not specifically to use the equipment.

Well designed, well maintained sites that have been designed with young peoples' involvement can help reduce vandalism and anti-social behaviour.

#### **Accessibility – Proposed Standard**

- 4.9 The distance that a young person will normally walk to reach a designated site is 720 meters. This roughly equates to a travel time of 15 minutes. This is supported by National research and consultation feedback carried out in the Open Space Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2009.
- 4.10 Distance is a key barrier to use. All young people should have access to designated space within reasonable and safe walking distance of their homes. Distance can be a useful tool in helping to identify deficiencies in provision but it will also be necessary to identify any barriers to young people accessing those areas within the recommended distance (e.g. traffic, roads where speeds are in excess of 20mph, railways, watercourses, isolated or secluded routes, social divisions associated with / by location) and to make allowance for these in assessing existing facilities. This is particularly relevant for disabled users.

The Disability Discrimination Act made it unlawful for service providers to treat disabled people less favourably and reasonable adjustments are required.

## Section 5 MANAGEMENT AND MAINTENANCE

5.1 There is a legal and moral responsibility to ensure that facilities for both children and young people are safe and fit for purpose. The ability to defend litigation claims will very often depend upon the quality of inspections carried out, standard of maintenance and reporting documentation.

5.2 In accordance with the Health & Safety at Work Act 1974 a minimum three-tier approach to play area inspection and maintenance will be followed. This will be increased to a daily inspection on sites that are heavily used and subject to greater wear and tear.

### Daily / Weekly Visual Inspection

5.3 This looks at the equipment's basic condition, any faults from vandalism, breakages and cleanliness of the play area. Dependant on usage, these inspections should be carried out weekly as a minimum and recorded in writing.

### Quarterly Inspection

5.4 This looks at the condition of the equipment in more detail, identifying wear and tear and represents a more rigorous inspection providing a quality control check. These inspections can be carried out by an appropriately trained member of staff such as the Play Area Inspector or a suitably qualified specialist. These inspections should be recorded in writing.

### Annual Inspection

5.5 This should be carried out by an independent external specialist. Essentially this inspection is to check vandalism, wear and tear, long term structural problems, and compliance with approved standards. The site should also be risk assessed and appropriate measures taken to remedy high risk defects. Other criteria such as DDA compliance and Play Value assessments can also be included in this inspection. This report covers the overall safety of the play area and full documentation should be received from the external inspector.

5.6 Information gleaned from inspections can help inform future improvements particularly in regard to equipment use and its suitability. Ensuring that the right play equipment is located at the right site will enable efficient use of resources and help reduce maintenance costs.

5.7 Other than anecdotal impressions of site usage there is currently little hard data available to the Council. Investment in modern technology designed to enable visitor numbers to be recorded more efficiently might offer a solution to this.

5.8 The Council currently employs a dedicated Inspection team to ensure it meets minimum standards for the maintenance of facilities.



## Section 6 RECOMMENDATIONS & ACTION PLAN



*Ellenbrook Open Space*

- 6.1 The review has taken account of changes in play provision since the 2007 Play Strategy and adoption of standards recommended in the Open Space Sport and Recreation Facilities Study 2009. For example the new standard for 'Quantity' has been updated using 2011 census data on population numbers and site improvements made possible by investment.
- 6.2 The following proposals are made in order to reflect these changes and ensure that new standards coincide with consultation on the Council's Local Plan Core Strategy, which is due for review in 2013 / 14. Adopted standards will inform future play and young people's provision through the planning process.
- 6.3 **Recommendations and rationale**
- **QUANTITY STANDARDS** – a new standard of 0.08 hectares per 1000 population for children and 0.04 hectares per 1000 population for young people. Future assessment of provision would be based against this standard.
  - **QUALITY STANDARD** – the assessment of quality should be gauged against:
    - Play Value, e.g. the range, and variety of equipment aimed at desired age groups, i.e. children and / or young people. Provision for children will be classified under DEAPS, NEAPS and LEAPS. Destination Equipped Area for Play (DEAP) should include at least 10 items of equipment providing a wide range of activities and offering a unique experience. Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP) should include at least 8 items of equipment and informal kickabout area providing a wide range of activities. Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP) should comprise of at least 5 items of play equipment providing a variety of activities.
    - Design of space, e.g. layout, use of natural contours, etc; attractiveness, quality of material used, etc; functionality, inclusion of appropriate signage, efficient use of space available, etc. Safety surfacing such as sand can often add to the site's overall play value.
    - Community views, e.g. user and non-user perceptions.
    - Condition of site, e.g. maintenance standards, inspection reports, compliance with current legislation / national guidelines.
    - Provision for young people normally includes; Parkour training equipment; Climbing walls / rocks; Interactive equipment – e.g. i-Play; Exercise stations and other new equipment specifically designed for teenagers.
  - **ACCESSIBILITY STANDARDS** –
    - Site catchment areas, e.g. 480 meters for children and 720 meters for young people

