

Project Brief
for the
Regeneration of the Botesdale Recreation Ground
by
Botesdale Parish Council

Rev	Title	Date
0	Initial Draft for Review and Comment by the Steering Group	3 Jan 2020
1	Updated following Review and Comment by the Steering Group. Issued to BPC for Review	22 Jan 2020
2	Amendments post BPC Review and Steering Committee Meeting of 10 February 2020. Inclusion of Appendix A and Appendix G	12 Feb 2020
3	Minor updates following consideration of the Expressions of Interest. Update to Programme	29 May 2020
4	Update following appointment of JBA to undertake the Pre Construction Design	1 October 2020

CONTENTS

1.	INTRODUCTION	3
2.	THE EXISTING RECREATION GROUND	5
3.	PROJECT OBJECTIVES	7
4.	PROJECT DELIVERABLES	9
4.2.	INFRASTRUCTURE	9
4.3.	AMENITIES.....	10
5.	OUTLINE SCOPE.....	11
6.	OUTLINE PROGRAMME.....	13
7.	FINANCES	14
8.	RISKS.....	15
9.	APPENDIX A – PLOT PLAN OF THE RECREATION AREA	16
10.	APPENDIX B – LAYOUT OF EQUIPMENT IN THE EXISTING RECREATION AREA	18
11.	APPENDIX C – CURRENT RECREATION GROUND PHOTOGRAPHS	20
12.	APPENDIX D– JUNE 2019 COMMUNITY SURVEY	23
13.	APPENDIX E– RISK REGISTER.....	44
14.	APPENDIX F – EXISTING EQUIPMENT.....	48
15.	APPENDIX G – DEMOGRAPHIC DATA.....	50

ABBREVIATIONS

BPC	Botesdale Parish Council
Neighbourhood Plan	Botesdale and Rickinghall Neighbourhood Plan dated January 2020
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
Project	Botesdale Recreation Ground Regeneration Project
Ground	Recreation Ground
Sub Committee	Recreation Ground Regeneration Project Sub Committee

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Botesdale Parish Council (BPC) owns, maintains and is the Sole Trustee for the Botesdale Recreation Ground (Registered Charity No 270454) in Mill Road North, Botesdale.
- 1.2. The Ground serves the residents of Botesdale but is also used by residents from the neighbouring villages of Rickinghall and Redgrave as well as occasional users from other villages in the area and visiting tourists.
- 1.3. The Ground currently provides recreation opportunities for toddlers, children and youths via a limited range of play equipment, a shelter, a football post, a BMX track and general access to a grassed amenity space.
- 1.4. The BPC recognises the limited range of the current amenities and that many of those amenities are reaching the end of their life span. It is also the case that the existing amenities are only suitable for certain age groups within the Community.
- 1.5. As set out in the adopted Botesdale and Rickinghall Neighbourhood Plan (Neighbourhood Plan) dated January 2020, the villages of Botesdale and Rickinghall will see the construction of some 200 new homes by 2036. The homes will give rise to an increase in population and a related increase in demand for local amenity spaces.
- 1.6. The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) requires local planning authorities to set out policies which help enable communities to access high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation.^{1 2}
- 1.7. In the light of the January 2020 Neighbourhood Plan and the NPPF, BPC has therefore decided to embark on a project to regenerate the Ground. The Botesdale Recreation Ground Regeneration Project (Project).
- 1.8. To give effect to the Project BPC has established a Recreation Ground Regeneration Project Sub Committee (Sub Committee) comprising members of BPC plus members of the local community. The membership of the Sub Committee is considered to be dynamic with more community engagement to be encouraged as the Project develops
- 1.9. The Sub Committee has recognised a need to capture in a document a common understanding of the nature and extent of the Project.
- 1.10. The Sub Committee has decided to produce a Project Brief. The Project Brief sets out the BPC vision for the Project. The Project Brief comprises:
 - Section 1 – Introduction

¹ NPPF February 2019 – Section 8 Promoting Health and Safe Communities

² Planning Policy Guidance 17 - Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation - Withdrawn

- Section 2 – The Existing Recreation Ground
- Section 3 – Project Objectives
- Section 4 – Project Deliverables
- Section 5 – Outline Scope
- Section 6 – Outline Programme
- Section 7 – Finances
- Section 8 - Risks

1.11. The Project Brief, once agreed, will be used to communicate the nature and extent of the Project to the BPC, the local community, consultants, suppliers and contractors. The Project Brief will also be used to interface with the development of a Community Infrastructure Levy Delivery Plan as defined within Community Action 14 of the January 2020 Neighbourhood Plan.

