



Supplementary Planning Guidance

Open Space

April 2002

Guildford Borough Council
Department of Environmental & Planning Services
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Status of Supplementary Planning Guidance on Planning Obligations and Infrastructure

Status

This Planning Guidance, which is supplementary to the policies in the Guildford Borough Local Plan 2003, has been formally adopted by Guildford Borough Council. In this respect the Supplementary Guidance has the status of a material consideration in the determination of planning applications by this Authority and in its defense of its decisions at appeal.

Statement of Public Consultation

In accordance with the advice set out in Annexe A (A3) of Planning Policy Guidance Note 1 (PPG1) on General Policy and Principles, the Supplementary Planning Guidance has been the subject of wide public consultation. Copies of the SPG were sent to a wide range of organisations including residents associations, amenity groups, Parish Councils and other interested bodies. Copies were also available for inspection and collection from the Planning Reception at the Council Offices: a notice was put in the Surrey Advertiser; and copies were available for inspection at local libraries.

A public consultation exercise was carried out over a four-week period between 2nd Nov 2001 and 30th November 2001 allowing comments to be received on the Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance. Altogether fourteen responses were received. After careful consideration of these representations the Guidance was amended to address the valid points of concern. These amendments were considered at the Council's Policy Panel (Environment and Transport) on 4th March 2002 and subsequently formally adopted by the Executive.

Further amendments have been made to Appendix 2 of the SPG to reflect the Planning Obligations and Infrastructure SPG which also deals with Open Space issues. The Planning Obligations and Infrastructure SPG was agreed by Policy Panel (Environment and Transport) on 27/10/03 following a four week consultation period.

Full details of the representations made to the Council on both SPGs, together with the Council's response can be obtained on request by contacting 01483 444663.

Further information

For more information about open space policies and requirements please
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Open Space

Summary

This Supplementary Planning Guidance has been prepared by the Borough Council to support and amplify the recreation policies in the Guildford Borough Local Plan 1999. It sets out the justification for the protection of existing open space and promotes the provision of adequate open space in relation to new housing development by way of on site provision and/or developers contributions.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 There is a high and continuing demand for recreational open space arising in part from increased mobility, increased recognition of the importance of personal health and increased opportunities from additional leisure time. These trends are likely to become more pronounced because of the existing and expected social and economic character of the population of the Borough. In addition, different groups within the community have varying requirements and there is a need to ensure the provision of a wide range of facilities with a balanced pattern of distribution.

1.2 This paper has been prepared by Guildford Borough Council to support and amplify the policies contained in the Deposit Draft Guildford Borough Local Plan (1999) relating to the provision of open space. i.e. policies 99R1, 99R2, 99R3, 99R4, 99R5 and 99R6. It aims to protect existing open space and to encourage the provision of additional open space for public use in relation to new residential development.

2.0 Policy Background

2.1 National Policy Guidance

Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG) 17 – Sport, Open Space and Recreation

2.1.1 Draft Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG) 17 – Sport, Open Space and Recreation (2001) recognises that sport, open spaces and recreation contribute to people's quality of life. It is concerned with meeting the diversity of recreational needs from formal, organized sport through to enjoyment of local open spaces and the countryside.

2.1.2 The following extract from PPG 17 confirms the legitimacy of sport, open space and recreation in land use planning:-

"Sports facilities, parks and open and informal green spaces are integral to the built urban environment, enhance quality of life, and contribute to the sustainability of urban areas. Local planning authorities should therefore seek to provide for a comprehensive and attractive network of formal and informal recreational facilities. as a general principle, development plans should be used to protect existing facilities and to make any necessary new provision" (Para 3)

2.1.3 Local Plans are required to develop clear policies for the provision, protection and enhancement of sport, open space and recreation and to identify sites which are of particular quality, function or value for recreation. They should include proposals to bring unused open land into recreational use and should include policies that require recreational facilities to be provided as an integral part of major new development proposals as well as policies for existing areas.

2.1.4 PPG17 does not prescribe national standards of recreation provision but requires local planning authorities to set standards for their areas based on an assessment of need enabling them to determine the adequacy of provision and whether any deficiencies exist, and to formulate policies and proposals. Local Planning Authorities are required to have regard to standards of provision recommended by sports' governing bodies, the NPFA and similar recreational interest groups and may use standards to establish in what circumstances they will seek contributions towards provision of new or improved open spaces for less significant housing developments.