- Barriers to access, e.g. busy road, railways lines etc. with no crossing points will be taken into account
- Accessibility for people with additional needs
- COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT – where community groups take an active interest in their local facilities and wish to work in partnership with the Council to deliver improvements, this interest / involvement would be taken into consideration in determining priorities for future action.
- SOCIO, ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHICS - consideration should be given to population demographics of the area and the economic and environmental factors.



*Holywells Park*

## Action Plan

- Available funding, including Section 106 funds should be targeted at identified priorities across the borough.
- Areas of the borough with greater need, i.e those areas deficient in provision or with poor access to facilities( the north east of the North West Area and along the eastern edge of the North East Area) should be considered a priority for future action.
- Apply to external funding organisations e.g. Land Fill Trusts to secure additional funds in collaboration with partners.
- Continue work on removing barriers to play and ensuring designs and improvements are as inclusive as can be.
- Maintain appropriate level of provision and access to play areas in accordance with recommended standards.
- Maintain current three tier inspection regime to ensure public safety.
- Explore options to improve data collection to aid play area management.
- Update annually and review strategy in 2021.
- Upgrade small play areas (LAPS) if this helps address deficiencies in provision, and / or accessibility to facilities.

**A detailed action plan will be developed based on the outcome of the consultation period prior to adoption of the policy. The Action Plan will link into the Area Committee areas, and highlight play and youth aspirations for the area's way forward.**



*Holywells Park*

Appendix 1 - Children & Young People's spaces A-Z list by Area Committee

<b>Children's and young people's spaces A-Z list by Area Committee</b>		<b>Class</b>
Central	Albany Place (Ref: 12096)	LAP
	Alexandra Park (Ref: 9892)	NEAP
	Alexandra Park YP area	LEAP
	Christchurch Park (Ref: 9873)	NEAP
	Dhobi Place (Ref: 9933)	LEAP
	Finbars Walk 'A' (Ref: 9889)	LAP
	Finbars Walk 'B' (Ref: 9890)	LEAP
	Fulham Way (Ref: 12093)	LAP/Other
	Kettlebaston Road (Ref: 9829)	LAP
	Lambeth Close (Ref: 9927)	LAP
	Riverside Road (Ref: 12691)	LAP
	Sallows Close (Ref: 9931)	LEAP
	Shaftesbury Square (Ref: 9872)	LEAP
	Silk Street (Ref: 9833)	LAP
	Smart Street (Ref: 9827)	LAP
	Stoke Bridge Skatepark	Other
	Tanners View (Ref: 9932)	LEAP
	Tower Mill Road A (Ref: 9848)	LAP
	Tower Mill Road B (Ref: 9934)	LAP
	Victoria Street (Ref: 9849)	NEAP
Yeoman Close (Ref: 12123)	LAP	
North-East		Class
	Brunswick Road Recreation (Ref: 9888)	LEAP
	Bull Road (Foxgrove Gdns B)(Ref: 12106)	LAP
	Bull Road (Foxgrove Gdns D) (Ref: 12108)	LEAP
	Celestion Way (Foxgrove GdA) (Ref: 12105)	LAP
	Cherry Lane Gardens (Ref: 9834)	LEAP
	Cherry Lane Recreation (Ref: 9887)	LEAP
	Cranborne Chase (Ref: 9828)	LAP
	Dumbarton Road Recreation (Ref: 9878)	NEAP
	Howard St (Ingelow Gds) (Ref: 9880)	LEAP
	Newbury Road Rec (Ref: 9879)	NEAP
	Orwell Road (Foxgrove Gdns C) (Ref: 12111)	LEAP
	Provan Court (Foxgrove Gdns E) (Ref: 12110)	LAP
	Shetland Close (Ref: 9877)	NEAP
	West Villa (Ref: 9832)	LAP