1.12. The Project Brief will be subject to regular updates as the nature and extent of the Project matures.

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2. THE EXISTING RECREATION GROUND

- 2.1. The existing Ground occupies the site set out in the plan at Appendix A.
- 2.2. The Ground is approximately 85 metres x 55 metres at its widest points.
- 2.3. The Ground is listed as having an area of 0.45 hectares of which 0.03 hectares is allocated to child play³
- 2.4. The current Ground is accessed from Mill Road North via a gated vehicular and a gated pedestrian entrance. The locked vehicular gate is for maintenance not general public access.
- 2.5. The Ground is mostly comprised of a slightly undulating grassed area.
- 2.6. The Ground is bounded on the East side by Mill Road North. The Mill Road North boundary is fenced and incorporates trees and hedging.
- 2.7. The North boundary is formed by trees and hedges (predominantly) with sections of boundary treatment relating to the parallel private drive that serves the three adjacent dwellings.
- 2.8. The South and West boundaries are clearly defined but largely made up of trees and hedging. There is a short section of fencing from the junction of the South and East boundaries.
- 2.9. The Ground currently incorporates a range of equipment and structures – see the Plan at Appendix B, Photographs at Appendix C and the Schedule at Appendix F
- 2.10. The existing items provide a range of amenities that are suitable for a narrow demographic i.e. age 3 to 18, with the majority suitable only for ages 5 to 12.
- 2.11. The existing items are also of various vintages with several items coming close to the end of their useable life. See the Schedule at Appendix F
- 2.12. The Project is to be undertaken largely on a “green field” basis i.e. the layout and composition of the existing area will be redesigned. As set out in Appendix F there are a number of existing items with a life expectancy beyond 5 years that could possibly be refurbished and repurposed to different locations within the new design. The nature and extent of the refurbishment and repurposing will largely be determined on the basis of the repurposing and maintenance costs versus the cost of new equipment.
- 2.13. The Ground has evolved over a number of years with various additions of equipment occurring in a reasonably uncoordinated way in respect of an integrated overall design.

³ Babergh and Mid Suffolk Open Space Assessment 2016-2036 dated May 2019 – Table 13

2.14. The existing Ground does not meet modern design principles e.g. Play England – Making Space for Play 2008

2.15. The existing Ground does not meet the Mid Suffolk open space standards for a population of circa 1,000⁴. The below table shows the Botesdale Parish supply in hectares versus the Babergh and Mid Suffolk quantity standards

	Population	Allotments	Amenity Green Space	Parks and Recreation Grounds (Combined)	Play (Child)	Play (Youth)
Standard - 1	< 1000	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.06	0.04
Standard - 2	>1000	0.3		1.0	0.06	0.04
Botesdale Actual⁵						
	905	0.0	0.0	0.46	0.03	0.00
Variance vs Standard - 1⁶						
		-0.27	-0.91	-0.49	-0.02	-0.04

Note: The figures above are taken from the Mid Suffolk document. It is recognised that there are rounding issues regarding the calculations

With the planned housing developments at Back Hills and South of Diss Road the population of Botesdale will exceed 1,000 and therefore the higher standard will apply

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⁴ Babergh and Mid Suffolk Open Space Assessment 2016-2036 dated May 2019

⁵ Babergh and Mid Suffolk Open Space Assessment 2016-2036 dated May 2019 – Table 14 - Existing provision of open space (ha/1000 population) in Parishes (Mid Suffolk District)

⁶ Babergh and Mid Suffolk Open Space Assessment 2016-2036 dated May 2019 – Table 22 - Supply by Parish (hectares) in Mid Suffolk District against the Babergh and Mid Suffolk quantity standards

3. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

3.1. The objectives for the Project are in no order of relative importance:

1. To maintain the green spaces and promote informal recreation and sport.
2. To improve the ecology and biodiversity of the Ground.
3. To transform and ease the community access to the Ground from Mill Road North.
4. To ensure the Ground provides access and amenities for people with disabilities.
5. To provide an amenity space within the village of Botesdale that meets the needs of the population growth to 2036 as set out in the January 2020 Neighbourhood Plan, particularly Policy B&R 21 – Open Space, Sport and Recreation Facilities – *“Proposals for the provision, enhancement and/or expansion of amenity, sport or recreation open space or facilities will be permitted subject to compliance with other Policies in this and other adopted Local Plans”*
6. To provide an amenity space that offers a range of recreation facilities that satisfy the inclusive needs of the demographic of the whole community. The demographic data for Botesdale and Rickinghall as developed for the January 2020 Neighbourhood Plan is included at Appendix G
7. To ensure that all new facilities are considered on a “whole life” basis considering installation, maintenance and potential replacement.
8. To migrate from the existing facilities to the new facilities with the minimum disruption to the community’s ongoing access to the Ground.
9. To provide a village asset that fits within the Infrastructure Plan envisaged by Community Action 14 – Community Infrastructure Levy Delivery Plan within the January 2020 Neighbourhood Plan.
10. Provide an amenity space that the village is proud of.
11. Provide an area that could be used for adhoc village events.
12. To create an amenity space that is safe and secure for the users.
13. To create an amenity space that reduces, as far as possible, the potential for vandalism and anti-social behaviours.
14. To meet the 10 principles for designing successful play spaces ⁷

⁷ Play England – Making Space for Play 2008

Successful play spaces...

- a. are 'bespoke'
- b. are well located
- c. make use of natural elements
- d. provide a wide range of play experiences
- e. are accessible to both disabled and non-disabled children
- f. meet community needs
- g. allow children of different ages to play together
- h. build in opportunities to experience risk and challenge
- i. are sustainable and appropriately maintained
- j. allow for change and evolution.

15. To create an inspiring place to play⁸

- a. designed to enhance its setting
- b. in the best possible place
- c. close to nature
- d. where children and young people can play in different ways
- e. where disabled and non-disabled children and young people play together
- f. loved by the community
- g. where children and young people of all ages play together
- h. where children and young people can stretch and challenge themselves in every way
- i. maintained for play value and environmental sustainability
- j. that evolves as the children grow

16. To consider achieving the Green Flag Community Award standard.

17. To work with community groups to provide facilities that positively contribute to the health and well-being of local residents irrespective of age.

⁸ Play England – Making Space for Play 2008

4. PROJECT DELIVERABLES

4.1. The Project will deliver the regeneration of the Ground in two main parts:

- A. Infrastructure
- B. Amenities

4.2. INFRASTRUCTURE

4.2.1 The infrastructure will incorporate the nature and extent of the perimeter to all four sides of the Ground. This will consider:

- a. Fencing
- b. Trees
- c. Hedging
- d. Other Flora
- e. Landscaping
- f. Wildlife
- g. Environment
- h. Sustainability
- i. Maintenance
- j. Security

4.2.2 Consideration will be given to providing a small amount of permeable hardstanding for vehicle parking for users of the Ground.

4.2.3 A dedicated pedal cycle parking area will be provided with suitable facilities for cycle security.

4.2.4 The infrastructure will recognise and provide appropriate disability access to and across the Ground.

4.2.5 Consideration will also be given to the requirement for on-site lighting.

4.2.6 Consideration will also be given to the site security.

4.2.7 Consideration will also be given to providing a Defibrillator onsite as an extension to the existing village network of sites

4.2.8 Consideration will also be given to increasing the area of the Ground if necessary, to provide additional needed space, possibly by leasing or obtaining use adjacent land at the South end of the Ground currently owned by Llanover Estates.

4.3. AMENITIES

- 4.3.1 The Project is to be undertaken largely on a “green field” basis i.e. the Recreation Area will be redesigned. As set out in Appendix F there are a number of existing items with a life expectancy beyond 5 years that could possibly be refurbished and repurposed to new locations within the new design. The nature and extent of the refurbishment and repurposing will largely be determined on the basis of the repurposing and maintenance costs versus the cost of new equipment.
- 4.3.2 The provision of new amenities will take into consideration the results of the June 2019 Community Survey. See Appendix D.
- 4.3.3 The potential inclusion of separate dog agility facilities
- 4.3.4 The potential inclusion of an outdoor games board for chess etc
- 4.3.5 The inclusion of facilities for those supervising children e.g. seating, picnic facilities etc
- 4.3.6 The inclusion of facilities for inactive users who want a quiet or contemplative space
- 4.3.7 The provision of new amenities will consider:
- a. Amenities suitable for the whole community demographic
 - b. Safety for users
 - c. The natural topography of the Ground
 - d. Disability access (incorporating provision for the visually and mobility impaired)
 - e. Amenities for equipment users and their carers
 - f. Active and passive amenities (e.g. swings (active) and picnic facilities (passive))
 - g. Maintenance costs
 - h. Life expectancy costs
 - i. Available funding (i.e. certain channels of funding may be allied to specific types of equipment)
 - j. Weather usability
 - k. Vandalism and anti-social behaviours
 - l. Sustainability e.g. the materials used
 - m. The contribution to the health and welfare of the community irrespective of age