2.1.5 Planning authorities are encouraged to resist the loss of existing open spaces especially where there is an identified deficiency. In particular, the Government is determined that playing fields (school, private, public and those owned by voluntary organizations) should not be lost to development unless there is an established surplus of all forms of open space.

2.1.6 Provision of new facilities should be promoted through development plans to meet identified needs. Local planning authorities are required to plan positively to allocate sites for recreational usage, ensuring at the same time that these facilities will be brought into use and managed in a satisfactory manner. In planning for new open spaces, authorities should seek opportunities to improve the local open space network by creating for example chains and green links, including along rivers and canal banks. Local Planning authorities are justified in seeking planning obligations where a deficiency of recreation provision exists or is likely to occur as a result of proposed development and are required to set out what sport and recreation contributions they will be seeking and in what circumstances.

Planning Policy Guidance Note (PPG) 3 – Housing

2.1.7 The Government attaches particular importance to the “greening” of residential environments and requires landscape design to be an integral part of new development. Local Planning authorities are also required to have clear policies for the protection and creation of open space and playing fields and new housing developments should incorporate sufficient provision where such spaces are not already adequately provided within easy reach of the new housing.

Circular 1/97 - Planning Obligations

2.1.8 This circular advises that if a proposed development would generate a need for particular facilities, then it is appropriate to expect developers to contribute to the cost of their provision. The extent of what is sought or offered should be fairly and reasonably related in scale and kind to the proposed development, as well as being reasonable in all other respects.

2.2 Development Plan Policy

Structure Plan Policy

2.2.1 Surrey Structure Plan 1994 recognises that recreation activities are beneficial to the community in general. Policy DP22 - Recreational Provision, is therefore concerned with the overall distribution, range and quality of all recreational land and buildings.

2.2.2 The Surrey Structure Plan also recognises the contribution that open spaces make to the character of urban areas and Policy PE11 seeks to protect open space within urban areas and rural settlements.

Local Plan Policy

2.2.3 The Deposit Draft Guildford Borough Local Plan 1999 aims to resist the loss of existing recreational open space, to provide an adequate range and distribution of recreational open space, and to realise the full potential of private and public recreational open space. The Local Plan adopts the National Playing Field Association (NPFA) minimum standards for the provision of new open space in relation to housing developments.

3.0 National Playing Field Association Guidance

3.1 The Revised Outdoor Playing Space Standard is the most up to date standard for guidance and use by local authorities in formulating playing space strategies and development plan policies. The standard, formerly known as the “Six Acre Standard,” recommends a minimum standard for the provision of outdoor playing space of **2.4 ha (6 acres) per 1000 population.**

3.2 Outdoor playing space refers to land for sport, recreation and children’s play and is an aggregation of the following categories:-

- **1.8 ha** (4.0 - 4.5 acres) for outdoor **youth and adult** sport and
- **0.8 ha** (1.5 - 2.0 acres) for **children's** playing space.

3.3 Detail of the breakdown, and an outline of which facilities are included within the overall standard and those which are excluded, are given in Appendix 1.

4.0 Local Cultural Strategy

4.1 The Council is preparing a Local Cultural Strategy the main aim of which is to promote the cultural well-being of the area. "Culture" in this context includes sports, children's play and parks.

4.2 There will be close links between the Cultural Strategy, the Local Plan and this Supplementary Planning Guidance

5.0 Protection of Open Space

5.1 A survey (1997) of existing open spaces in the Borough identified public and private open spaces in the urban areas including playing fields, children's play areas, allotments, parks and gardens, cemeteries and amenity areas. One of the purposes of the study was to identify significant open spaces that should be protected from development because of their amenity or recreational value or because of their potential to make up for existing deficiencies.

5.2 The survey also enabled the Council to identify deficiencies and surpluses of open space in relation to the NPFA standard on a ward basis. It was found that overall there was a significant deficit of open space in the urban areas. (Appendix 2 - Open Space Provision in the Guildford and Ash/Ash Vale/Tongham Urban Areas).