## South-East

	Class
Bilberry Road (Ref: 9900)	LAP
Breydon Way (Ref: 9902)	LEAP
Childers Court (Sandy Hill Lane)	LAP
Draymans Way (Ref: 9838)	LAP
Elderberry (Ref: 9907)	LEAP
Emporor Circle (Ref: 9905)	LEAP
Fen Bight Circle (Ref: 9937)	NEAP/Other
Havergate Road (Ref: 9901)	LEAP
Hawke Road (Ref: 9894) A&B	NEAP
Hollywells Park (Ref: 9904)	DEAP
Landseer Park (Ref: 9898)	NEAP
Landseer Park BMX	NEAP/Other
Landseer Play Centre (Ref: 12690)	LEAP
Loganberry Road (Ref: 9899)	LAP
Margate Road (Ref: 9825)	LAP
Maryon Road LAP (Ref: 12097)	LAP
Maryon Road NEAP (Ref: 12064)	NEAP
Maude Street (Ref: 9837)	LEAP
Mulberry Road (Ref: 9908)	LAP
Murray Road Rec (Racecourse) (Ref: 9906)	NEAP
Pipers Vale Close (Ref: 9842)	LEAP
St. Augustines Green (Ref: 9903)	NEAP
Village Green Junior (Ref: 9914)	LEAP
Village Green Toddler (Ref: 9912)	LAP

## South-West

	Class
Bourne Park A (Ref: 9911)	NEAP
Bourne Park B (Ref: 9913)	LEAP
Bruff Road A LAP 2 (Ref: 12711)	LAP
Bruff Road B LEAP (Ref: 9826)	LEAP
Bruff Road C LAP 1 (Ref: 9824)	LAP
Chantry Park A (Ref: 9854)	DEAP
Chantry Park B (Ref: 9853)	LEAP
Chesterton Close A (Ref: 9867)	LEAP
Chesterton Close B (Ref: 9869)	LEAP
Compair Crescent (Ref: 12120)	LEAP
Downing Close (Ref: 9875)	LEAP
Ellenbrook Open Space (Ref: 9864)	NEAP
Gippeswyk Park A (Ref: 9881)	NEAP
Gippeswyk Park B (Ref: 9862)	LEAP
Girton Way (Ref: 9865)	LEAP
Halifax Road (Ref: 9884)	LEAP
Heatherhayes (Ref: 9883)	NEAP
Ipswich Village (Ref: 9850)	NEAP
Monmouth Close (Ref: 9886)	LAP
Rapier Street (Ref: 9818)	LEAP

Salmet Close (Ref: 9882)	LAP
Sinclair Drive	LAP
Skylark Lane (Ref: 9863)	LEAP
Stone Lodge Park (Ref: 9876)	NEAP
Talmash Gardens (Ref: 9871)	LAP
Webb Street (Ref: 12122)	LEAP
Whitland Close (Ref: 9885)	Other

North-West

Alvis Walk (Ref: 9917)	LAP
Bentley Road(Ref: 9915)	LAP
Bramford Lane Open Space (Ref: 9929)	NEAP
Bramford Lane Recreation (Ref: 9930)	NEAP
Broadmere Road Recreation (Ref: 9924)	LEAP
Castle Hill Recreation (Ref: 9921)	NEAP
Deben Road (Ref: 9923)	LAP
Lagonda Drive (Ref: 9916)	LEAP
Morgan Drive (Ref: 9918)	LAP
Saturn Road (Ref: 12121)	NEAP
Sherrington Road (Ref: 9925)	NEAP
The Dales Open Space (Ref: 9922)	LEAP
Whitehouse Park (Ref: 9919)	NEAP
Whitton Recreation (Ref: 9920)	LEAP

