



CHESTERFIELD
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Play Strategy

2022 – 2030

Evidence Base

Appendix 4

Quality Assessment

The quality assessment carried out as part of this play strategy draws on the principles of the ROSPA Play Quality Awards judging system. Each of the sites visited during the audits were assessed in relation to quality. This took into consideration a range of factors including site safety, accessibility and environment.

The table below illustrates the quality system used for this assessment.

| Quality Factor | Available Maximum Score |
|---|-------------------------|
| SITE OVERALL | |
| Social Safety | 4 |
| Physical Safety | 4 |
| Pollution Free | 1 |
| Noise Free | 2 |
| Minimum of two gates (pedestrian) | 3 |
| Gates suitable for wheelchairs | 2 |
| Vehicle access gate | 1 |
| Emergency vehicle access | 2 |
| Age Separation (children of all ages are able to play together) | 4 |
| Ground Contours | 3 |
| Shade Present | 1 |
| Shelter (all ages) | 2 |
| Access for Disabled | 3 |
| Suitability (for use as a play space) | 2 |
| Environmental suitability | 2 |
| Locally related | 3 |
| Use of planting | 2 |
| Wild flowers | 3 |
| Trees | 3 |
| Long Grass | 3 |
| Orientation | 1 |
| Appropriate Signage | 1 |
| Colour Suitability | 2 |
| Open Space | 3 |
| Wheelchair Friendly Surfacing Linking Items | 4 |
| Site Overall Total | 61 |
| Quality Factor | Available Maximum Score |
| Ambience | |
| Visual appeal | 10 |
| Condition (litter and graffiti) | 2 |
| Layout | 2 |
| Ambience Total | 14 |
| Overall Quality Score | 75 |

This scoring process enables the comparison of sites throughout the borough, with higher scoring sites being of a better quality. There is however some limitation in relation to the methodology employed as part of the quality audit, which should be clarified. It should also be noted that when assessing both

quality and value we did not just assess the defined play space but also the wider play opportunities of the site in which the play space is located.

Although the quality assessment provides a robust method for assessing overall quality, it should be noted that smaller sites, specifically LAP's are by their nature likely to score lower as they do not have the available space, and to an extent the need for some play features. What the quality audit does achieve is a comparable baseline assessment to identify general patterns in provision across the Borough, which in turn will help address shortcomings in resources and plan future management strategies.

Value Assessment

| Value Factor | Score (1=low 5=high) |
|--|----------------------|
| LOCATION | |
| Informal oversight by passer-by or nearby properties. | |
| Well used by children. | |
| Ease of getting to and accessing the site. | |
| Personal safety, security and lighting. | |
| Access for those with impairments or buggies and pushchairs. | |
| Opportunities for meeting other children on route. | |
| Designed for the site. | |
| Location Total (out of 35) | |
| PLAY VALUE | |
| Enticing children to play. | |
| Play opportunities for disabled children. | |
| Movement. | |
| Ball games. | |
| Opportunities to change the environment / space (loose parts). | |
| Access to the natural environment. | |
| Places for children to sit. | |
| Added play value: the site offers more than just a basic experience. | |
| Play Value Total (out of 40) | |
| CARE AND MAINTENANCE | |
| Well maintained. | |
| Health & Safety. | |
| Seating for adults. | |
| Litter bins. | |
| Dog free zones. | |
| Care and Maintenance Total (out of 25) | |
| VALUE TOTAL (out of 100) | |

To an extent play value is a subjective quality, for example, what for one child may be a brilliant and exciting play space, may be considered dull and unimaginative for another. Play value is not purely concerned with equipment, access, appearance it takes into account the contents of the site, the level and type of use and wider benefits. The approach taken to assessing the play value of a play space is based on the Playable Space Quality Assessment Tool developed by Play England in October 2009, which considers how a play space can meet Play England's golden rule that "a successful play space is a place in its own right, specially designed for its location, in such a way as to provide as much play value as possible."

The table below summaries the system using for assessing the value of play spaces and how the contribution to children and young people’s play experience.

It should be noted that there is an element of cross over between the factors that are used to assess quality and value. For example, care and maintenance impacts both the quality of a site and the way in which a child experiences play within the context of the site.

Undertaking a value assessment Chesterfield’s play spaces enables us to plan strategically for the future in order to ensure that play provision is challenging, stimulating and engaging.

Details of the value scores of the 81 sites which were assessed for play value during the play space audit are attached.

Quality and Value Matrix

Although National Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) Note 17: Open Space, Sport & Recreation 2002 has been replaced by the National Planning Policy Framework it outlines a method for comparing quality and value scores as a means for Local Authorities to identify key actions for the future of open and green spaces such as play spaces. The matrix in the table below is based on the guidance in PPG 17 and provides a potential method for determining actions for the development of each play space.

| | |
|---|--|
| High Quality/Low Value | High Quality/High Value |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the quality. • Undertake further assessment on the value with the aim of enhancing its present primary purpose. • Consider if it would be a high value if converted to another primary purpose. • Change of use is only acceptable if the options above are not achievable. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain the quality. • Protect the site through planning process. |
| Low Quality/Low Value | High Value/Low Quality |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance the quality as long as it is also possible to enhance the value. • Assess primary purpose as the site could be surplus to requirements in terms of present primary purpose. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise the site quality to meet the require standard. • Protect the site through the planning process. |

The 81 play spaces assessed in the audit have been assigned into the above matrix. The site rating takes into account both the quality and value scores making a distinction between high and low scoring sites. The average score for

both quality and value has been used to assign scores. The table below shows the results of this process.

Contribution Criteria

Whilst play quality and value are useful tools for ascertaining the contribution that play spaces make to Chesterfield’s play provision and can be used as a useful decision making tool for deciding the future of play spaces, there are a number of factors that it does not take into account.

Alongside value and quality, we have used a range of data sources to factor into the strategic decision-making process the contribution that play spaces make to meeting the needs of the community. The table below summarises a range of factors, that impact on how a play space contributes to its local community and outlines a scoring system which enables a meaningful comparison of sites. This process enables us to understand the contribution each play space makes to its community; with a higher score denoting that the park area/play space is more valuable to the community.

Contribution Criteria

| Factor | Criteria | Rationale | Measure | Score | Weight |
|----------------|---------------|---|--------------|-------|--------|
| Context | Accessibility | Based on Audit | Limited | 5 | 33% |
| | | | Unrestricted | 10 | |
| | Proximity | Based on GIS Analysis using FiT Accessibility Standard Buffers. No overlaps = relative high value, increased overlaps relative low value. | No overlap | 10 | |
| | | | 1 overlap | 9 | |
| | | | 2 overlaps | 8 | |
| | | | 3 overlaps | 7 | |
| | | | 4 overlaps | 6 | |
| | | | 5 overlaps | 5 | |
| | | | 6 overlaps | 4 | |
| | | | 7 overlaps | 3 | |
| | | | 8 overlaps | 2 | |
| | | | 9+overlaps | 1 | |
| | Quantity | Based on level of provision at ward level assessed against FiT standard quantity benchmark. | Below 0.25Ha | 10 | |
| | | | 0.25 – 0.5Ha | 9 | |
| | | | 0.5 – 1Ha | 8 | |
| | | | 1 – 1.5Ha | 7 | |
| | | | 1.5 – 2Ha | 6 | |
| | | | 2 – 2.5Ha | 5 | |
| | | | 2.5 – 3Ha | 4 | |
| | | | 3 – 3.5Ha | 3 | |
| 3.5 – 4Ha | | | 2 | | |
| 4Ha+ | | | 1 | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---|------------------------|----|-----|
| Type of Use | Hierarchy | Based on Prescribed typology derived from audit. | Destination | 10 | 33% |
| | | | NEAP | 7 | |
| | | | LEAP | 5 | |
| | | | LAP | 3 | |
| Benefit to Local Population | Deprivation Children & Young People Population | Based on Indices of Multiple Deprivation. Assessed at LSOA Level. | 0 – 10% most deprived | 10 | 33% |
| | | | 11 – 20% most deprived | 7 | |
| | | | 0 – 10% least deprived | 5 | |
| | | Percentage of Chesterfield's children and young people living in the area. Assessed at ward level | 0 – 0.5% | 3 | |
| | | | 0.6 – 1.0% | 5 | |
| | | | 1.1 – 1.5% | 7 | |
| | | | 1.6 – 2.0% | 10 | |

We have been able to use data from a range of sources, the findings of the audit and mapping to make informed assumptions about how play space provision meets the needs of the children and young people of Chesterfield.

Consultation

Views about play and play provision

Consultation with children and young people in the borough, plus residents, parents and stakeholders, plays a key role in our strategic approach to providing for children's play in Chesterfield.

The consultation process engaged with a wide variety of stakeholders via questionnaires, public meetings, focus groups etc

The main aim was to ensure residents had the opportunity to give their views on play in Chesterfield, to help shape and direct the play strategy and to make sure the priorities reflect the needs of the community.

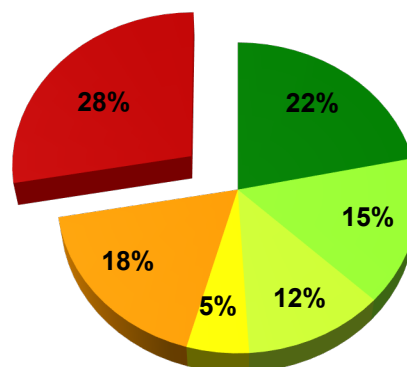
The key consultation findings relating to the provision of fixed equipment play areas are outlined below.

Participation

How often have you visited/used play spaces or teenage provision?

How often have you visited/used the play areas in the last 12 months?

- More than once a week
- Once a week
- 2-3 times a month
- Once a month



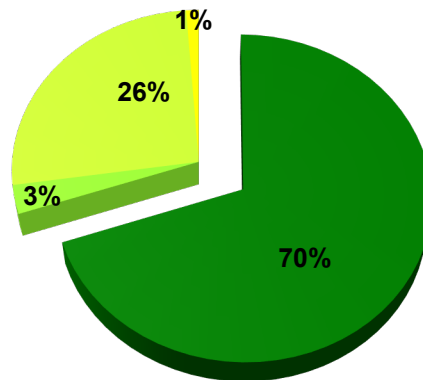
Respondents were asked to name the three sites they visit most often. The most popular site is Queens Park. A total of 43% of respondents state they often visit the site. Holmebrook Valley Country Park is the other specific park site cited as being visited often by respondents. Over a third of respondents (35%) cite visiting Holmebrook Valley Country Park often. Other sites popular for

respondents to visit are Somersall Park, Walton Dam, Poolsbrook Country Park (19%) and Eastwood Park (14%).

Accessibility

What is the main form of transport you use to reach each play area?

■ Non-vehicle ■ Public transport ■ Private vehicle ■ Cycle

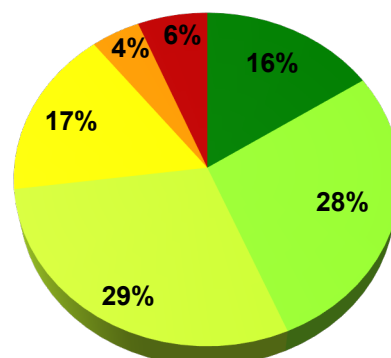


Respondents were asked what the main mode of travel they use to access play and open space provision. An assumption is made for only the most common modes of travel to be listed as possible options.

Travel to open space sites

How long are you willing to spend travelling to the play areas?

■ Up to 5 minutes ■ 10 minutes ■ 15 minutes
■ 30 minutes ■ 45 minutes ■ Over 45 minutes



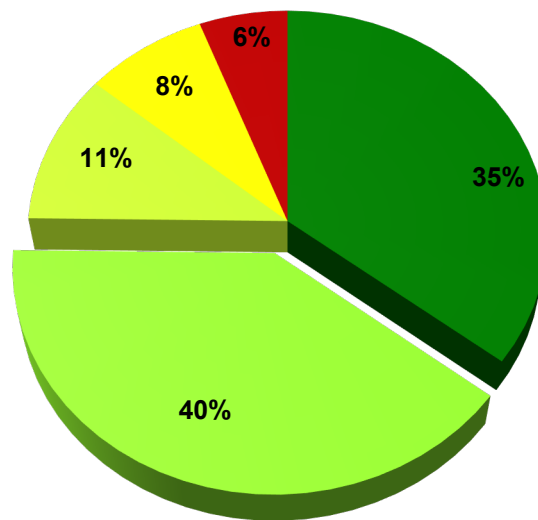
Quantity of play space

In general, respondents consider the amount of provision to be quite satisfactory for most open space typologies. A noticeable proportion of respondents also view quantity as very satisfactory.

How satisfied are you with the quantity of the play areas?

How satisfied are you with how close the play areas are to you?

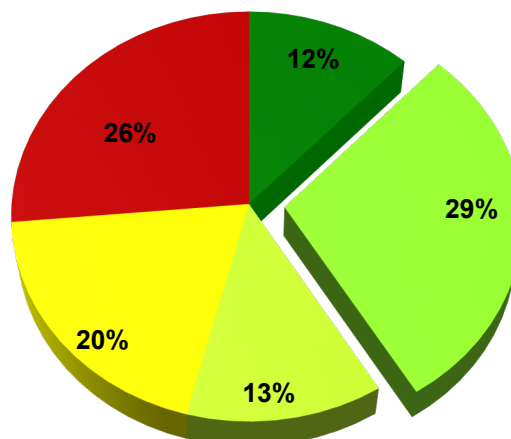
- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
- Quite dissatisfied
- Very dissatisfied



Quality

How satisfied are you with the quality of the play areas?

- Very satisfied
- Quite satisfied
- Neither satisfied or dissatisfied
- Quite dissatisfied



Respondents to the survey were asked what improvements would most encourage them to use open space more in their area. The most common answers include maintenance and improvements (64%), cleanliness (60%) and new facilities e.g. café, play equipment 33%).

Improvements to play equipment is also highlighted by the 24% of respondents that answer different play opportunities from what is usually provided.

What improvements would encourage more visits?

| Answer option | Percentage of respondents |
|--|---------------------------|
| Attractiveness of the site, flowers, trees etc | 37.6% |
| Maintenance and improvement of footpaths, seats, shelters etc | 63.9% |
| Good access to spaces | 17.6% |
| Cleanliness | 60.5% |
| Community involvement | 15.5% |
| Increasing the amount of open spaces | 22.4% |
| Accessibility improvements e.g. wheelchair access | 5.7% |
| Different play opportunities than usually provided | 23.5% |
| New facilities at existing spaces e.g. play equipment, cafe | 33.4% |
| Use of open spaces for events etc | 14.5% |
| Good public information about spaces and events | 11.2% |
| More natural wildlife environments | 26.2% |
| To incorporate a feeling of safety through lighting, fencing etc | 18.2% |
| Other (please state below) | 3.6% |

The community survey also asked specific questions regarding play. Respondents were asked what type of play provision they visit most often; and, what type of play provision would they prefer.

A fairly even split between response figures is observed. A slightly higher proportion of respondents visit smaller play sites nearer to home (52%) and would prefer more natural play opportunities (57%).

What types of play do you visit most often?

| Answer option | Percentage of respondents |
|--|---------------------------|
| Larger play sites with lots of different equipment often located at a park | 48.5% |
| Smaller play sites with less equipment but nearer to home | 51.5% |

What types of play do you prefer?

| Answer option | Percentage of respondents |
|--|---------------------------|
| More natural play opportunities with landscaping | 57.4% |
| Traditional play equipment | 42.6% |

Children and Young Peoples Survey

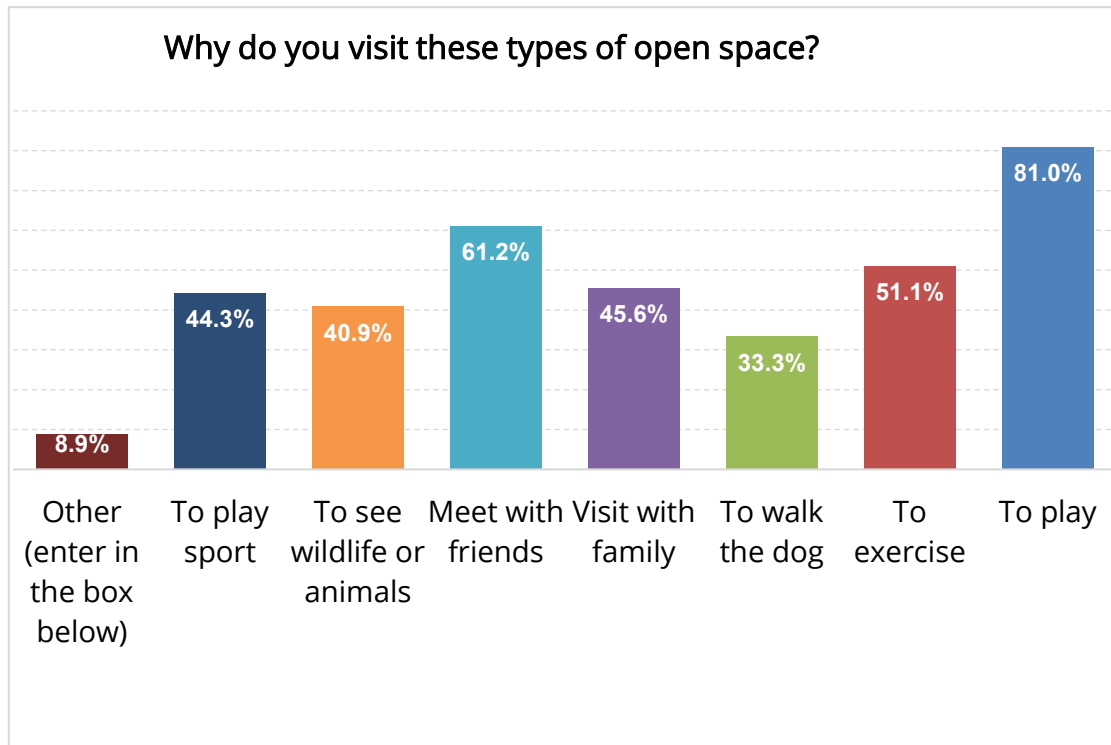
Children and young people were asked what types of open space they like to visit. The most common type of open space to visit is parks with 81%. Other forms of open space they like to visit are play areas (66%), nature areas (63%), small grassed areas near home (49%) and sports pitches (38%).