5.3 In view of the above the Council decided through Policy 99R1 - Loss of Recreation Land and Buildings, to resist the loss of all land and buildings used for recreation purposes including public and private open space because of the loss to the environment, the reduction in the overall 'bank' of open space land, the anticipated demand and the difficulty of finding suitable replacement sites should the need arise in the future.

5.4 There will therefore be a clear presumption against the loss of open space including allotments, educational and private recreational open space unless:-

- **replacement land of an equivalent quantity, quality and location is provided; or**

- **the current level of provision in the area (excluding the open space proposed to be ‘lost’) is equal to or in excess of the minimum standard; or**
- **exceptionally, where open recreational facilities can best be retained and enhanced through the redevelopment of a small part of the site, or where intensification of the recreational use of a site is made possible by the provision of an artificial surface, providing there is no overall deficiency of open space in the area. The provision of buildings ancillary to the open space use (pavilions, changing facilities etc) may be appropriate in limited circumstances.**

Open spaces in the urban areas over 0.4 ha

5.5 Open spaces of over 0.4 ha within the urban areas are identified on the Local Plan proposals map. These sites are safeguarded for the contribution they make to the quality of life and character of the local area and development will not normally be allowed. Where development is exceptionally acceptable it will be restricted to:-

- **development where there is no material harm to the character and visual amenity; and is**
- **ancillary recreational or for open space related uses e.g. changing facilities; or**
- **development which enhances the recreational value of the site; or**
- **in the case of school playing fields, the proposed new development meets a legitimate educational need that is appropriately met on the site.**

The only other circumstances under which development of an open space may be considered will be:-

- **if appropriate and equivalent replacement open space provision is made nearby; or**
- **if there is a surplus of open space provision in the area judged against NFPA standards.**

Open spaces in the urban areas under 0.4ha

5.6 There are a great number and variety of open spaces of less than 0.4 ha in the urban areas including incidental open spaces within housing estates, amenity areas and highway land which make a significant contribution in their local context. Although not identified on the Local Plan Proposals Map their loss will also be resisted under Policy 99R5.

Open spaces in the settlements

5.7 Open spaces within the identified settlements in the Green Belt are not identified on the Local Plan Proposals Map but are protected by Local Plan Policy 99R1 and 99G2(10). Additionally, they are protected from inappropriate development by Green Belt policy 99RE2 and in some cases, Conservation Area policies.

Other open spaces

5.8 Recreational and amenity open spaces not in the urban areas or identified settlements are protected from inappropriate development by Green Belt policy (99RE2) or Countryside Beyond the Green Belt policy (99RE4) and/or Blackwater Valley policy (99R11).

5.9 Land at Manor Farm will be taken out of the Green Belt to accommodate the University of Surrey proposed expansion. It is however, anticipated that the University development will incorporate significant amounts of open space within it.

School playing fields

5.10 The disposal of educational land for alternative uses will be strongly resisted because of the effect on the environment, the loss to the overall 'bank' of recreational open space, and the difficulty of finding suitable replacement sites should the need arise in the future.

5.11 School playing fields over 0.4 ha (1 acre) within the urban areas are identified on the Local Plan proposals map and protected from inappropriate development. Any new development on any school site must meet an educational need and be appropriately sited in relation to existing buildings and hard surfaces. (Refer to Local Plan Policy 99CF4)

6.0 Open Space with New Residential Development

6.1 Additional dwellings add to the local population and therefore add to the demand for open space. New residential developments are therefore expected to provide open space of a suitable size, nature and specification. Unless this approach is adopted it is unlikely that future demand will ever be capable of being met locally.

6.2 In addition to the provision of recreational open space in accordance with the NPFA standard ie. **2.4 ha** (6 acres) per 1000 population, developers will be expected to provide an additional **0.4 ha** (1 acre) of amenity space. The total amount of open space to be provided will therefore be **2.8 ha** (7 acres) **per 1000 population.** ie. **2.4 ha** (6 acres) of recreational open space (NPFA Standard) and an additional **0.4 ha** (1 acre) of amenity space.

6.3 Whereas in some circumstances it may be appropriate for a commuted sum to be accepted in lieu of on site playing space provision, it is expected that the required amount of amenity space will **always** be provided within the development site.

6.4 The above open space standards are minimum standards and developers are encouraged to make additional provision where circumstances allow.