Appendix 2 - PMP Study 2009 - Provision for Children (480m) catchment areas

**Ipswich OSS - Open Space Type Catchments, Children**

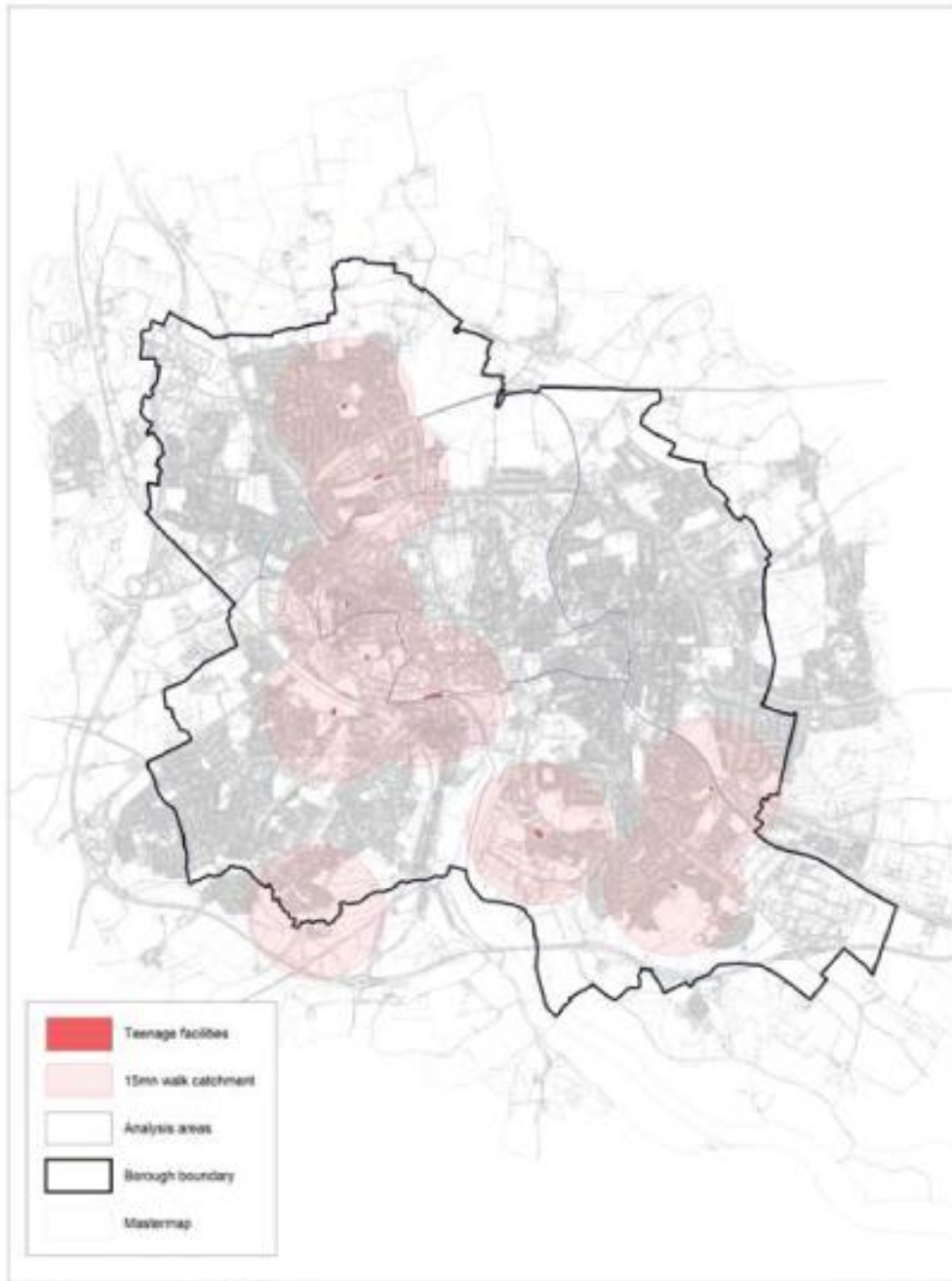


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Appendix 3 - PMP Study 2009 - Provision for Young People – (720m) catchment areas