5. OUTLINE SCOPE

5.1 The scope of the Project is deemed to comprise six primary elements

- A. Engagement of design consultants and the preparation of integrated designs for:
 - a. Infrastructure
 - b. Amenities
- B. Project co-ordination and management including:
 - a. Securing funds
 - b. Project programming
 - c. Project budget preparation and control
 - d. Letting contracts for the design of the Infrastructure
 - e. Letting contracts for the design of the Amenities
 - f. Establishing the construction contracting strategy
 - g. Letting contracts for the supply and construction of the Infrastructure
 - h. Letting contracts for the supply and construction of the Amenities
 - i. Letting maintenance contracts
- C. Possibly negotiating a long term for the lease of additional land adjacent to the current Ground
- D. Supply and construction of the Infrastructure in accordance with the agreed design:
 - a. Car and cycle park
 - b. Fencing
 - c. Boundary landscaping
 - d. Treatment of grassed areas
 - e. Security
 - f. Lighting (if required)
 - g. Access routes
- E. Supply and construction of the Amenities in accordance with the agreed design:
 - a. Active amenities
 - i. Toddlers
 - ii. Youth
 - iii. Adults including Senior Citizens
 - b. Passive amenities e.g. picnic areas
- F. Establishment of an ongoing maintenance regime

G. Establishment of a longer-term refurbishment and improvement programme

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7. FINANCES

7.1 The funding of the Project will be undertaken by BPC utilising existing financial processes and procedures.

7.2 The Project will be funded from a variety of sources:

- A. BPC funds
- B. Community Infrastructure Levy
- C. MSDC Infrastructure Fund
- D. Section 106 provisions related to Housing Developments
- E. Grants from specialist organisations e.g. sports associations
- F. Grants from Community focused funds e.g. Tesco's
- G. Private or corporate sponsored amenities
- H. Public donations

7.3 The ideal scenario is that the Project funding will be secure at a very early stage such that the scope of the Project can be fixed. Realistically the funding will probably develop in two tranches.

Tranche 1 – Funding to execute the design of the Infrastructure and Amenities

Tranche 2 – Funding to execute the construction of the Infrastructure and Amenities. Securing funding for the construction activities will be greatly assisted by the presence of developed designs and associated cost estimates

7.4 An initial view of the Project capital costs is set out below for the purpose of establishing the potential scale of the Project. This is indicative only at this stage. The ongoing maintenance costs and potential life cycle costs are not included

Item		Estimated Cost £ x 000 ex vat
1	Infrastructure Design	10
2	Amenities Design	15
3	Infrastructure Construction	30
4	Amenities Construction	120
5	Contingency	35
6	TOTAL	210

8. RISKS

- 8.1 The successful delivery of the Project requires the creation of a Risk Register that identifies the potential risks to the achievement of the desired Project objectives and the establishment of appropriate and practical risk mitigation measures.
- 8.2 The Risk Register is a dynamic support tool that will be regularly viewed and updated.
- 8.3 An initial Risk Register is included at Appendix E

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9. APPENDIX A – PLOT PLAN OF THE RECREATION AREA

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10. APPENDIX B – LAYOUT OF EQUIPMENT IN THE EXISTING
RECREATION AREA

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11. APPENDIX C – CURRENT RECREATION GROUND PHOTOGRAPHS

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View from the North East Corner