6.5 Wherever possible, outdoor playing space should be associated with the provision of other amenity and/or informal open space. In particular the Council will expect the establishment of children's outdoor play spaces to incorporate an appropriate buffer area around the activity zone to limit disturbance to adjoining residents. It may be appropriate to incorporate any valuable landscape features or areas of nature conservation interest within such areas. The open space provided must be well located to the rest of the development and be of a useable size and shape.

Calculating the requirement

6.6 The total requirement for a development will normally be calculated by multiplying the number of dwellings by a given occupancy rate of 2.5 persons per dwelling. This assumes a mixed development. If a development is predominantly of one house size or type eg. One bedroomed housing or retirement dwellings, the Council may vary the requirement to reflect this by for example, waiving the children's play space element but increasing the amenity space requirement. A reduction in the total amount of open space would not however, be acceptable.

Example:

Proposed development of 50 houses:-

50 dwellings x 2.5 (average household size) = 125 people

(125 divided by 1000) x 1.6 ha = 0.26ha adult and youth play

(125 divided by 1000) x 0.8 ha = 0.1 ha children's play

(125 divided by 1000) x 0.4 ha = 0.05 ha amenity space

Total 0.41 ha open space

Large new residential developments (Policy 99R2)

6.7 New residential developments of 25 or more dwellings or on sites of more than 0.4 ha will be expected to provide recreational open space according to the above NPFA and amenity space standards. The provision should in most cases be made on site as an integral part of the development, should be well related to the proposed residential properties, and of an appropriate type to serve the needs of the development.

6.8 The exact form and type of open space will be determined having regard to the nature and size of the development and the availability of facilities in the local area. Significant large residential developments will be the subject of development briefs that will specify the amount, type and preferred location of open space.

Small residential developments (Policy 99R3)

6.9 In the past, only the larger residential developments have been required to provide open space because of the difficulty of achieving a worthwhile level of space in smaller schemes. Small or medium-sized developments have taken place in the Borough but made little or no contribution to the provision of open space facilities. As a result open space provision has not kept pace with the increase in the population of the Borough and shortfalls have occurred.

6.10 On small sites of between 5 and 25 dwellings developers will be expected to provide the amenity space element within the development site and other elements of the open space standards will be provided wherever this is feasible and appropriate. When a developer is unable to meet the recreational open space

requirement, perhaps because the development site is too small or inappropriate to accommodate certain categories of open space, the Council will accept a commuted payment in lieu of physical provision.

6.11 Each commuted sum will be a single total payment made to the Council. As funds accumulate the Council will arrange for the provision of facilities that are related as closely as possible to the location of contributing developments. Due to the substantial costs involved in the provision of new sports pitches and other sports facilities these may be provided on a broader Borough-wide basis. Facilities such as safe cycling routes and areas, junior and teenage play areas, skate parks and paddling pools should be provided on the basis of need in the local area and on the basis of public consultation. Commuted payments will not be used for general purposes such as the maintenance or running costs of existing facilities.

6.12 The amount of the contribution will be proportionate to the scale of the development and based on a standard estimated cost for making required provision off the development site. This cost includes the anticipated cost of laying out a facility of the required size, including leveling and draining, equipment and accommodation, special surfaces, landscaping and any other identified costs associated with each type of open space. The scale of contributions is contained in Appendix 4. These costs have been developed using the recent experience of the Council in provision of facilities in the Borough.

6.13 The commuted sum payable is calculated according to the number and size of dwellings proposed. Where the number of bedrooms/units is not known, such as in the case of an outline application, any consent granted will be subject to a suitable condition so that the requirement can be calculated when a detailed planning application is submitted.

6.14 In the event of an appeal following refusal of a planning application to which 99R3 would apply, the Council will seek the imposition of a condition or Legal Agreement to ensure that the necessary provision is made if the appeal is allowed.

Maintenance and transfer of open space

6.15 The Council will normally be prepared to adopt and maintain properly laid out public open space within residential areas subject to a payment by the developer of a commuted sum to cover the cost of future maintenance.

6.16 The open space will be transferred to the Council once it has been laid out, fully equipped and maintained for a minimum period of 12 months to the satisfaction of the Council.