Teenage facilities

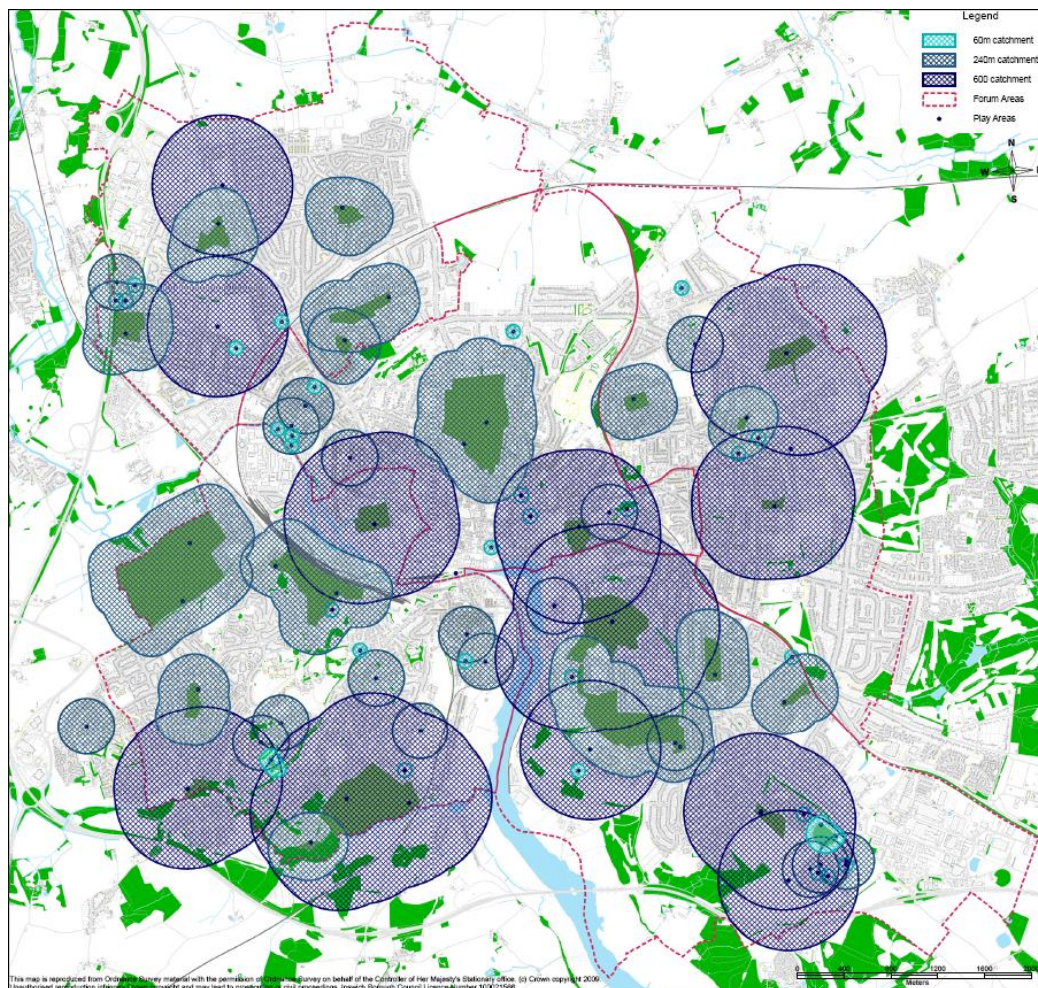
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## Appendix 4 - Previous Strategy standard – as at 2009 (LAPS, LEAPS & NEAPS)