Visits to open space

| Answer option | Percentage of respondents |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Parks | 81.0% |
| Play areas | 63.3% |
| Nature areas | 66.2% |
| Small grassed areas near home | 49.4% |
| Sports pitches | 38.0% |
| None | 3.0% |

The most common reason for visiting these types of open space is to play (81%). Meeting with friends (61%), exercising (51%) and to visit with family (46%) are commonly also cited reasons for visiting.

Reasons for visiting

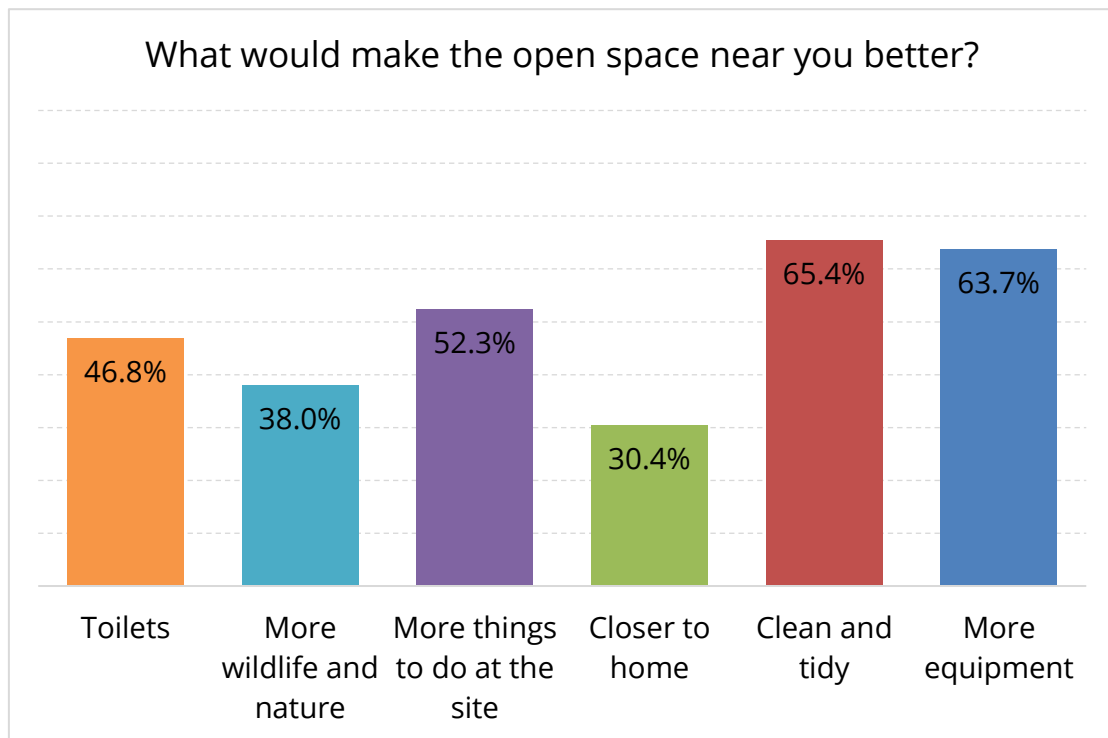


Respondents were asked what type of play provision they prefer to visit. A fairly even split between response figures is observed. A slightly higher proportion of respondents prefer more natural play opportunities (52%).

What types of play do you prefer?

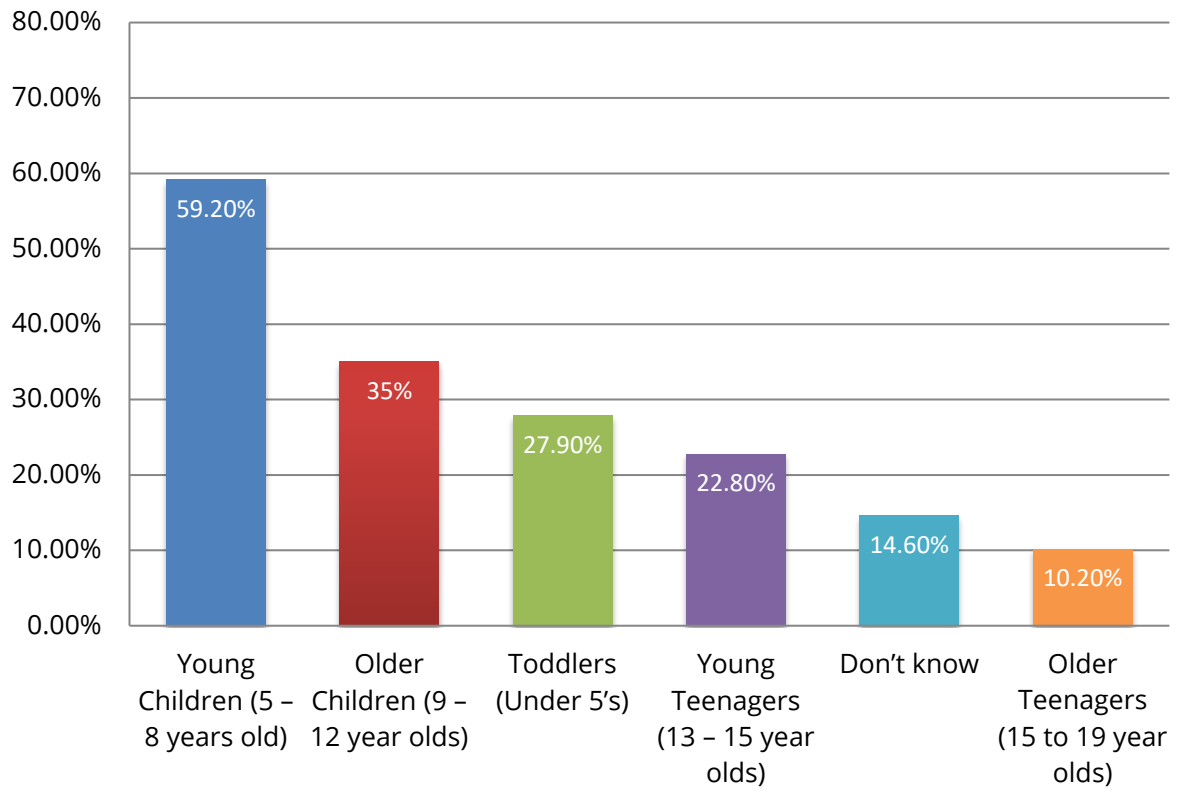


Respondents were asked what would make open spaces near them better. The most popular answers include sites to be clean and tidy (65%) and for more play equipment (64%).

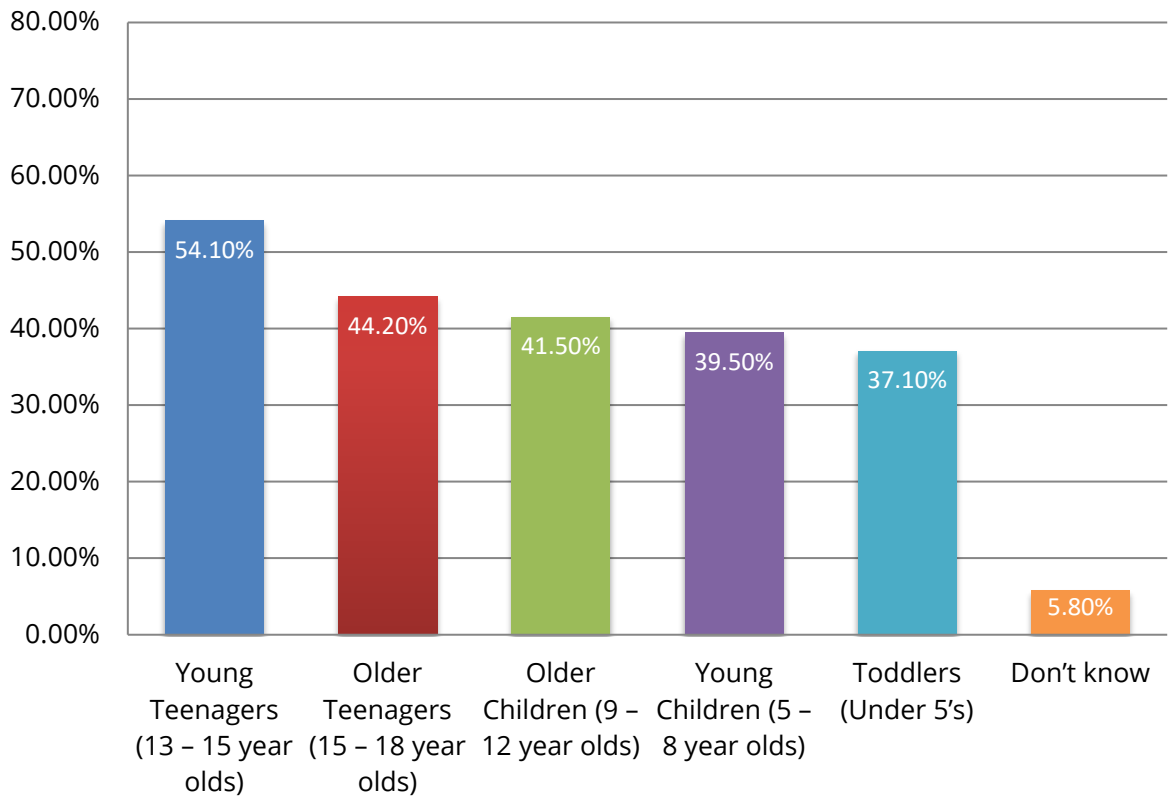


Respondents were asked what age group are the play areas around your home best suited to. The responses illustrate that gaps persist for older children and young people and this was borne out by the response to the follow on question.

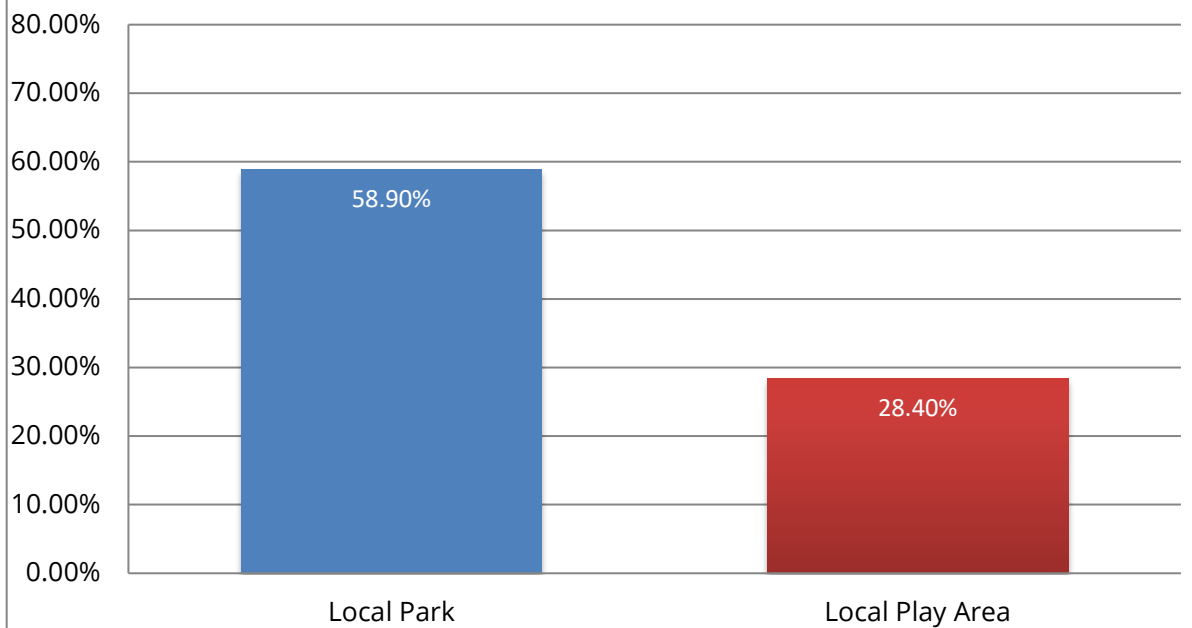
What age group are the play areas around your home best suited to?



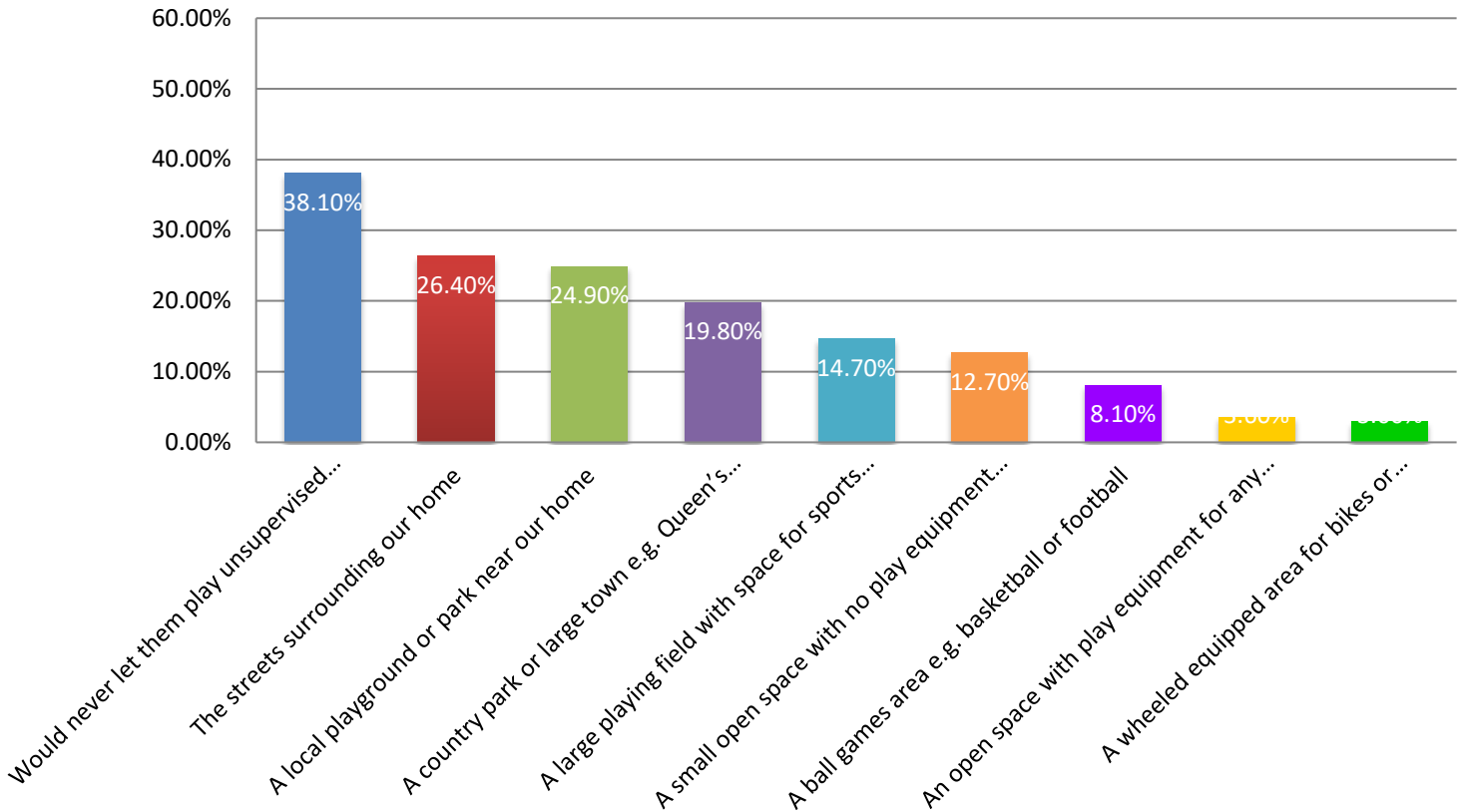
What age groups would you like to see more local play areas for?