6.17 The commuted sum for the maintenance is payable on the transfer of the land. The figure is calculated using the current contract prices for maintaining the open space, multiplied to establish a 20 year maintenance figure which allows for inflation of the contract prices.

6.18 Planning permission for developments will be subject to a legal agreement that will include all the above details and commuted sums within these agreements will be index linked from the date the agreement is signed.

6.19 If developers do not intend to offer these areas for adoption the Council will need to be satisfied that alternative arrangements have been made for their long term maintenance by for example the establishment of a sufficiently resourced management company or residents' association responsible for their upkeep.

7.0 Specification and Design of Play Spaces***Playing Fields***

7.1 Playing fields can only reasonably be provided on-site within large developments. In some cases playing fields may be more appropriately provided in conjunction with or located close to existing or proposed playing fields. Such off-site locations should be within reasonable distance of the residential development providing it.

7.2 Developers will be expected to provide a grass/artificial surface area of suitable size, gradient and condition to satisfy the regulations of the particular sports governing body. The size must allow adequate surrounding area for the safe play of the sport and the safety of the public and property adjacent to the playing surface. Fencing may be required to satisfy this requirement.

7.3 Changing rooms/pavilion may be required in associations with the sports area. This provision will vary depending on the size of the sports area and the sports provided for.

7.4 Formal car parking provision may be required specifically to accommodate users of the facility so as not to inconvenience local residents/businesses.

7.5 Floodlighting of the sport surface may be a requirement to extend the use of the facility, especially for sports such as tennis, five-a-side football, netball etc.

7.6 Consultation with the Council's Department of Leisure Services will be essential to ensure appropriate provision to the required standard is provided.

Children's Play Space

7.7 Children's play space includes equipped and enclosed children's play areas and open grassed areas suitable for ball games and other forms of casual play. It excludes formal pitches and other sports provision, amenity space or landscaping provided on the site. Facilities for children should wherever possible be provided within easy walking distance of related housing areas, readily accessible to the dwellings it serves without the need to cross barriers such as major roads, and should be sited to avoid or minimise disturbance to the existing or potential nearby residents. In housing sites of 15 dwellings or more it will normally be possible to provide a children's play space on-site, particularly for the needs of very young children.

7.8 Casual playing space is included within the requirement for children's playing space. It is defined as "open space of a useful size and safe location providing opportunities for informal play activities". Grassed or hard surfaced open space within a housing area with adequate separation from roads would conform to the definition. To be a reasonable area for use by older children a casual playing space should be a minimum of 0.05 ha (0.12 acres), but preferably at least 0.1 ha (0.25 acres). Facilities suitable for teenage groups such as basketball hoops, goal posts and shelters, for informal social and recreational purposes should also be considered.

7.9 The NPFA defines three types of equipped children's play area the required design standards for which are set out in Appendix 5.

- **Local Area for Play (LAP)** – “ a small area of unsupervised open space specifically designated for young children for play activities close to where they live”
- **Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)** – “an unsupervised play area equipped for children of early school age”
- **Neighbourhood Area for Play (NEAP)** – “an unsupervised site serving a substantial residential area, equipped mainly for older children but with opportunities for play for younger children”

Amenity Space

7.10 This is intended to provide attractive areas of open space of an appropriate size and location for informal recreation. Discussions with the Council's Department of Leisure Services should be carried out at an early stage to identify the type and extent of provision. Reference should also be made to the Surrey Design Guide and the need to incorporate landscape and archaeological features where this is appropriate. Access for the disabled is also an important consideration.

APPENDIX 1

NATIONAL PLAYING FIELD ASSOCIATION (NPFA) STANDARD

Background to the standard

The National Playing Field Association was established to ensure that every, man, woman and child had access to recreational space within easy reach of their homes. In pursuance of this objective the NPFA urged the adoption of a minimum standard in terms of space and the target of (2.43 ha) was first set in 1938.

The NPFA 2.4 ha figure is a general target for the guidance of local authorities and others who wish to:-

- Check that existing provision is adequate and reasonable for the population it is intended to serve and
- To arrive at an appropriate scale of provision for new developments.