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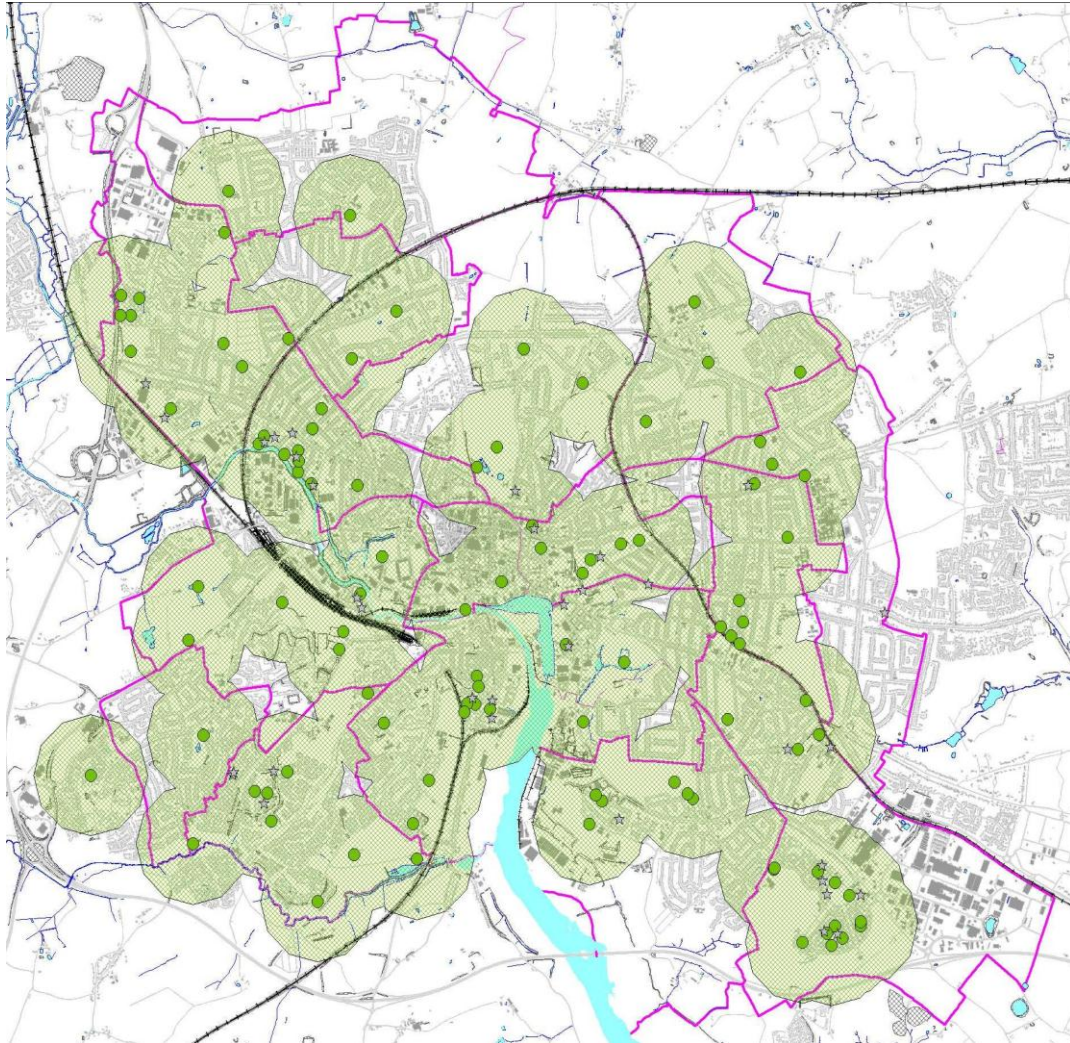
### The Six Acre Standard

The National Playing Fields Association's recommended minimum levels of provision for different types of facility:

Facility	Time	Walking distance	Radial distance	Minimum size	Nearest dwelling	Characteristics
LAP Local Area for Play	1 min	100m	60m	100m <sup>2</sup>	5m from activity zone	Small, low-key games area
LEAP Local Equipped Area for Play	5 min	400m	240m	400m <sup>2</sup>	10m from activity zone	Five types of equipment, small games area
NEAP Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play	15 min	1,000m	600m	1,000m <sup>2</sup>	30m from activity zone	Eight types of equipment, opportunities for ball games or wheeled activities