What is your favourite place to play with your children or grandchildren?

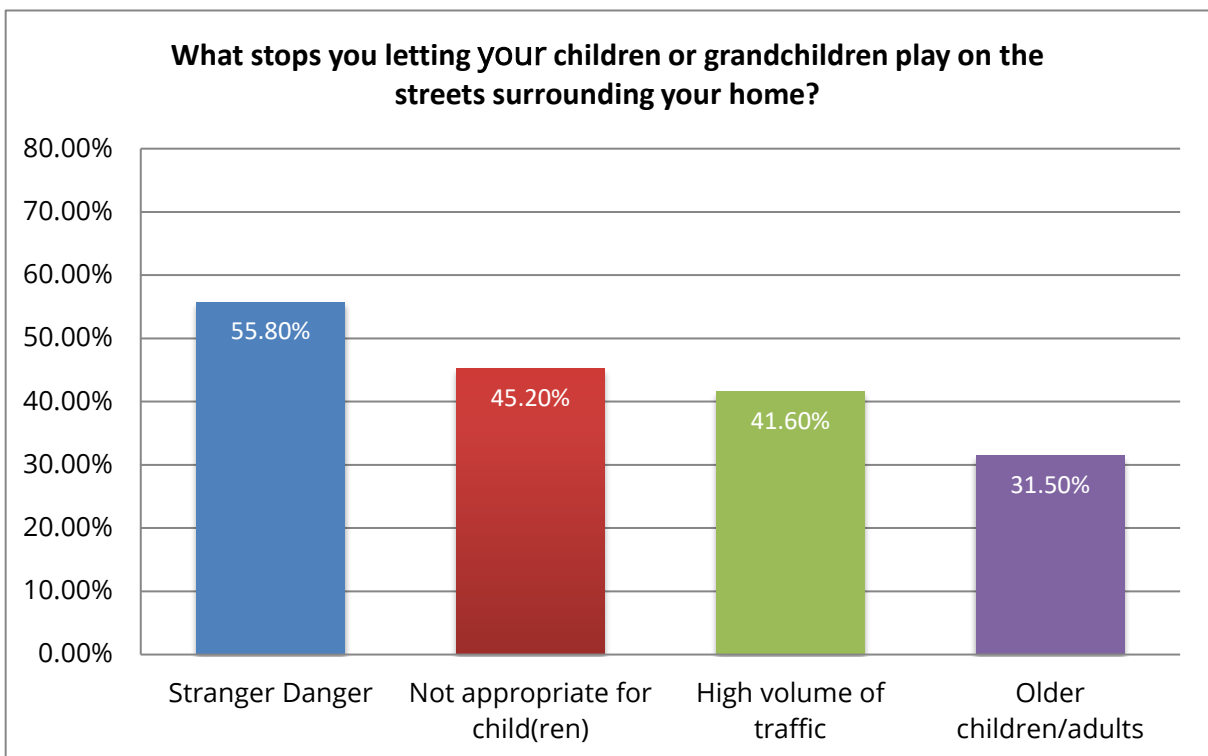


Where do your children or grandchildren play when playing on their own/without adult supervision?



38% of respondents said they would never let their children play unsupervised outside. 25% said their children use the local park or play space to play.

Barriers to play



Ward Profiles

Poolsbrook and Middlecroft Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|---------------------------|-----------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 32 | King George Playing Field | Inkersall Road | S43 3JR | Middlecroft | NEAP | CBC |
| 47 | Pools Brook Country Park | Pavilion Drive | S43 3LS | Poolsbrook | NEAP | CBC |
| 45 | Cottage Close | Cottage Close | S43 3LP | Poolsbrook | LEAP | CBC |
| 57 | Silverwell Drive | St Anne's Close | S43 3LT | Middlecroft | LAP | CBC |
| 12 | Circular Road | Circular Road | S43 3XJ | Middlecroft | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 196 | 196 | 392 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 157 | 144 | 301 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 201 | 164 | 365 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 194 | 195 | 389 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 006E | Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | 5,932 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 002E | Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | 2,656 | Top 10% |
| Chesterfield 002D | Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | 2,196 | Top 10% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | King George Playing Field | NEAP | 16 | 20 | 32 |
| Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | Pools Brook Country Park | NEAP | 75 | 78 | 36 |
| Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | Cottage Close | LEAP | 44 | 58 | 31 |
| Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | Silverwell Drive | LAP | 34 | 51 | 28 |
| Middlecroft and Poolsbrook | Circular Road | LEAP | 44 | 73 | 32 |

Brimington North Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 7 | Damon Drive | Damon Drive | S43 1JD | Brimington North | LEAP | CBC |
| 63 | Thistle Park | Station Road | S43 1JH | Brimington North | NEAP | CBC |
| 49 | Princess Street | Queen Street/Princess Street | S43 1HS | Brimington North | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Brimington North | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 130 | 144 | 274 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 107 | 112 | 219 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 93 | 115 | 208 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 140 | 132 | 272 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 005A | Brimington North | 13,803 | Top 50% |
| Chesterfield 003C | Brimington North | 8,440 | Top 30% |
| Chesterfield 003D | Brimington North | 7,016 | Top 30% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|------------------|-----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Brimington North | Damon Drive | LEAP | 8 | 8 | 42 |
| Brimington North | Thistle Park | NEAP | 46 | 64 | 42 |
| Brimington North | Princess Street | LEAP | 23 | 28 | 41 |

Brimington South Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|----------------|-----------------|----------|------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 40 | Manor Road Rec | Manor Road | S43 1PQ | Brimington South | NEAP | CBC |
| 65 | Tapton Park | Brimington Road | S41 0ST | Brimington South | NEAP | CBC |
| 38 | Lockoford Lane | Darwent Road | S41 0UE | Brimington South | LAP | CBC |
| 82 | Windermill Way | Windermill Way | S43 1GR | Brimington South | LAP | CBC |
| 37 | Headland Road | Headland Road | S43 1QT | Brimington South | LAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Brimington South | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 158 | 134 | 292 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 110 | 127 | 237 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 164 | 168 | 332 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 145 | 182 | 327 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 005B | Brimington South | 24,766 | Least 30% |
| Chesterfield 005D | Brimington South | 24,062 | Least 30% |
| Chesterfield 005D | Brimington South | 8,242 | Top 30% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Brimington South | Manor Road Rec | NEAP | 47 | 72 | 44 |
| Brimington South | Tapton Park | NEAP | 45 | 41 | 36 |
| Brimington South | Lockoford Lane | LAP | 35 | 39 | 38 |
| Brimington South | Windermill Way | LAP | 32 | 45 | 39 |
| Brimington South | Headland Road | LAP | 33 | 29 | 38 |

St Helens Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|----------------------|----------------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 27 | Highfield Rec Ground | Highfield Lane | S41 8BB | St Helens | NEAP | CBC |
| 19 | Edinburgh Road | Edinburgh Road | S41 7HE | St Helens | LEAP | CBC |
| 9 | Canal Wharf | Canal Wharf | S41 7LY | St Helens | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | St Helens | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 132 | 143 | 275 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 126 | 120 | 246 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 147 | 121 | 268 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 164 | 150 | 314 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 010D | St Helens | 5,285 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 007D | St Helens | 5,825 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 007E | St Helens | 5,494 | Top 20% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|-----------|----------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| St Helens | Highfield Rec Ground | NEAP | 29 | 62 | 44 |
| St Helens | Edinburgh Road | LEAP | 51 | 85 | 43 |
| St Helens | Canal Wharf | LEAP | 34 | 54 | 43 |

Moor Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|-----------------|------------|----------|------|----------------|-----------|
| 60 | Stand Road Park | Stand Road | S41 8SW | Moor | NEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Moor | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | Age | M | F | Tot | M | F |
| 0 - 4 | 119 | 106 | 225 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 92 | 90 | 182 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 114 | 111 | 225 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 138 | 143 | 281 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 007B | Moor | 8,100 | Top 30% |
| Chesterfield 007C | Moor | 12,269 | Top 40% |
| Chesterfield 004E | Moor | 5,699 | Top 20% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|------|-----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Moor | Stand Road Park | NEAP | 39 | 76 | 41 |

Linacre Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|--------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| 1 | Ashopton Road | Ashopton Road | S41 8XB | Linacre | LAP | CBC |
| 43 | Parkside View | Parkside View | S41 8WE | Linacre | LAP | CBC |
| 64 | Stoops Close | Stoops Close | S40 4YE | Linacre | LAP | CBC |
| 8 | Brushfield Rec Ground | Woodleigh Close | S40 4XW | Linacre | LEAP | CBC |
| 81 | Holme Brook Valley Park Top | Watermeadow Drive | S41 8XD | Linacre | NEAP | CBC |
| 80 | Holme Brook Valley Park Bottom | Linacre Road | S40 4RY | Linacre | NEAP | CBC |
| 48 | Priestfield Gardens | S41 8XH | | Linacre | LAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Linacre | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 87 | 97 | 184 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 107 | 83 | 190 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 119 | 125 | 244 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 137 | 163 | 300 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 008C | Linacre | 27,796 | Least 20% |
| Chesterfield 008B | Linacre | 27,047 | Least 20% |
| Chesterfield 008A | Linacre | 17,423 | Least 50% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|---------|-----------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Linacre | Ashopton Road | LAP | 30 | 38 | 30 |
| Linacre | Parkside View | LAP | 39 | 48 | 30 |
| Linacre | Pearsons Croft | LAP | 30 | 38 | 30 |
| Linacre | Riddings Croft | LAP | 30 | 38 | 30 |
| Linacre | Stoops Close | LAP | 34 | 32 | 32 |
| Linacre | Brushfield Rec Ground | LEAP | 45 | 64 | 45 |
| Linacre | Holme Brook Valley Park Top | NEAP | 65 | 76 | 38 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|--------------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| Linacre | Holme Brook Valley Park Bottom | NEAP | 60 | 66 | 38 |
| Linacre | Priestfield Gardens | LAP | 47 | 49 | 31 |

Hasland Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|------------------------|------------------------|----------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| 25 | Heathervale Road | Gorse Valley Road | S41 0LL | Hasland | LEAP | CBC |
| 42 | Seagrave Drive | Chepstow Close | S41 0YD | Hasland | LAP | CBC |
| 26 | Oadby Drive (far end) | Oadby Drive | S41 0UA | Hasland | LAP | CBC |
| 5 | Bradgate Croft | Bradgate Croft | S41 0XZ | Hasland | LAP | CBC |
| 74 | Knighton Close | Knighton Close | S41 0XL | Hasland | LAP | CBC |
| 13 | Waltham Croft | Oadby Drive | S41 0UZ | Hasland | LAP | CBC |
| 33 | Kirby Close | Kirby Close | S41 0UY | Hasland | LAP | CBC |
| 16 | Storforth Lane Terrace | Storforth Lane Terrace | S41 0PY | Hasland | LEAP | CBC |
| 68 | Harcourt Close | Harcourt Close | S41 0XB | Hasland | LEAP | CBC |
| 41 | Oadby Drive | Oadby Drive | S41 0YA | Hasland | LAP | CBC |
| 17 | Eastwood Park | Eastwood Park Drive | S41 0AY | Hasland | NEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Hasland | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 175 | 186 | 361 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 174 | 177 | 351 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 187 | 177 | 364 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 212 | 205 | 417 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 012A | Hasland | 19,559 | Least 50% |
| Chesterfield 012B | Hasland | 19,870 | Least 40% |
| Chesterfield 012C | Hasland | 5,077 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 012D | Hasland | 22,109 | Least 40% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|---------|------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Hasland | Heathervale Road | LEAP | 32 | 49 | 38 |
| Hasland | Seagrave Drive | LAP | 38 | 52 | 35 |
| Hasland | Oadby Drive (far end) | LAP | 38 | 52 | 35 |
| Hasland | Bradgate Croft | LAP | 38 | 52 | 35 |
| Hasland | Knighton Close | LAP | 38 | 52 | 34 |
| Hasland | Waltham Croft | LAP | 38 | 52 | 35 |
| Hasland | Kirby Close | LAP | 38 | 52 | 35 |
| Hasland | Storforth Lane Terrace | LEAP | 26 | 39 | 37 |
| Hasland | Harcourt Close | LEAP | 45 | 42 | 37 |

| | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|------|----|----|----|
| Hasland | Oadby Drive | LAP | 37 | 40 | 47 |
| Hasland | Eastwood Park | NEAP | 53 | 94 | |

St Leonards Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-------|------------------|------------------|----------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 51/52 | Queen's Park | Boythorpe Avenue | S40 2BF | St Leonards | NEAP | CBC |
| 20 | Valley Road | Valley Road | S41 0HB | St Leonards | LEAP | CBC |
| 59 | Spital Lane | Spital Lane | S41 0HP | St Leonards | LEAP | CBC |
| 30 | Rose Garth Close | Rose Garth Close | S41 0GE | St Leonards | LAP | CBC |
| 3 | Barnes Road | Barnes Road | S41 0BX | St Leonards | LEAP | CBC |
| 76? | Wain Avenue | Wain Avenue | S41 0FB | St Leonards | LAP | CBC |
| 76? | Wain Avenue | Wain Avenue | S41 0FD | St Leonards | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | St Leonards | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 138 | 136 | 276 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 143 | 125 | 263 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 144 | 163 | 304 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 195 | 173 | 365 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 012E | St Leonards | 13,494 | Top 50% |
| Chesterfield 012F | St Leonards | 23,232 | Least 30% |
| Chesterfield 012G | St Leonards | 18,295 | Least 50% |
| Chesterfield 010G | St Leonards | 6,592 | Top 30% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|-------------|------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| St Leonards | Queen's Park | NEAP | 63 | 92 | 63 |
| St Leonards | Valley Road | LEAP | 32 | 59 | 41 |
| St Leonards | Spital Lane | LEAP | 38 | 55 | 40 |
| St Leonards | Rose Garth Close | LAP | 36 | 36 | 39 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------|----|----|----|
| St Leonards | Barnes Road | LEAP | 28 | 32 | 41 |
| St Leonards | Wain Avenue | LAP | 36 | 59 | 40 |
| St Leonards | Wain Avenue | LEAP | 48 | 67 | 40 |

Lowgates and Woodthorpe Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|-----------------------|----------------|----------|-------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 70 | Lansbury Avenue | Wickens Place | S43 3FE | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | NEAP | CBC |
| 22 | Hartington Rec Ground | Franklyn Drive | S43 3YA | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | LEAP | CBC |
| 31 | Howells Place | Howells Place | S43 3FA | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | LAP | CBC |
| 4 | Belmont Bottom | Belmont Drive | S43 3PH | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | LEAP | CBC |
| 23 | Hassop Road | Hassop Road | S43 3YT | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 138 | 138 | 276 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 143 | 125 | 268 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 141 | 163 | 304 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 195 | 173 | 368 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 002A | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | 5,289 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield002B | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | 14,729 | Top 50% |
| Chesterfield 002C | Lowgates and Woodthorpe | 3,341 | Top 20% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Lowgates and Woodthorpe | Wickens Place | NEAP | 51 | 72 | 49 |
| Lowgates and Woodthorpe | Hartington Recreation Ground | LEAP | 19 | 37 | 46 |
| Lowgates and Woodthorpe | Howells Place | LAP | 45 | 53 | 44 |
| Lowgates and Woodthorpe | Belmont Drive | LEAP | 47 | 77 | 45 |

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|------|----|----|----|
| Lowgates and Woodthorpe | Hassop Road | LEAP | 51 | 79 | 45 |
|-------------------------|-------------|------|----|----|----|

Barrow Hill and New Whittington Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|-------------------------|-----------------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 75 | Coupland Close | Coupland Close | S41 9TB | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | LAP | CBC |
| 6 | Brearley Park | Brearley Street | S41 9LN | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | NEAP | CBC |
| 14 | Devonshire Road North | Devonshire Road North | S43 2BH | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | LEAP | CBC |
| 62 | Station Road Rec Ground | Station Road | S43 2NL | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | NEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| Age | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| 0 - 4 | 176 | 169 | 345 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 140 | 144 | 284 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 196 | 187 | 383 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 205 | 161 | 366 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 001A | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | 11,796 | Top 40% |
| Chesterfield 001B | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | 21,058 | Least 40% |
| Chesterfield 003A | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | 2,711 | Top 10% |
| Chesterfield 003B | Barrow Hill and New Whittington | 13,349 | Top 50% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Barrow Hill and New Whittington | Coupland Close | LAP | 42 | 42 | 47 |
| Barrow Hill and New Whittington | Brearley Park | NEAP | 50 | 87 | 50 |
| Barrow Hill and New Whittington | Devonshire Road North | LEAP | 20 | 25 | 49 |
| Barrow Hill and New Whittington | Station Road Rec Ground | NEAP | 54 | 78 | 47 |