The NPFA defines playing space as:-

“Space which is available for sport, active recreation or children’s play, which is of suitable size and nature for its intended purpose and safely accessible and available to the general public”

The NPFA standard and its breakdown

Outdoor sport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilities such as pitches, greens, courts, athletic tracks and miscellaneous sites such as croquet lawns and training areas owned by local authorities. • Facilities described in (1) within the educational sector and which, as a matter of practice and policy are available for public use. • Facilities described in (1) which are within the voluntary, private, commercial sectors, and serve the needs for outdoor recreation of their members, or the public. 	1.6 – 1.8 ha per 1000 population
Children’s playing space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outdoor equipped playgrounds for children of whatever age. • Other designated play facilities for children which offer specific opportunity for outdoor play, such as adventure playgrounds. • Casual or informal playing space within housing areas. 	0.6 – 0.8 ha per 1000 population
Total playing space	Outdoor sport plus children’s playing space	2.4 ha per 1000 population

APPENDIX 2 OPEN SPACE PROVISION IN URBAN AREAS COMPARED WITH NPFA STANDARDS

Ward	Existing open space (ha)	Open space per 1000 pop (ha)	NPFA requirement (ha)	Surplus/ Deficit (ha)
Christchurch	21.5	4.5	11.4	-7.4
Friary St Nicolas	4.8	0.6	18.2	-10.9
Holy Trinity	10.3	1.9	13.3	-0.5
Merrow and Burpham	7.8	0.6	30.6	-20.3
Onslow	6.3	1.1	13.6	-4.8
Stoke	3.5	0.5	17.0	-11.0
Stoughton	5.5	0.7	20.1	-12.1
Westborough	6.9	0.84	19.8	-10.4
Guildford urban area sub total	66.6	1.11	143.9	-77.3
Ash Vale	7.6	1.3	14.1	-6.5
Ash	9.4	1.0	23.2	-13.8
Tongham	6.3	3.0	5.0	+1.3
Ash urban area sub total	23.3	1.3	42.3	-19.0
BOROUGH TOTAL	89.9	1.16	186.2	-96.3

Notes:

- NPFA standard - 2.4 ha per 1000 population.
- Rounding of figures may produce some small anomalies.
- The surpluses/deficits for the Guildford urban area wards have been adjusted to reflect the even distribution of 20 ha of open space at Stoke Park between these wards as agreed by Policy Panel (Environment and Transport) 27/10/03

APPENDIX 3

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS

On 4/3/02 the Borough Council approved these developer contribution scales. They will be used as a basis for seeking contributions for all relevant planning applications.

The full off-site contribution relates to the children's play and sports ground elements of open play provision, which together comprise 2.4 ha per 1,000 population. Although general amenity space forms part of the Local Plan recreational open space standard, it is expected that this element will be provided on site as part of the proposed development.

The amount of the contribution is based on all the anticipated costs of a facility of the required size, including site preparation, leveling, drainage, equipment, special surfaces, landscaping and any other identified costs associated with each type of provision. It has been developed using the recent experience of the Borough's Leisure Services Department in the provision of facilities in the Borough.

Dwelling size	Children's play space	Sports grounds	Total
One bedroom	£392	£482	£875
Two bedroom	£657	£805	£1462
Three bedroom	£787	£967	£1754
Four plus bedroom	£1050	£1290	£2340

APPENDIX 4

DESIGN STANDARDS FOR CHILDREN'S PLAY SPACES

The NPFA recommends the provision of different types of play areas for a range of age groups appropriate to their needs. Three categories of provision are identified for new housing development and redevelopment. The main characteristics are as follows:-

Facility	Maximum walking distance from home in minutes	Maximum walking distance from home in metres	Activity zone (min) size	Total including buffer (min)	Nearest house (property boundary) (min distance)	Characteristics
Local Area for Play (LAP)	1	100	100 sq m	400 sq m	5m from activity zone	Small area of open space for low-key games or play. Should include appropriate play features and seating for accompanying adults. For 4-6 year olds
Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)	5	400	400 sq m	3,600 sq m	20 m from activity zone	Play area for children of early school age. Should include at least 5 types of play equipment and seating for accompanying adults. For 4-8 year olds
Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)	15	1,000	1,000sq m	8,4000 sq m	30m from activity zone	Play area serving a substantial residential area. Should include at least 8 types of play equipment, kickabout and wheeled play areas and seating for adults and teenagers. For 8-14 year olds