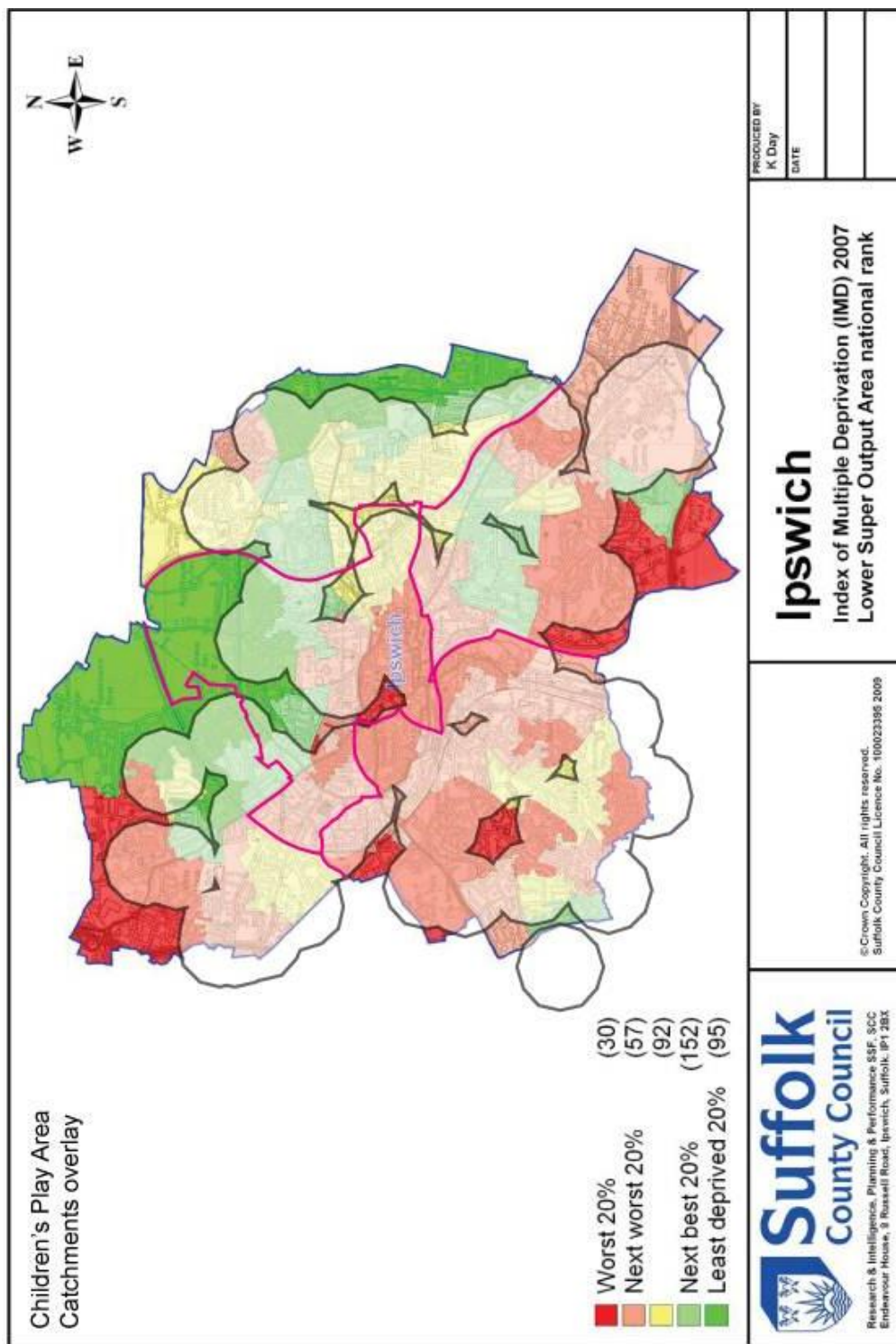
Traditional standards

Appendix 5 - Position as at 2013 showing catchment area (480m) - Children's Spaces