Old Whittington Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|----------------|---------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 29 | Holland Road | Holland Road | S41 9DJ | Old Whittington | LEAP | CBC |
| 79 | Mallory Close | Mallory Close | S41 9EW | Old Whittington | LAP | CBC |
| 28 | Hill Top Road | Hill Top Road | S41 9NF | Old Whittington | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Old Whittington | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | Age | M | F | Tot | M | F |
| 0 - 4 | 119 | 104 | 223 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 100 | 83 | 183 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 117 | 110 | 227 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 105 | 121 | 226 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 001C | Old Whittington | 3,863 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 001D | Old Whittington | 11,755 | Top 40% |
| Chesterfield 001E | Old Whittington | 11,620 | Top 40% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|-----------------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Old Whittington | Holland Road | LEAP | 37 | 53 | 45 |
| Old Whittington | Mallory Close | LAP | 29 | 50 | 45 |
| Old Whittington | Hill Top Road | LEAP | 38 | 46 | 46 |

Dunston Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|----------------|------------------|----------|---------|----------------|-----------|
| 34 | Kirkstone Road | Kirkstone Road | S41 8HE | Dunston | NEAP | CBC |
| 66 | Thirlmere Road | Derwent Crescent | S41 8AL | Dunston | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Dunston | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|---------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 205 | 206 | 411 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 160 | 147 | 307 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 180 | 171 | 351 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 179 | 182 | 361 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 004A | Dunston | 9,291 | Top 30% |
| Chesterfield 004B | Dunston | 4,415 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 004C | Dunston | 5,359 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 004D | Dunston | 11,602 | Top 40% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|---------|----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Dunston | Kirkstone Road | NEAP | 46 | 93 | 49 |
| Dunston | Thirlmere Road | LEAP | 38 | 57 | 49 |

Loundsley Green Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|------------------|------------------|----------|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 39 | Pennine Way | Pennine Way | S40 4NL | Loundsley Green | NEAP | CBC |
| 10 | Carsington Close | Carsington Close | S40 4RH | Loundsley Green | LEAP | CBC |
| 56 | Sheldon Road | Sheldon Road | S40 4RQ | Loundsley Green | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Loundsley Green | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 110 | 94 | 204 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 93 | 85 | 178 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 98 | 91 | 189 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 129 | 108 | 237 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 008D | Loundsley Green | 11,444 | Top 40% |
| Chesterfield 008E | Loundsley Green | 1,126 | Top 10% |
| Chesterfield 008F | Loundsley Green | 7,219 | Top 30% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|-----------------|-------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Loundsley Green | Pennine Way | NEAP | 39 | 70 | 44 |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|------|----|----|----|
| Loundsley Green | Carsington Close | LEAP | 33 | 53 | 44 |
| Loundsley Green | Sheldon Road | LEAP | 41 | 62 | 44 |

Brockwell Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|-------------------|-------------------|----------|-----------|----------------|-----------|
| 11 | Chester Street | Chester Street | S40 1DL | Brockwell | LEAP | CBC |
| 2 | Badger Rec Ground | Badger Rec Ground | S40 4BL | Brockwell | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Brockwell | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 147 | 160 | 307 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 146 | 128 | 274 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 165 | 155 | 320 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 182 | 168 | 350 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 007A | Brockwell | 21,645 | Least 40% |
| Chesterfield 009A | Brockwell | 20,178 | Least 40% |
| Chesterfield 009B | Brockwell | 26,231 | Least 30% |
| Chesterfield 010A | Brockwell | 10,801 | Top 40% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
|------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| Brockwell | Chester Street | LEAP | 33 | 54 | 44 |
| Brockwell | Badger Recreation Ground | LEAP | 24 | 30 | 46 |

Holmebrook Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|---------------------|---------------|----------|------------|----------------|-----------|
| 44 | Pearsons Rec Ground | Old Hall Road | S40 2RD | Holmebrook | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Holmebrook | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 123 | 117 | 240 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 83 | 110 | 193 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 154 | 116 | 270 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 112 | 129 | 241 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 009C | Holmebrook | 10,846 | Top 40% |
| Chesterfield 010B | Holmebrook | 10,955 | Top 40% |
| Chesterfield 10C | Holmebrook | 5,048 | Top 20% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|------------|---------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Holmebrook | Pearsons Rec Ground | LEAP | 33 | 34 | 40 |

West Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|-------------------------|------------------|----------|------|----------------|-----------|
| 67 | Inkerman Playing Fields | Rockingham Close | S40 1JE | West | NEAP | CBC |
| 58 | Somersall Park | Somersall Lane | S40 3LE | West | NEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | West | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 111 | 123 | 234 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 148 | 142 | 290 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 181 | 181 | 362 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 184 | 196 | 380 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 009D | West | 28,063 | Least 20% |
| Chesterfield 009E | West | 27,928 | Least 20% |
| Chesterfield 011E | West | 32,673 | Least 20% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
|------|-----------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|

| | | | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| West | Inkerman Playing Fields | NEAP | 55 | 86 | 34 |
| West | Somersall Park | NEAP | 32 | 48 | 36 |

Walton Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-------|----------------|-----------------|----------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| 54 | St Davids Rise | St Davids Drive | S40 3HD | Walton | LEAP | CBC |
| 61/55 | Stanford Way | Stanford Way | S42 7NH | Walton | LEAP | CBC |
| 72 | Foxbrook Drive | Foxbrook Drive | S40 3JR | Walton | LAP | CBC |
| 73 | Foxbrook Court | Foxbrook Court | S40 3SS | Walton | LAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Walton | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|--------|---|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | | | | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | | | | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | | | | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | | | | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 011A | Walton | 25,419 | Least 30% |
| Chesterfield 011B | Walton | 29,818 | Least 10% |
| Chesterfield 011C | Walton | 29,535 | Least 20% |
| Chesterfield 011D | Walton | 27,988 | Least 20% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|--------|----------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Walton | St Davids Rise | LEAP | 22 | 38 | 28 |
| Walton | Stanford Way | LEAP | 30 | 41 | 27 |
| Walton | Foxbrook Drive | LAP | 38 | 52 | 25 |
| Walton | Foxbrook Court | LAP | 38 | 52 | 25 |

Rother Ward Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|-------------------|----------------|----------|--------|----------------|-----------|
| 76 | Staunton Close | Staunton Close | S40 2FE | Rother | LAP | CBC |
| 35 | Langer Field Park | Langer Lane | S40 2JE | Rother | NEAP | CBC |
| 21 | Harehill Road | Harehill Road | S40 2UN | Rother | LEAP | CBC |
| 24 | Hazel Drive | Hazel Drive | S40 3EH | Rother | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Rother | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| 0 - 4 | 217 | 198 | 415 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 192 | 174 | 366 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 183 | 180 | 363 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 219 | 207 | 426 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 013B | Rother | 5,173 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 013C | Rother | 9,417 | Top 30% |
| Chesterfield 013D | Rother | 291 | Top 10% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|--------|-------------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Rother | Staunton Close | LAP | 47 | 29 | 33 |
| Rother | Langer Field Park | NEAP | 42 | 52 | 37 |
| Rother | Harehill Road | LEAP | 36 | 48 | 34 |
| Rother | Hazel Drive | LEAP | 38 | 41 | 36 |

Hollingwood, Inkersall and Duckmanton Profile Information

Play Areas

| URN | Play Area Name | Address | Postcode | Ward | Play Area Type | Ownership |
|-----|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| 69 | West Crescent | West Crescent | S44 5HE | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | LEAP | CBC |
| 71 | Westwood Drive | Westwood Drive | S43 3DF | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | LAP | CBC |
| 77 | Inkersall Green Playing Fields | Inkersall Green Road | S43 3US | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | NEAP | CBC |
| 53 | Ringwood Park | Chesterfield Road | S43 1DQ | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | NEAP | CBC |
| 50 | Private Drive | Private Drive | S43 2JR | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | LEAP | CBC |
| 83 | Juniper Close | Juniper Close | S43 2JR | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | LAP | CBC |
| 15 | Poolsbrook Road | Poolsbrook Road | S44 5HB | Hollingwood | LEAP | CBC |

Ward and Borough Profiles Children and Young People

| Ward and Borough Profile | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | | | Chesterfield Borough Council | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-----|------------------------------|------|------|
| | M | F | Tot | M | F | Tot |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0 - 4 | 234 | 233 | 467 | 2878 | 2939 | 8817 |
| 5 - 9 | 227 | 217 | 444 | 2277 | 2721 | 4998 |
| 10 - 14 | 260 | 231 | 491 | 2630 | 2520 | 5150 |
| 15 - 19 | 254 | 249 | 503 | 2609 | 2428 | 5037 |

Poverty and Deprivation

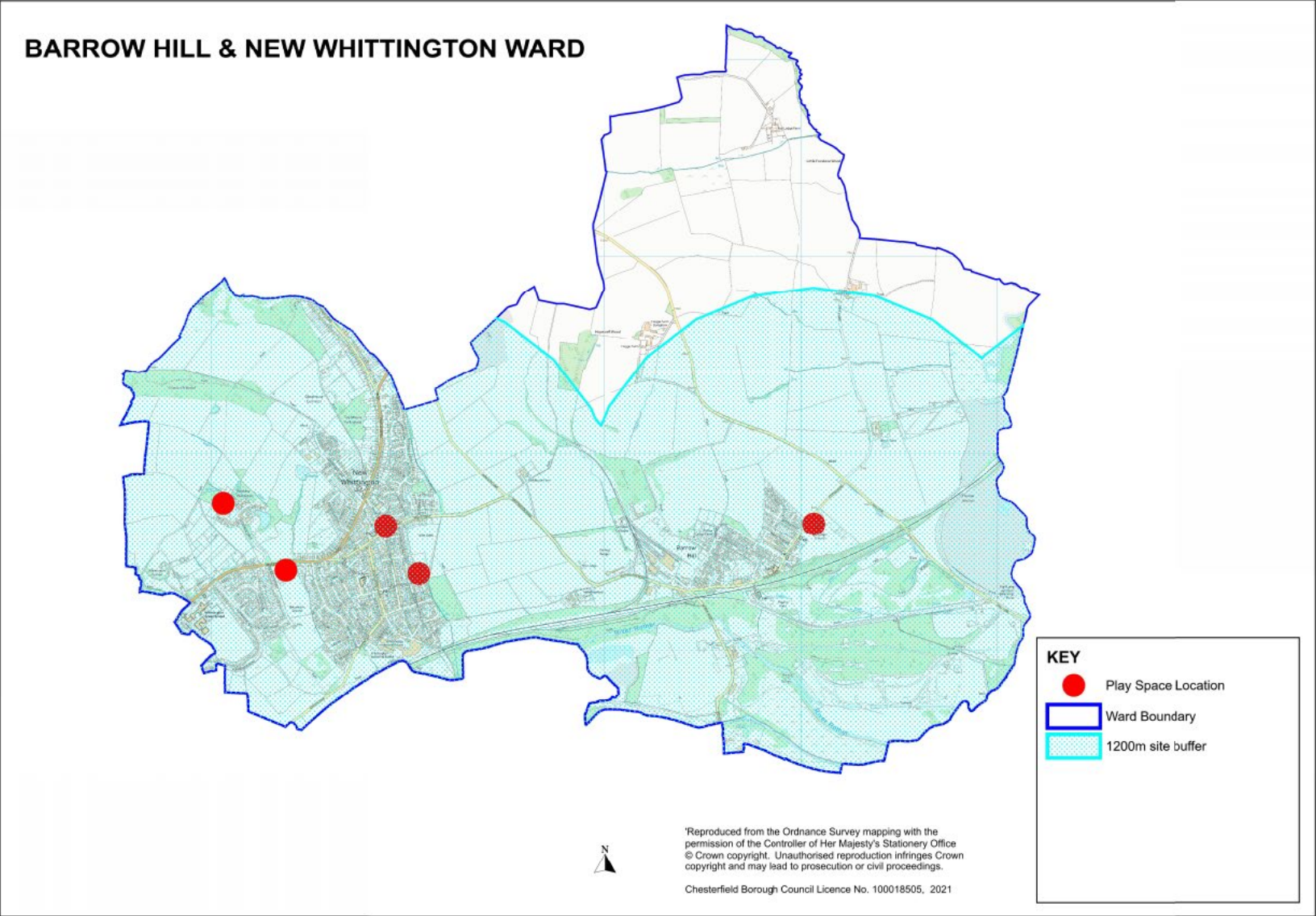
| Super output area (SOA) code | Ward | Rank in England (out of 32,482 SOA's) | Amongst the most/least deprived neighbourhoods in the country. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Chesterfield 006A | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | 3,380 | Top 20% |
| Chesterfield 006B | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | 11,920 | Top 40% |
| Chesterfield 006C | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | 17,796 | Least 50% |
| Chesterfield 006D | Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | 9,355 | Top 30% |
| Chesterfield 003E | Hollingwood Inkersall | 19,812 | Least 40% |

Quality, Value and Contribution Scores

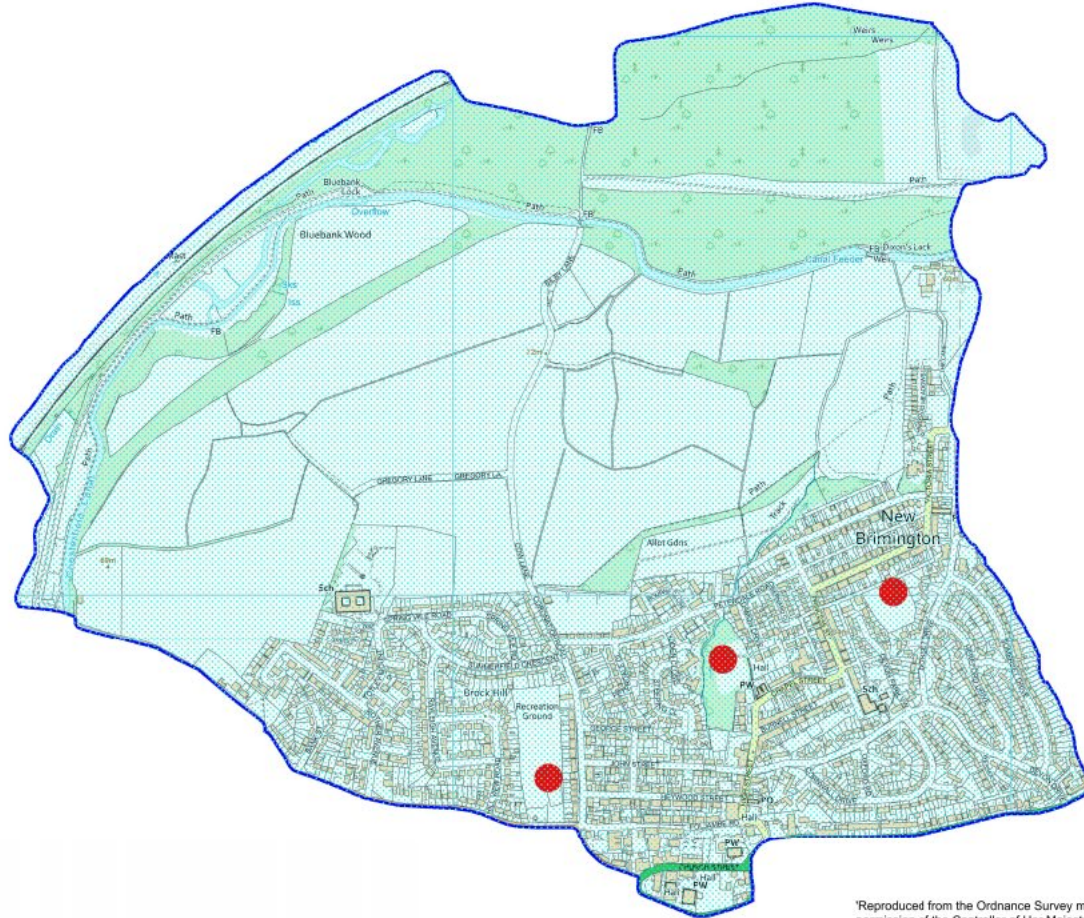
| Ward | Site Name | Category | Quality Scores | Value Scores | Contribution Scores |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | West Crescent | LEAP | 62 | 63 | 37 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | Westwood Drive | LAP | 24 | 25 | 35 |
| Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | Inkersall Green Playing Fields | NEAP | 47 | 73 | 39 |
| Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | Ringwood Park | NEAP | 34 | 50 | 40 |
| Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | Private Drive | LEAP | 39 | 57 | 37 |
| Hollingwood Inkersall and Duckmanton | Juniper Close | LAP | 35 | 58 | 35 |
| Hollingwood Inkersall | Poolsbrook Road | LEAP | 45 | 58 | 36 |

Ward Level Maps



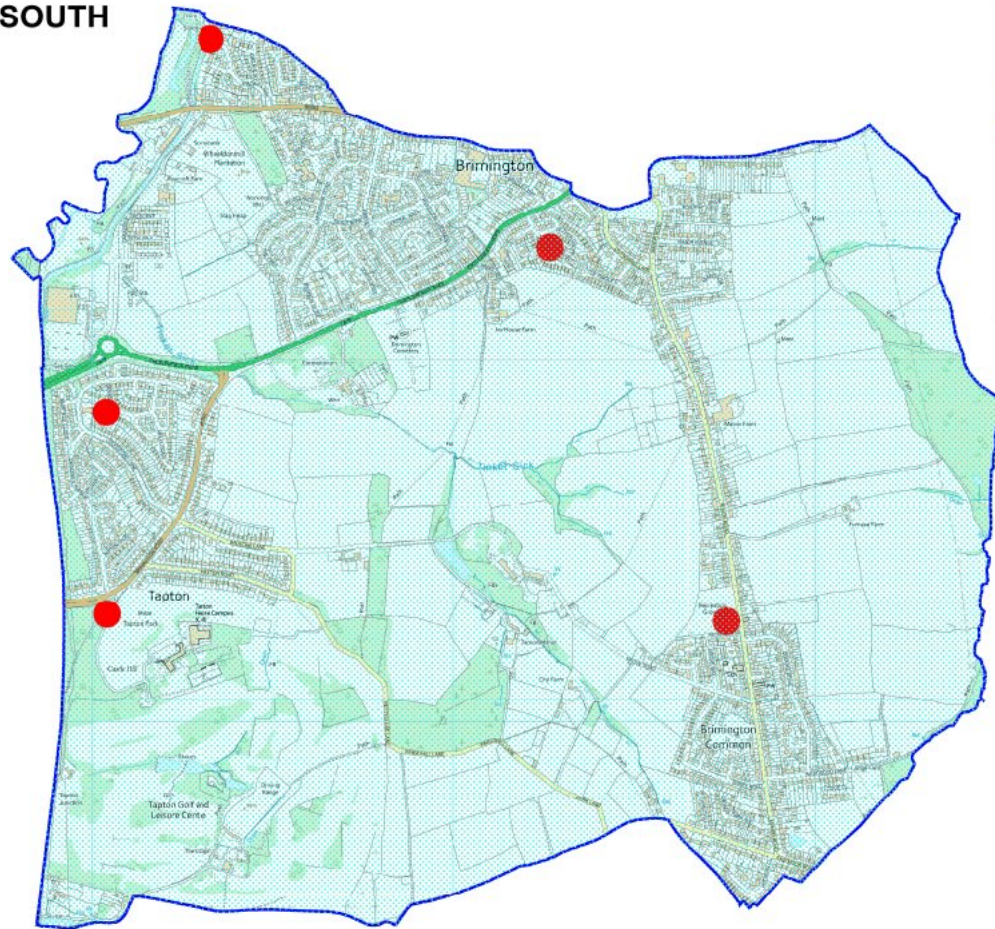
BRIMINGTON NORTH



- KEY**
- Play Space Location
 - ▭ Ward Boundary
 - ▨ 1200m site buffer

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BRIMINGTON SOUTH



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BROCKWELL



KEY

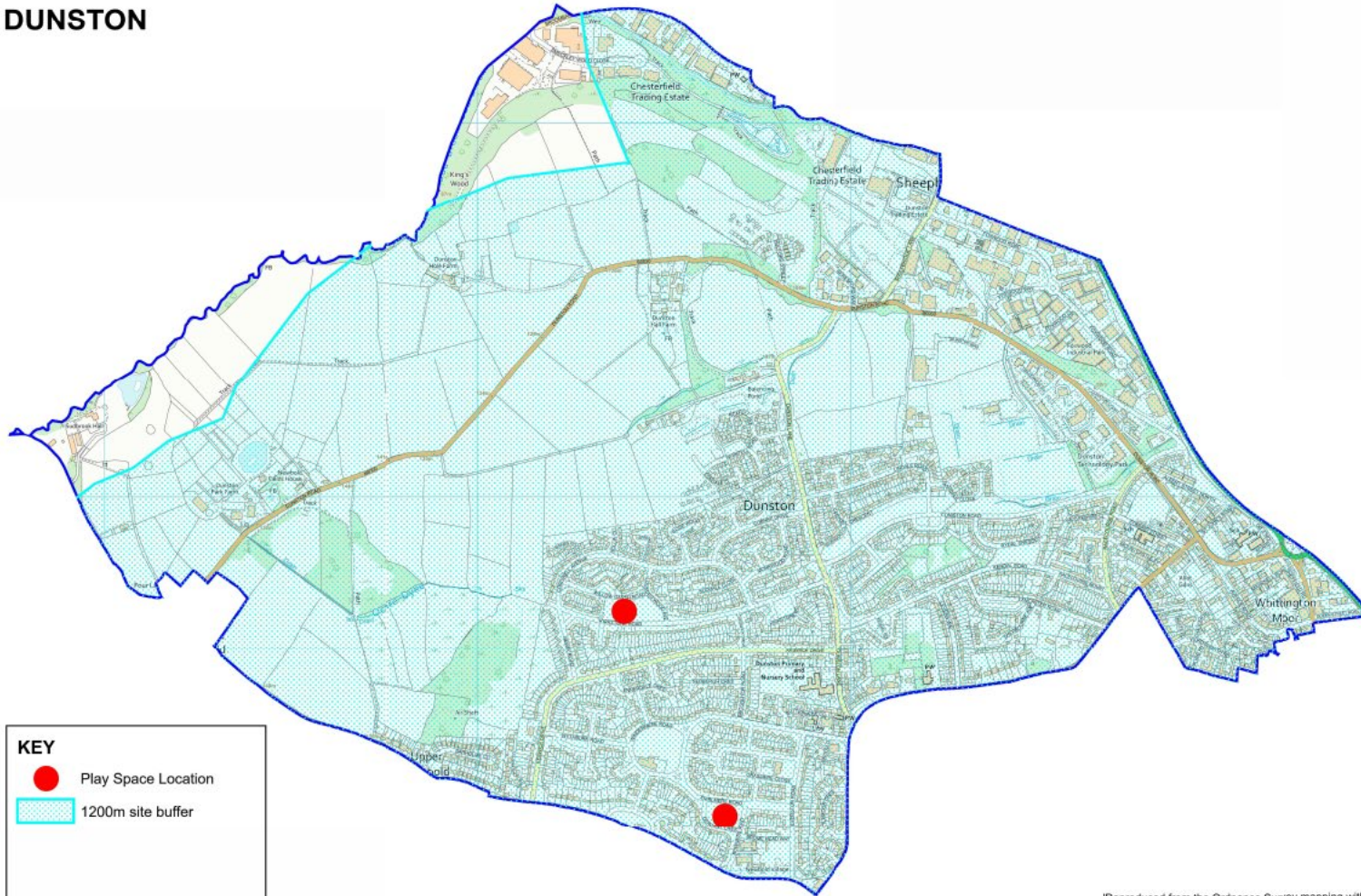
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DUNSTON



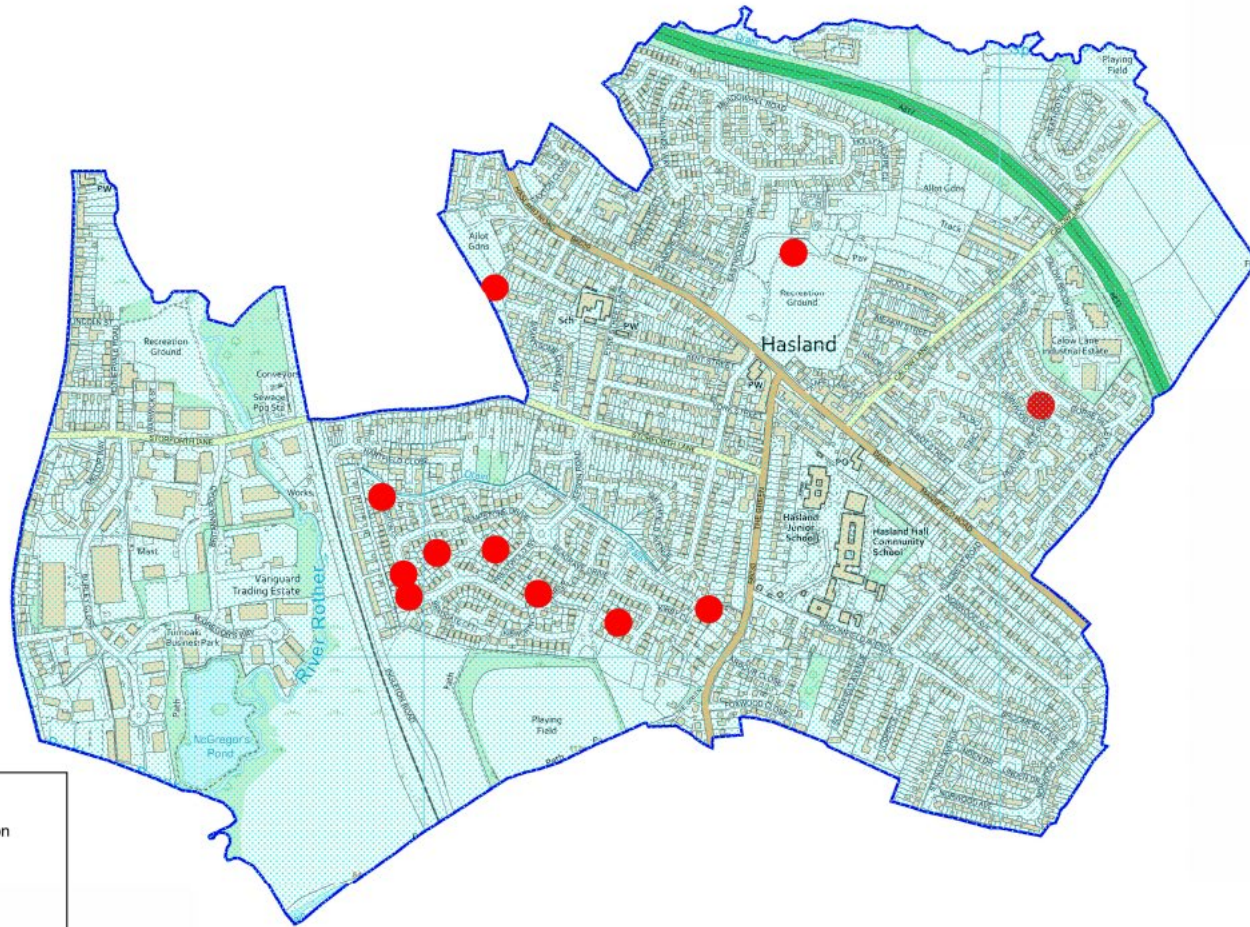
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HASLAND



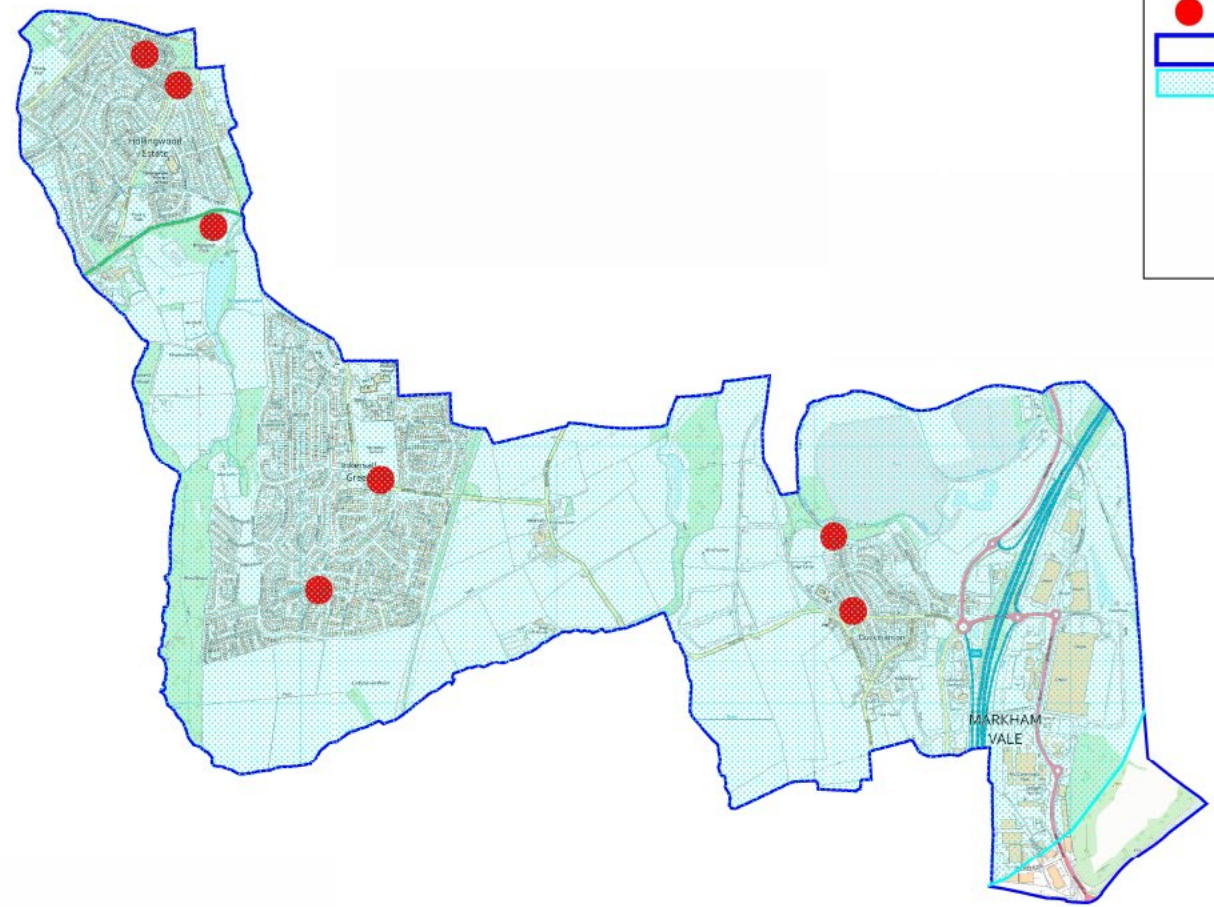
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HOLLINGWOOD & INKERSALL



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HOLMEBROOK



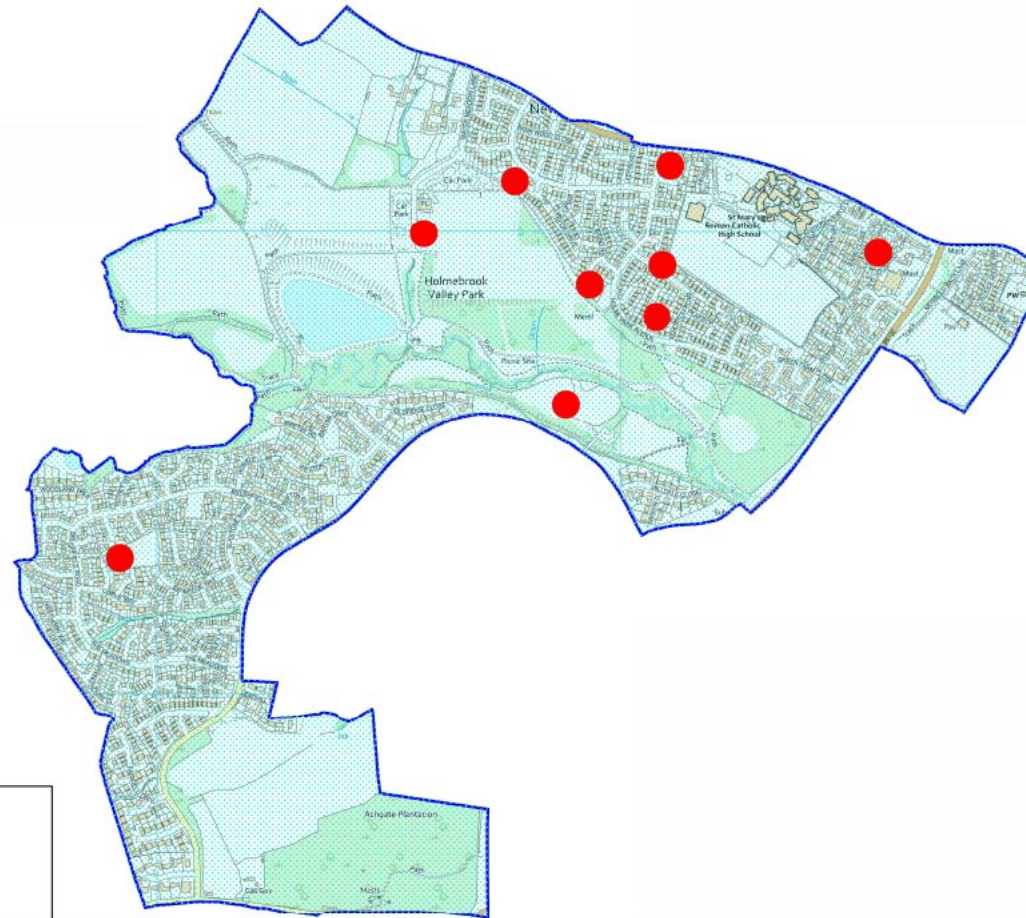
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LINACRE