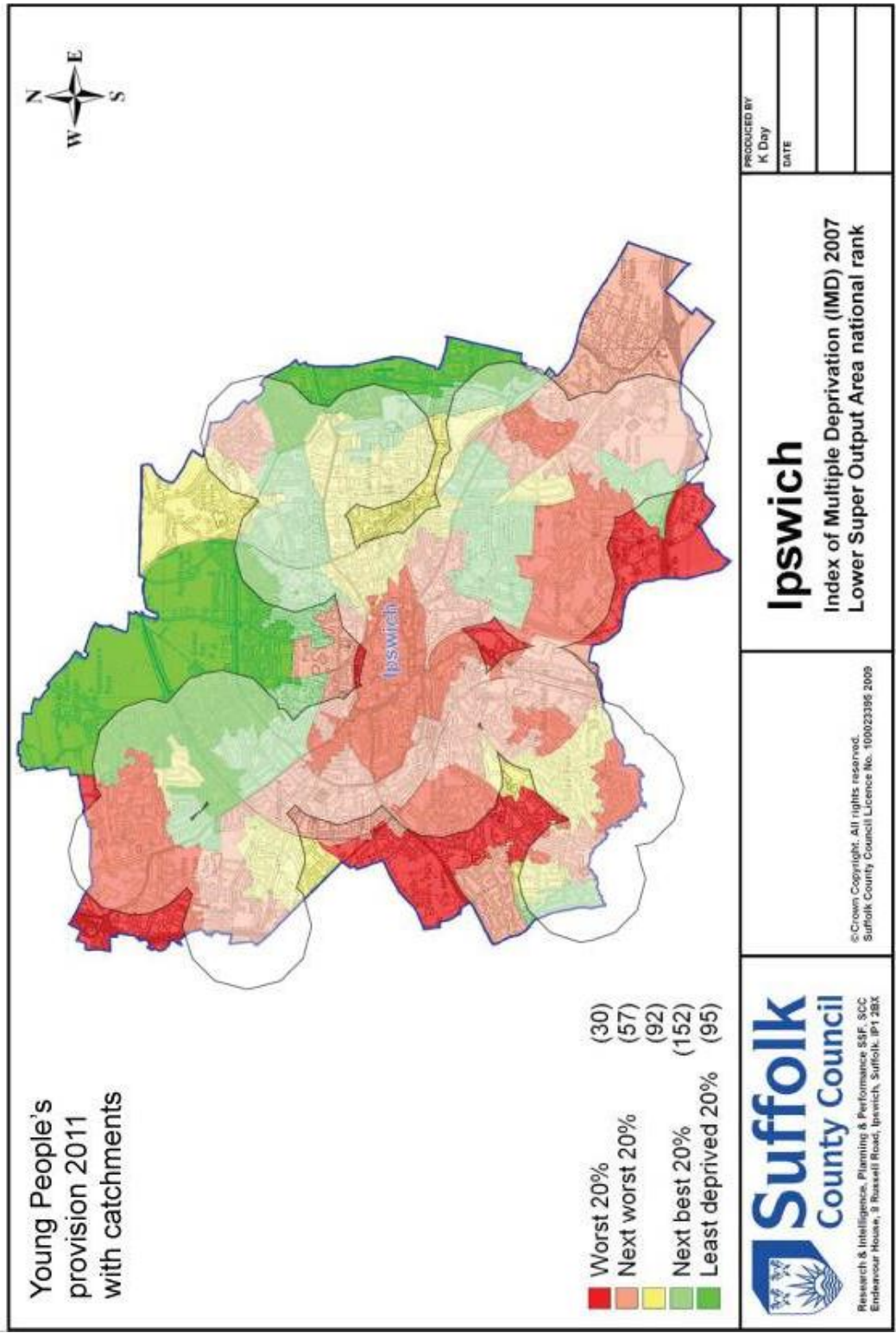


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Appendix 8 - 2013 Young People's Spaces over-lay on areas of deprivation



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