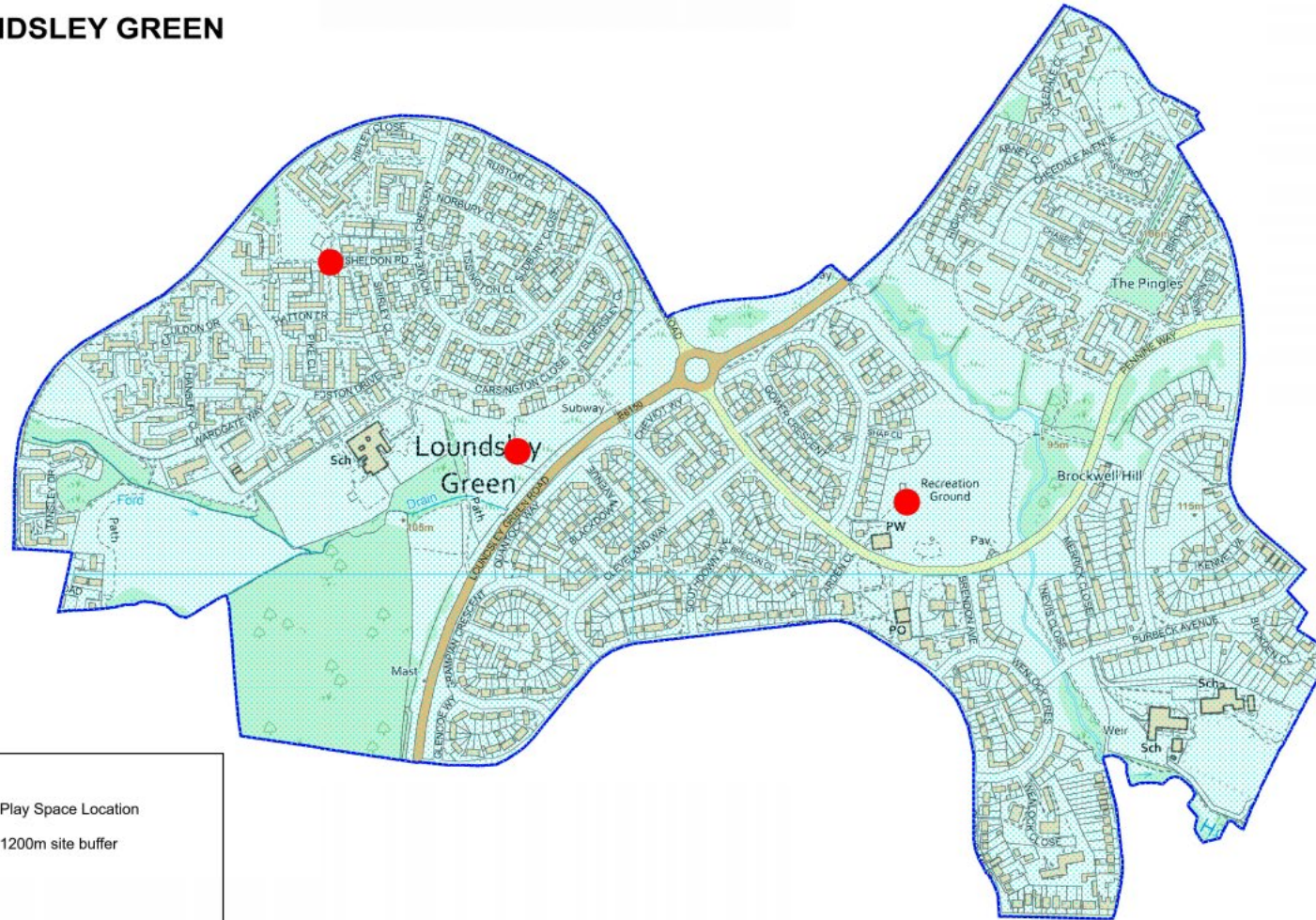
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LOUDSLEY GREEN



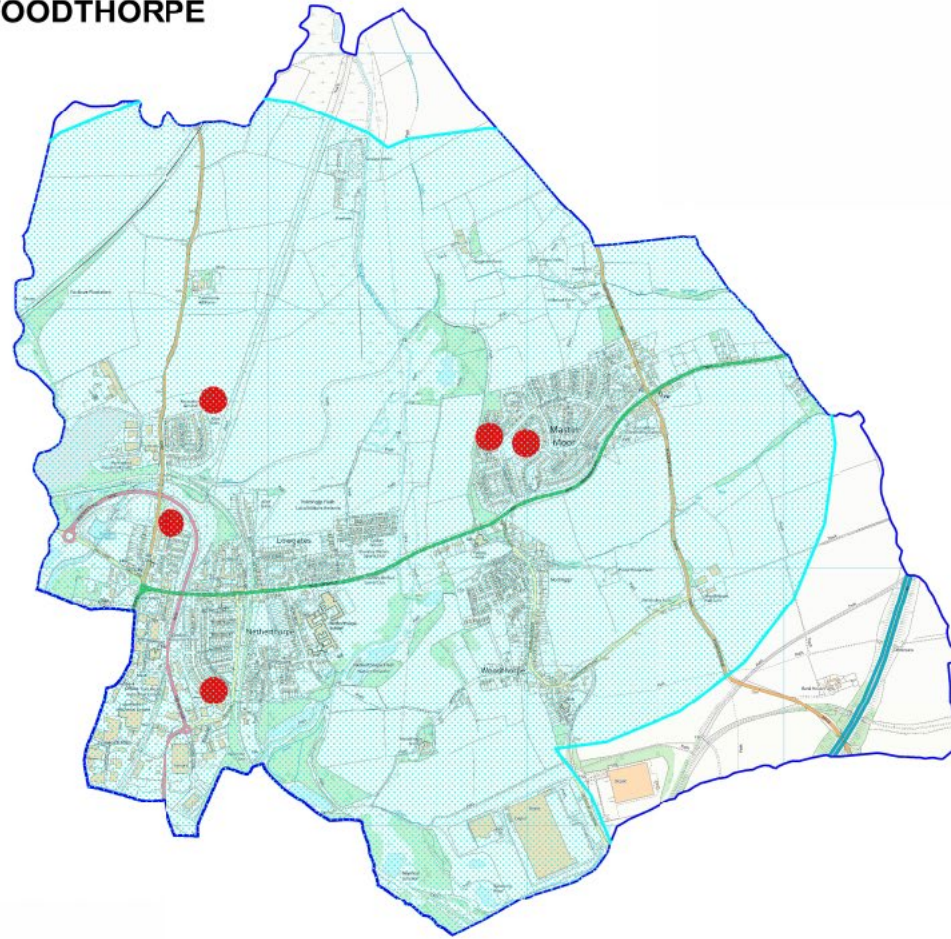
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LOWGATES & WOODTHORPE



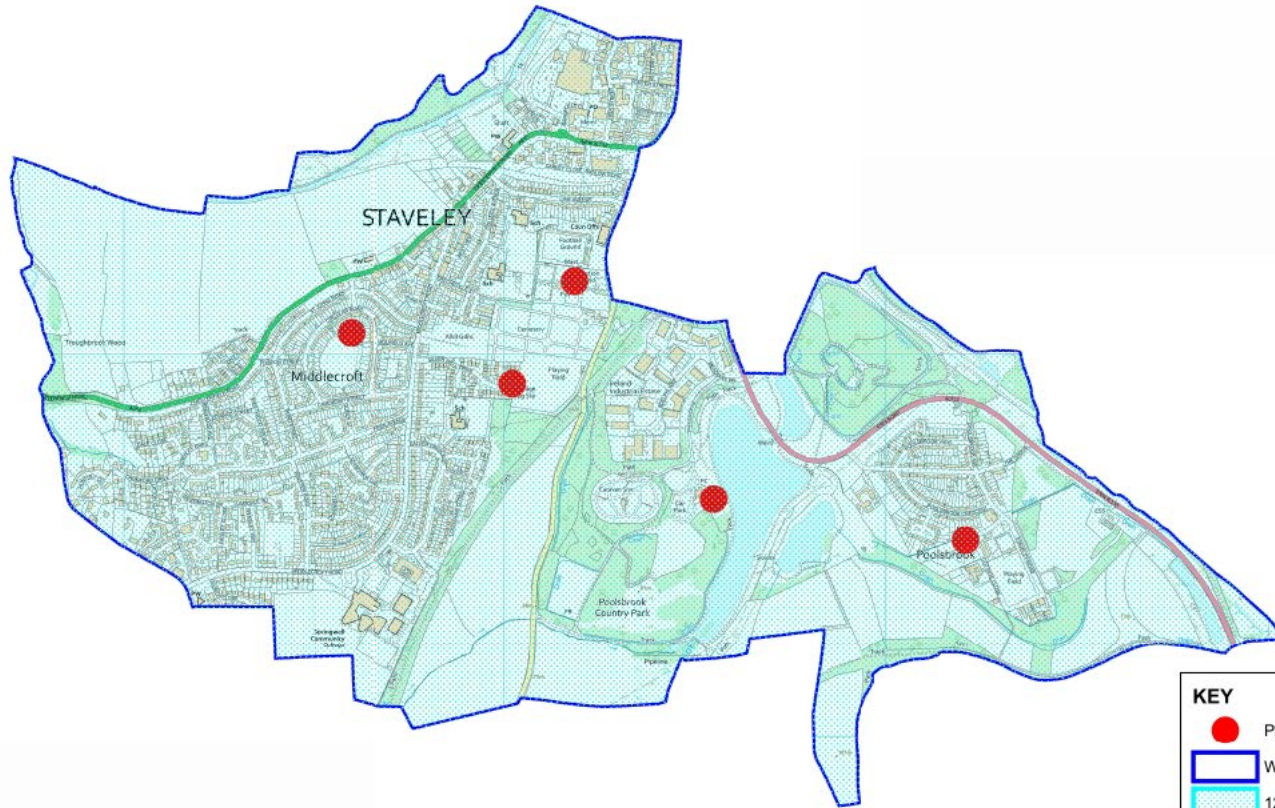
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MIDDLECROFT & POOLSBROOK



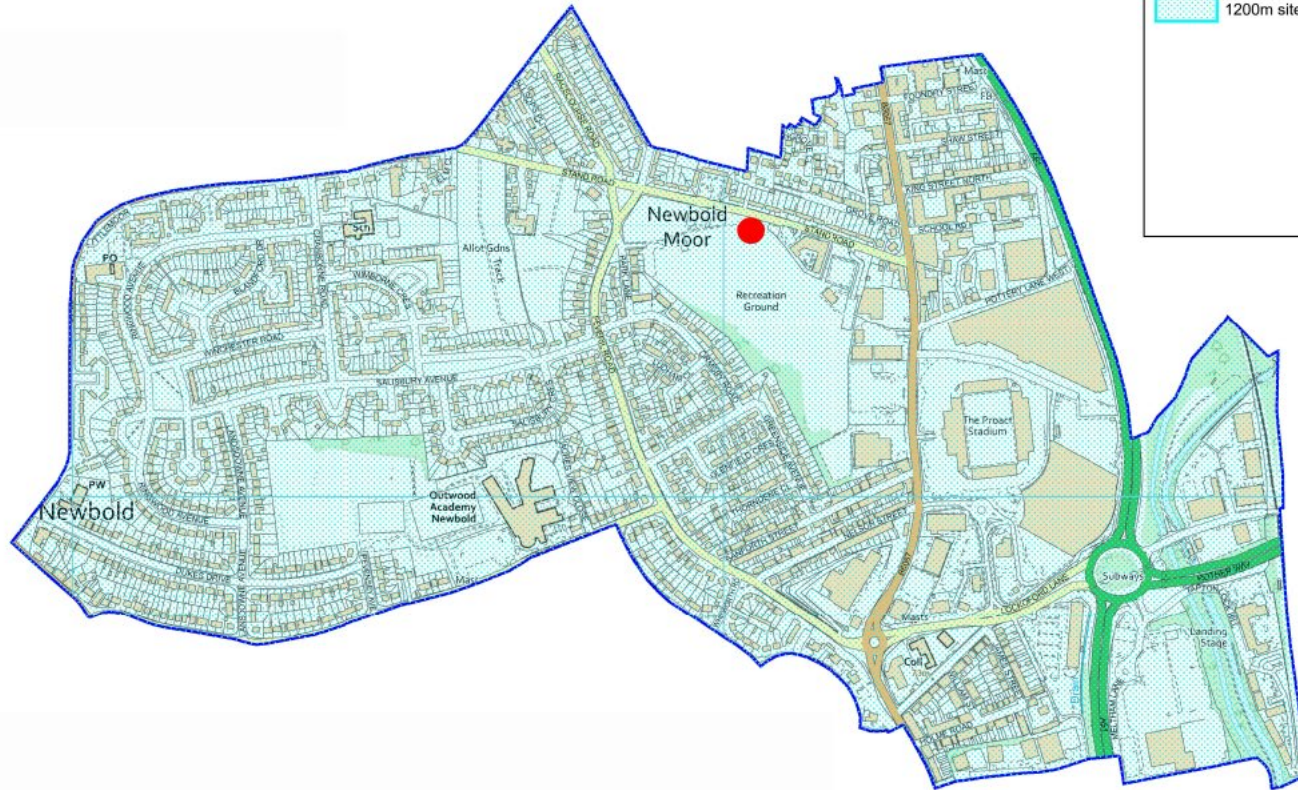
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MOOR



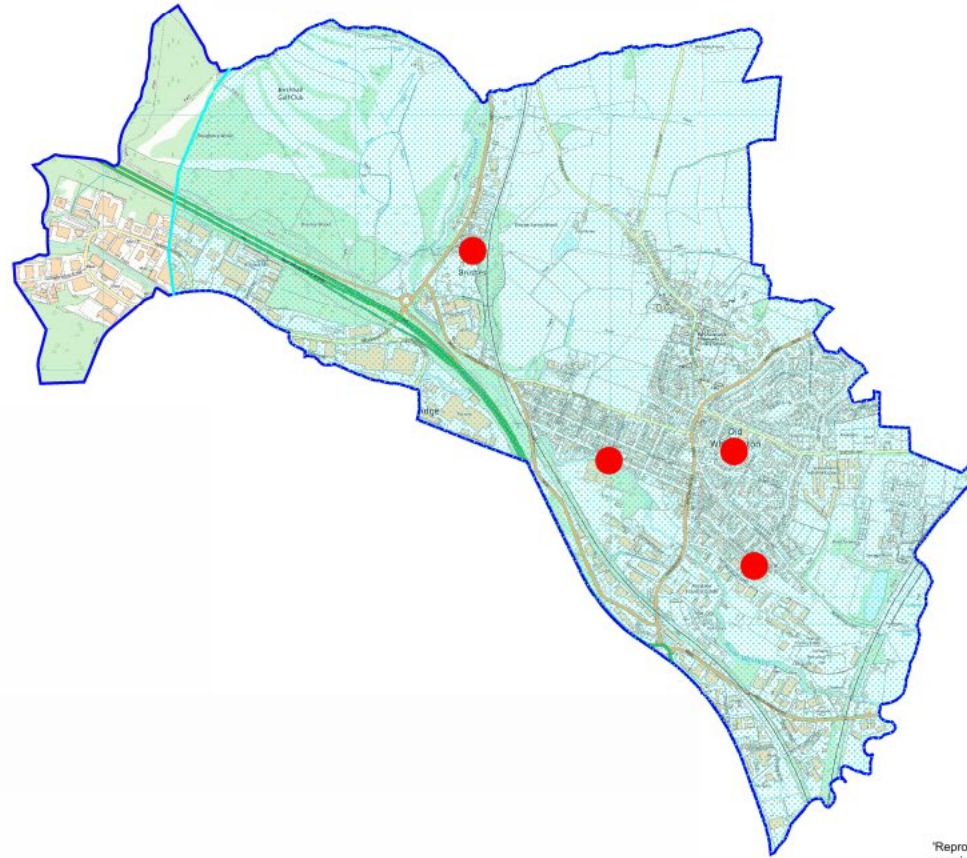
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OLD WHITTINGTON



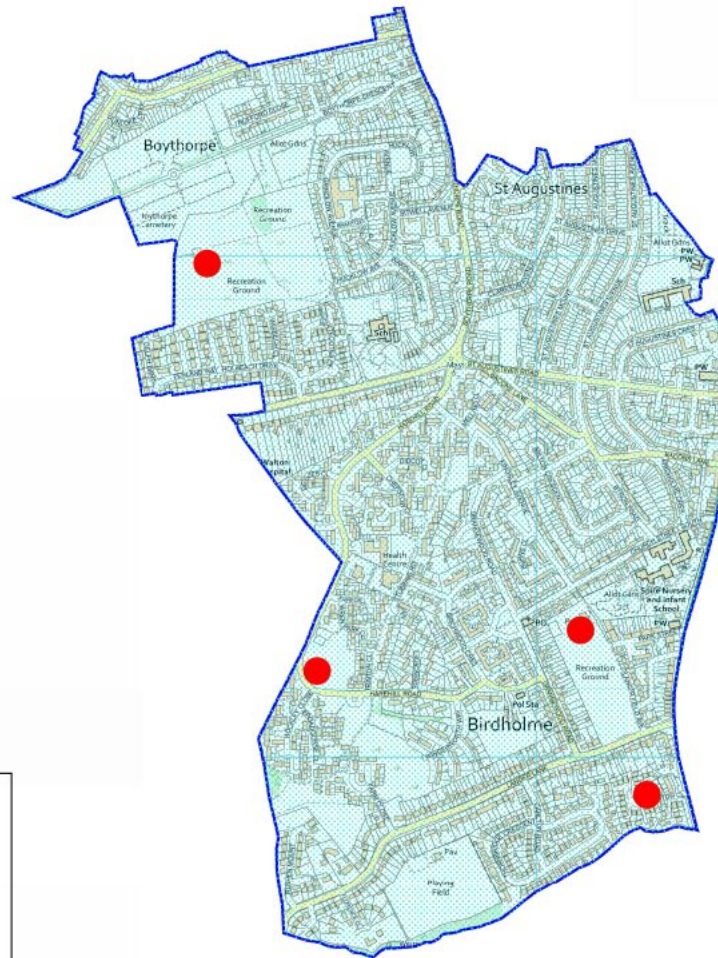
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ROTHER



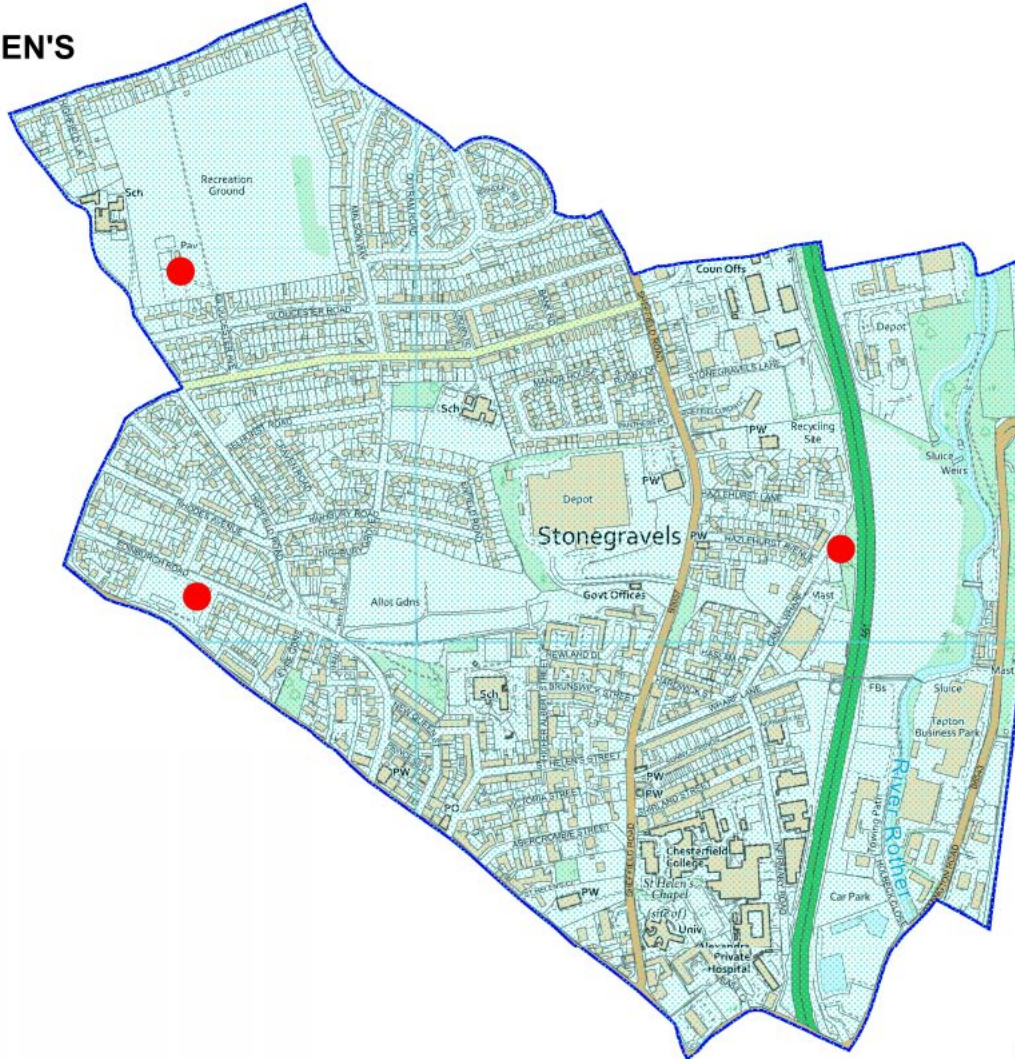
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ST HELEN'S

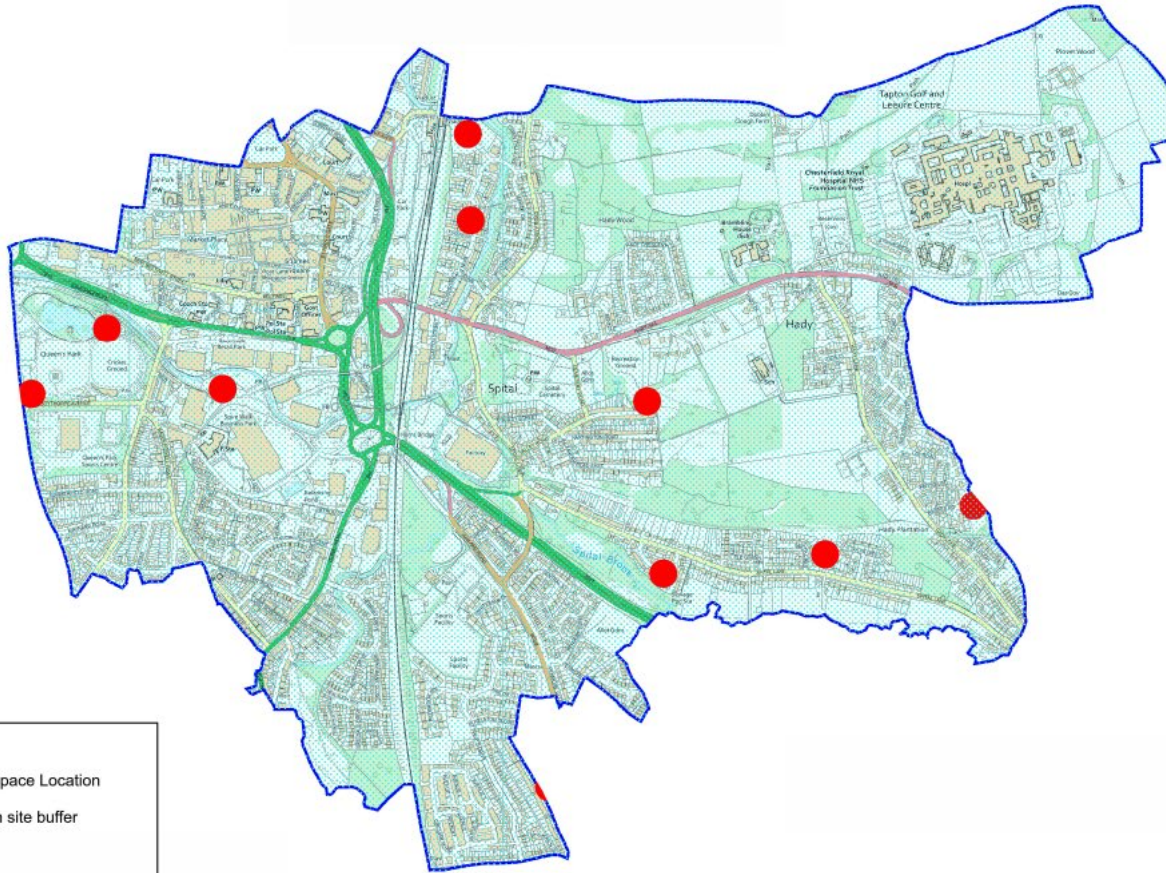


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ST LEONARDS



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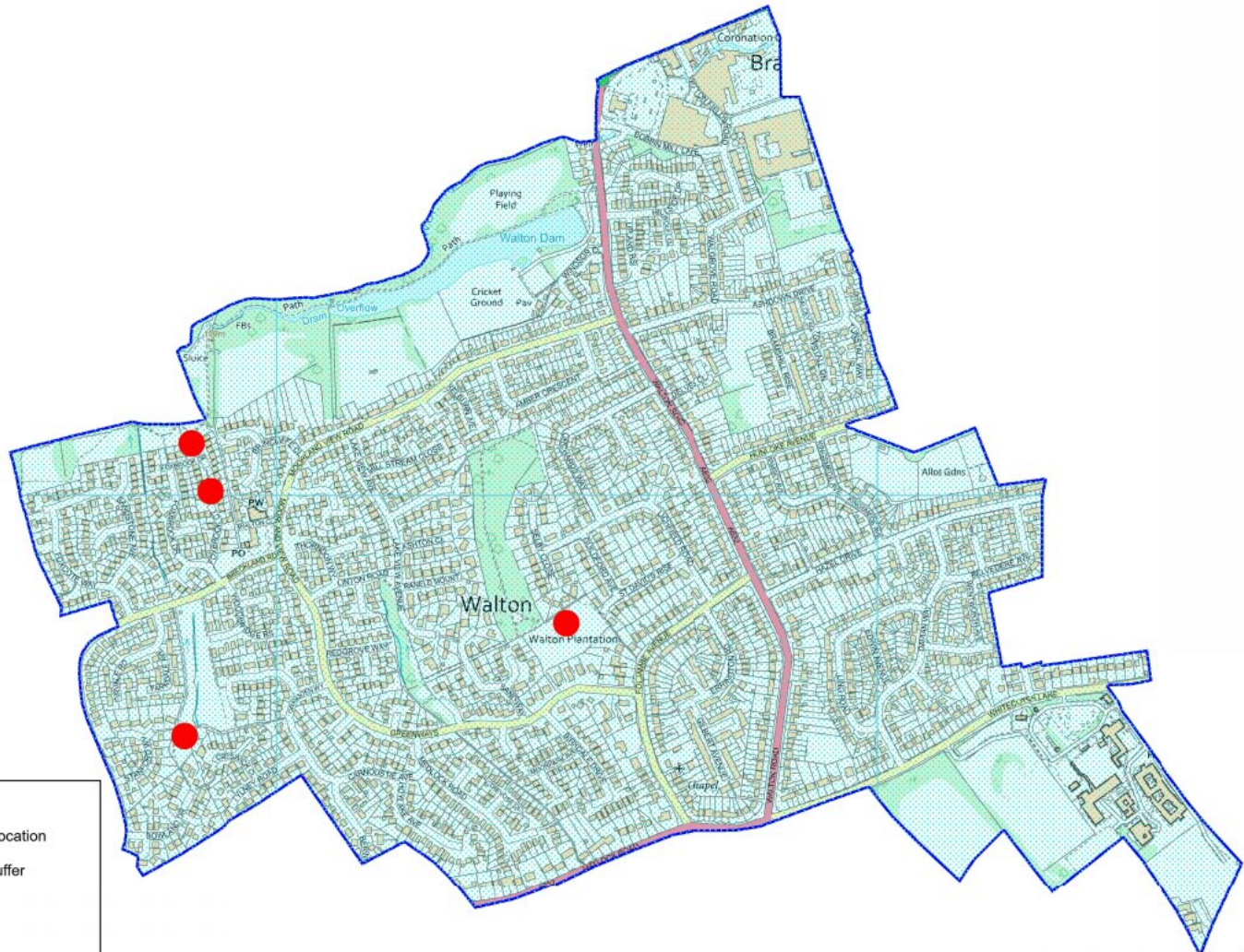
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WALTON



KEY

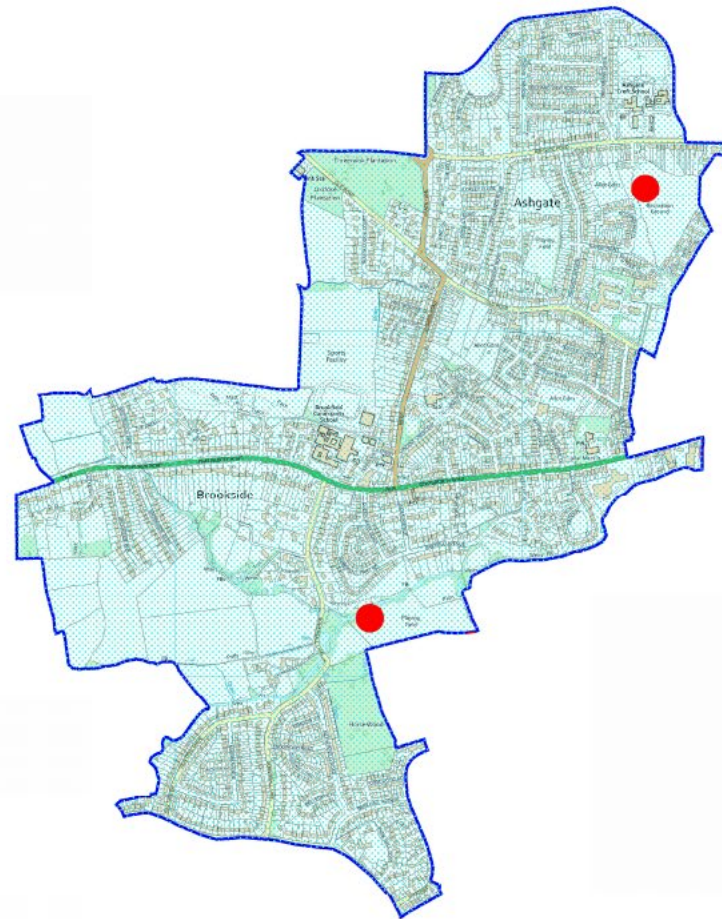
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WEST



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National, Regional and Local Policy

Policies and Guidance relating to outdoor fixed play space and contributing open space.

National perspective

Nationally there is a body of evidence which demonstrates the importance of specific representation for children and young people in policy development.

The Children's Act (2004) – establishes the statutory framework for realigning services for children and sets out how statutory bodies and agencies will be accountable

Every Child Matters: Change for Children – this cornerstone document interprets the Children's Act (2004) and establishes programmes of local change and the needs of children

The National Play Strategy (2008) – the Children's Plan (2007) was followed by the launch of the first National Play Strategy, which sets out a vision and plan for delivery under five headings:

- More places to play
- Supporting play throughout childhood
- Playing safely
- Child-friendly communities
- Embedding play in local priorities

Children and Families Act 2014 – has provided greater protection to vulnerable children, a new system for those with special educational needs/disabilities and help for parent/carer to balance work and family life. It also encourages the childcare sector by allowing childminders to work with agencies and easier for school to provide flexible extended services. The statutory role of the Children's Commissioner now has a legal duty to promote and protect children's rights

Aiming High for Disabled Children – this government initiative promotes the principle that disabled children and young people have the same opportunities to develop and fulfil their potential as other children. It supports universal children's services to be

more genuinely inclusive of disabled children, including those with complex needs. Resources were made available nationally, this funding was used to improve the play area at Holme Brook Valley Park which provided opportunities for disabled children and young people to spend time playing in a mainstream setting.

Change4Life — play provision can support health objectives. Change for Life is a campaign aimed at reducing obesity by encouraging everybody to 'Eat well, Move more, Live longer'. It is primarily a marketing campaign with a sub brand, Play4Life, promoting the health benefits of play

National Planning Policy

The current relevant government policy is contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) which replaced previous policy in 2012. It is a key document for the borough council when making plans and decisions. The NPPF seeks to ensure a network of open spaces (green infrastructure) that amongst other things are of high quality, are safe and accessible, promote social interaction, enable and support healthy lifestyles.

The NPPF in effect requires the borough council to have a robust and up-to-date assessment of the needs for open space (including play provision), sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision. This assessment should also identify specific needs and quantitative or qualitative deficiencies and surpluses. The assessment is then to be used to inform what provision is required in the borough.

The Government currently does not set out detailed guidance on how to carry out such an assessment for all types of open space and explains that it is for local planning authorities to assess the need for open space and opportunities for new provision in their areas¹. In the absence of current guidance (except for that provided by Sports England on purely sports), when carrying out assessments of open space, councils are relying on practice guidance published in 2002, as this is recognised by many as still relevant. The Chesterfield Borough Open Space Assessment in 2018 is based on the 2002 best practice guidance and provides baseline information for the quantity, quality and accessibility of play provision in the Borough in the context of other types of open space provision. It also is the basis for setting local standards of provision in terms of the quantity and accessibility of open spaces.

Local Perspective

Local Planning Policy

The current Local Plan for the borough contains a vision for open spaces (including play provision) as follows:

'Green spaces and open land are enhanced and connected to provide and link high quality and diverse habitats for wildlife and important spaces for sport, recreation, leisure and healthy living. Everyone in the borough can access a variety of green spaces, including local play areas, informal recreational space and larger sports facilities, properly looked after with long term maintenance and management'.

It contains a policy that protect play spaces in a similar manner to the NPPF, requiring certain strict criteria to be met before such spaces can be developed. It also contains a policy that requires a high standard of design for new open spaces, which links to more detailed design guidance² adopted by the council as a Supplementary Planning Document (SPD). This detailed design guidance contains advice on the following:

- Indicative catchments for play areas and open space
- Use of layout to provide enough space to contain play areas and to create appropriate spaces
- Draws attention to the need to ensure maintenance access to play areas
- Minimum garden size to accommodate children's play

A specific chapter on public spaces and play areas in terms of a developments layout and play spaces design, covering to a degree natural surveillance, buffer zones, landscaping, natural light and shelter, lighting, management, tree planting.

The Core Strategy is due to be replaced by a new Local Plan in 2020 and its policies should continue to protect play provision where necessary as part of a wider strategy to protect, enhance, link and manage green infrastructure. However, as part of this new Local Plan, standards for how much and what type of open space should be provided in existing communities and in new development will also be adopted by the council.

Planning Conditions and Legal Obligations

When the council grants planning permission and wishes to impose requirements on a development, this is normally secured by planning conditions and/or a legal contract called a Section 106 Obligation. These requirements usually come in the form of infrastructure provision or a financial contribution towards that provision. This includes the provision of green spaces and facilities for children's play. Developer contributions have been secured through a Section 106 (S106) Agreement [Town and County Planning Act 1980], which forms part of any planning permission granted.

The limitations of S106 contributions is that the financial contribution or infrastructure provision is directly associated with specific development therefore, can only normally be used to develop or improve play provision within a limited distance from the development. S106 contributions are also required to be delivered within a set time frame. The result of this can be that areas where new developments are prevalent become saturated with provision for play that is not necessarily delivered in the best

place and with the best use of resources considering what is already present in existing localities. Similarly, areas of the borough without new development lack continuous investment in infrastructure and facilities for play.

Chesterfield Borough has a legacy of open spaces provided through planning conditions and S106 Obligations, some of which are owned by the council and others which are privately owned and maintained albeit with public access. However, since the 1st of April 2016 the borough council has operated a different approach to securing new open space for development, called the Community Infrastructure Levy. CIL does not replace the ability of the council to secure new open spaces within new major development when appropriate. When new open spaces are provided by developers and owned and maintained privately (not adopted by the Council), planning conditions and obligations are a necessary control to ensure that the quality of the spaces and their public accessibility are maintained adequately in perpetuity.

The Community Infrastructure Levy

The Community Infrastructure Levy, (CIL) which came into force in 2010, is a tariff-based method of collecting funds from development to pay for necessary infrastructure. CIL funds are capable of being used to fund open space provision, sport and recreation facilities including play. CIL will operate alongside S106 contributions. Developers will be required to contribute through either S106 or CIL depending on which is most appropriate within planning regulations. The monies raised from CIL can be used to fund a wide range of infrastructure needed to support new development within the borough, not necessarily in the location where the money is raised.

The council has worked towards introducing CIL in the borough, which will change the way developers contribute to play facilities. The impact on the developer funds available for the provision of play is therefore a changing landscape in Chesterfield.

CIL contributions only begin to be payable upon commencement of CIL-liable schemes. During the lead in time to such development commencing, the council has developed a CIL expenditure strategy, setting out the approach which the council will follow to identify the specific items of infrastructure upon which CIL revenue should be spent in order to support growth and development across the Borough.

The Regulation 123 Infrastructure List sets out the types of infrastructure on which CIL revenue can be spent. Unlike developer contributions from S.106 agreements, CIL does not have to be spent on the site or in the area from which it is collected. CIL must, however, be spent on infrastructure items that are included in Regulation 123 list.

The CIL Regulations set out how monies collected from the CIL should be distributed:

- The council is able to spend up to 5% of CIL income to cover the costs of administration.
- The council must allocate at least 15% of CIL receipts to spend on neighbourhood priorities, either by passing this portion to the relevant parish or town council, or in

non-parish areas through allocations to local community projects via the Health and Wellbeing Partnership. Therefore, there will also be the potential for future funding bids for local community scale infrastructure schemes to be routed through this neighbourhood fund.

- The council may spend the remaining 80% on helping to provide the strategic infrastructure needed to support the development of the borough.

The Local Plan identifies the strategic and local infrastructure fundamental to achieving the council's ambitions for shaping the borough and provides the strategic context for infrastructure requirements. The Local Plan Strategy has been agreed to represent the most appropriate focus for prioritising CIL expenditure. This would support the delivery of critical infrastructure necessary to unlock strategic sites and support positive development in Regeneration Priority Areas which will deliver homes and jobs. This should result in transparent spending decisions which accord with the wider direction of policy and support growth on the scale and in the broad locations which the Plan sets out.

Fields in Trust benchmark guidelines

Fields in Trust (FIT) is the operating name of the National Playing Fields Association, whose core principle is to protect outdoor space for sport and recreation. Within its work to protect these spaces, FIT has offered guidance for practitioners on open space provision and design since the 1930's. The 'Six Acre Standard' (minimum standard for outdoor playing space per 1,000 populations) has influenced various reviews of this guidance since the 1930's: *Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play* (2008) and most recently *'Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play: Beyond the Six Acre Standard* (2015)'.

Whilst retaining the primary rates of provision, the 2015 guidance draws out new recommendations for accessibility, the application of standards and the minimum dimensions of formal outdoor space under the following benchmarks:

- quantity descriptions
- accessibility
- quality
- spatial requirements
- buffer zones

Fields in Trust's benchmarks form a suitable basis for informing planning policies, decisions and proposals, which include the provision of outdoor play at borough or neighbourhood levels. Using the most current guidance will help the council ensure that the provision of outdoor play is of a sufficient size for effective use; is located in an accessible location in proximity to dwellings; and of a suitable quality to maintain longevity for continued use.

The guidance recommends that equipped or designated play spaces are grouped under the following descriptions:

- A **Local Area for Play (LAP)** is a small area of open space, specifically designated and primarily laid out for very young children to play close to where they live (i.e. within 1-3 minute walking time). The LAP is a doorstep play area. It could be a grassed area, open space, residential street in a home zone or a small designed play area, where young children can play within sight of known adults.
- A **Locally Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)** is an area of open space specifically designated and laid out with features including equipment for children who are beginning to go out and play independently close to where they live, usually within 5 minutes walking time. It could be a grassed area, small park, local open space designed for play or informal recreation or a school play area open out of school hours. Play features, including equipment, are an integral and attractive part of the LEAP.
- A **Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)** is an area of open space specifically designated, laid out and equipped mainly for older children but with play opportunities for younger children as well. It is designed for children and young people who are used to travelling longer distances independently to get to safely on their own. It might be a park, playing field, recreation ground or natural open space, such as a woodland, moorland or beach - accessible and attractive to older children and young people. It might include ball courts, multi-use games areas (MUGA) or skateboard areas. The area should be capable of meeting the needs of children with a range of impairments.

Design for Play: A guide to creating successful play spaces

Produced by Play England in association with the Free Play Network to support the previous government's Play builder and Pathfinder programme, *Design for Play* explains how good play spaces can give children and young people the freedom to play creatively, while allowing them to experience risk, challenge and excitement.

It shows how good play space can be designed to be affordably maintained, challenging some of the myths and risk averse thinking that has created a culture of uninspiring play spaces with prescriptive equipment that lacks any challenge or adventure.

The guidance is underpinned by ten principles:

- are 'bespoke'
- are well located
- make use of natural elements
- provide a wide range of play experiences

- are accessible to both disabled and non-disabled children
- meet community needs
- allow different children of different ages to play together
- build in opportunities to experience risk and challenge
- are suitable and appropriately maintained
- allow for change and evolution

Inclusive design

A fundamental aspect of accessibility is ensuring that play spaces offer opportunities for children and young people of all abilities. It is tempting to invest more heavily in equipment that can be accessed by children with mobility difficulties at larger sites where there is access to car parking, changing facilities and refreshment facilities. However, a National Playing Fields Association study by Rob Whewey and Alison John in 2004 found that disabled children have a desire to use their closest play areas for everyday play, and to play locally with their friends, not only at neighbourhood or destination play areas, just like other children. They found that there are several social and educational barriers to this, beyond the design of the play area. Some play areas are situated in locations that are just less accessible due to the topography of the area but it may be possible to make physical adjustments to play areas to enable better accessibility. Suitable design and adaptation is also important.

Where possible, new and refurbished play areas will be designed and include equipment that enables all children and young people to experience different types of play, in keeping with *Design for Play* principles.

Managing Risk in Play Provision: Implementation guide

This guide shows how play providers can develop an approach to risk management that considers the benefits to children and young people of challenging play experiences, as well as the risks. It aims to help providers achieve two objectives, which are fundamental to play provision: to offer children and young people challenging, exciting, engaging play opportunities, while ensuring that they are not exposed to unacceptable risk of harm.

Fundamental to the approach within this guidance is a commitment to offer opportunities for risk and challenge in the provision of play facilities. This then forms the framework for the use of risk benefit assessments, which are supported by a technical play inspection. The council's overall approach to the management of risk is informed by this guidance.

Risk management

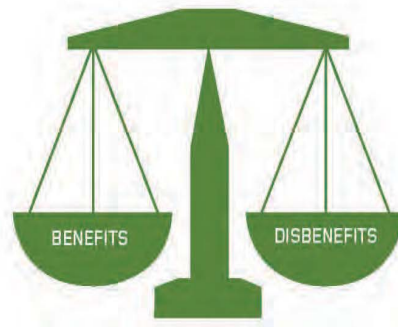
Much has been written about our risk adverse society; the increasing need we feel to protect children from risk and the long-term damage this can do to children and to our

communities. Exposure to risk is an essential part of ensuring children grow, develop, and are equipped with the skills and ability to fulfil their adult life. Play England are advocates of the risk benefit approach which “allows providers to address the two important objectives of play provision: providing challenge whilst offering protection from unacceptable harm.

The council’s approach to play provision is risk adverse. When making improvements to play spaces there is an opportunity for the council to consider how they can become more challenging and make the most of their surrounding environments. The diagram overleaf, shows the delicate balance between benefits and dis-benefits of a risk benefit approach.

By adopting the fundamental principles of risk management outlined in *Managing Risk in Play Provision*, the council can take a risk-benefit approach to play provision. This approach weighs up the potential risk involved in using a play space or item of play equipment against the potential benefit to children’s play. It gives the council the opportunity to move away from a risk averse approach that tended to incorporate rubber safety surfacing, fencing and gates, for good economic and insurance reasons, sometimes at the expense of the benefit to children’s play. The council recognises that ultimately, children will play and if play spaces do not offer them the level of challenge they desire, they will play elsewhere, possibly in less safe spaces.

The Play Balance



BENEFITS

Play value

- Social
- Physical
- Psychological

Learning

- How to cope with real risks

Reduced risk exposure

- Relocates children from greater exposure

DISBENEFITS

Accidents

Costs of provision

- Capital
- Revenue

Litigation

Bad publicity

CHARACTERISTICS OF BENEFITS/DISBENEFITS

Intangible

A matter of belief
 The whole picture
 Not really amenable to measurement
 Gestalt therapy
 Value driven

Tangible

All too real
 The reductionist view
 Measurable by science
 Evidence-based therapy
 Value-driven

A risk benefit assessment approach also illustrates how the process can be used to make decision in relation to surfacing, use of play equipment that doesn't meet industry standards, the presence of children and young people's self-built structures and the inclusions of natural features and landscaping in the play space. If appropriate such an approach can deliver the complementary benefits of reducing costs and creating more stimulating and challenging play environments. Limited resources and funding suggest it may not be viable to retroactively take a risk benefit approach, because of the costs associated with removing fencing etc. Taking a risk benefit approach to play in the future, in relation to both new provision and enhancement of existing, will have considerable benefits for the council.

For example, funds spent on fencing will detract from the amount available for play features. The key question therefore, is what additional value fencing will add to a play space. In some cases, it will be significant, in others, the lack of fencing may well add to the play opportunities available. A risk-benefit analysis, on a site-by-site basis, is the best approach.

Informal and Naturalistic Play

Not all designated play spaces need traditional fixed play equipment. When thinking of site-specific design, landscaping and the inclusion of natural elements such as boulders, tree trunks and mounds can enhance play spaces. Natural play design can fit well within the wider open space and increase the scope for creative play and imaginative games.

Natural playable space can be encouraged within parks, country parks, nature areas etc, where the provision of traditional play equipment may be regarded as inappropriate. Natural play design can be suitable for both urban and rural settings, but careful consideration needs to be made in relation to sustainability and maintenance.

A natural environment in a children's play space is an environment which includes natural elements. Natural environments may include:

- gardens where children can grow their own plants
- sandpits for sensory, symbolic and physical play
- digging patches where children can use garden equipment
- a range of planting to encourage a variety of modes of play such as playing with gum nuts, small branches, flowers, stones and bark
- small pits of pebbles, gravel, coarse sand and smooth river rocks for fine motor and imaginative play
- plants for smelling and picking
- plants that encourages birds, butterflies and other insects
- trees which provide shade
- worm farms and compost areas for environmental education
- water play areas for sensory play.

Why include natural environments in outdoor spaces?

Current research clearly shows that natural environments and outdoor play are beneficial to children in many ways. Playing outdoors is important for developing capacities for creativity, symbolic play, problem solving and intellectual development. Outdoor play has clear physical benefits for developing children including helping children to acquire gross motor skills, eye-hand coordination and helping to prevent obesity.

Sensory stimulation derived from interacting with natural environments allows children to learn with all their senses. These senses include seeing, hearing, touching and smelling. It is well known that physical activity is beneficial for children in many ways with research linking time spent outdoors to increased physical activity, healthy development and overall wellbeing.

Research also shows that children who have trouble concentrating benefit from playing outdoors, as after playing outdoors these children are better able to concentrate on tasks.

Including natural elements into an outdoor play space does not have to look a particular way; there is no formula that must be followed. The design will take into account the size and configuration of the space, the way in which the space is used at the children's service and the ages of the children who play in the space.

Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2021 – 2030

This strategy addresses the issue over the medium and long term by establishing standards for both the quality, quantity accessibility of open space provision. This leads directly to the development of priorities for investment and seeks where appropriate to create new open space through planning gain in areas of deficiency. This can also lead to consideration being given to a limited rationalisation of open space in areas that significantly exceed the adopted standards.

Taking into account the findings of various consultation survey, and the proposed quantity and quality standards for open space, the following key principles have been adopted for open space managed by the borough council in previous parks and open spaces strategies.

That a pyramid of open space provision is adopted, this being:

- Destination parks
- Community parks
- Semi natural open space
- Amenity open space

That catchment areas are adopted for each category of open space as follows:

- Destination parks within 1200m of households
- Community Parks within 1200m of households
- Naturalised Open Space within 480m of households
- Local Open space within 240m of households

This strategy is a practical approach to Chesterfield open space provision, and a clear way forward to ensure resources are targeted appropriately to maintain the standards expected by the public.

Council Plan 2019 – 2023

We are guided by our simple but important vision:

‘Putting our communities first’

Chesterfield Borough Council is here to serve and support our communities including our residents, tenants, businesses, visitors, students and voluntary groups. Together we will continue to make our borough a great place to live, work, visit and invest.

The Council Plan includes our priorities for the next four years:

These are the activities on which we will focus our efforts and want to see a real shift in over the four years. The four-year plan allows us time to plan ahead without trying to speculate about what our communities will need and expect in the distant future.

Current Priorities include

- 1 Making Chesterfield a thriving borough
- 2 Improving quality of life for local people
- 3 Providing value for money services

The Play Strategy fits under priority 2 improving life for local people

More specifically we will measure this by improving our environment and enhancing community safety for all our communities and future generations.