View from the North West Corner



View from the South West Corner



View from the South East Corner

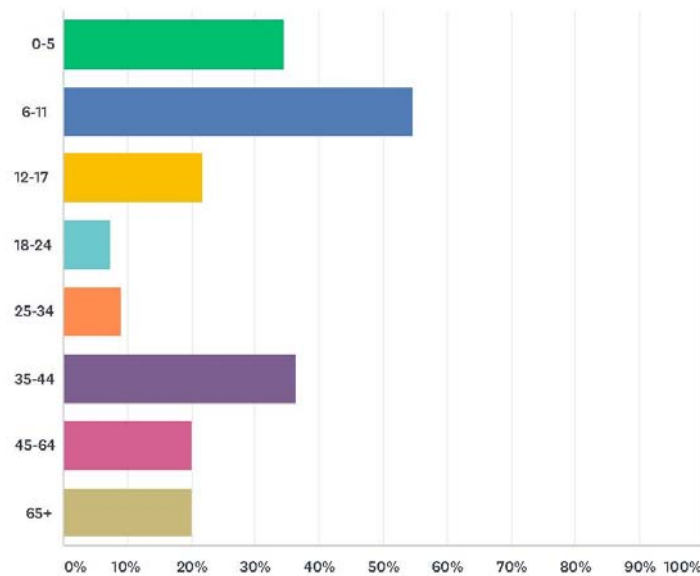
12. APPENDIX D– JUNE 2019 COMMUNITY SURVEY

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Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q1 How old are you and those in your family that use the park? (please select all that apply)

Answered: 55 Skipped: 1

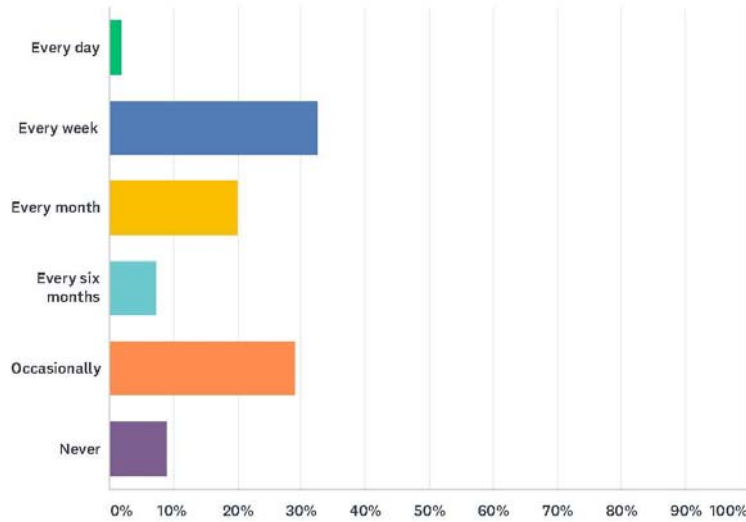


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
0-5	34.55%	19
6-11	54.55%	30
12-17	21.82%	12
18-24	7.27%	4
25-34	9.09%	5
35-44	36.36%	20
45-64	20.00%	11
65+	20.00%	11
Total Respondents: 55		

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q2 How often do you use the park?

Answered: 55 Skipped: 1

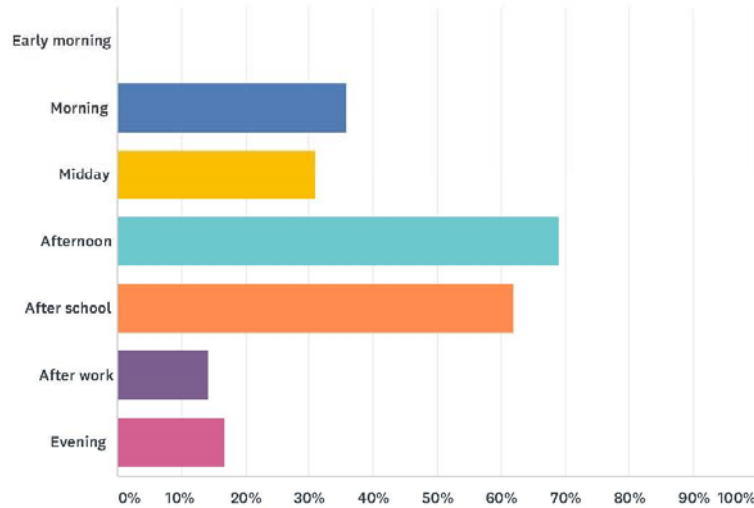


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Every day	1.82%	1
Every week	32.73%	18
Every month	20.00%	11
Every six months	7.27%	4
Occasionally	29.09%	16
Never	9.09%	5
TOTAL		55

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q3 What time of day do you use the park? (select all that apply)

Answered: 42 Skipped: 14

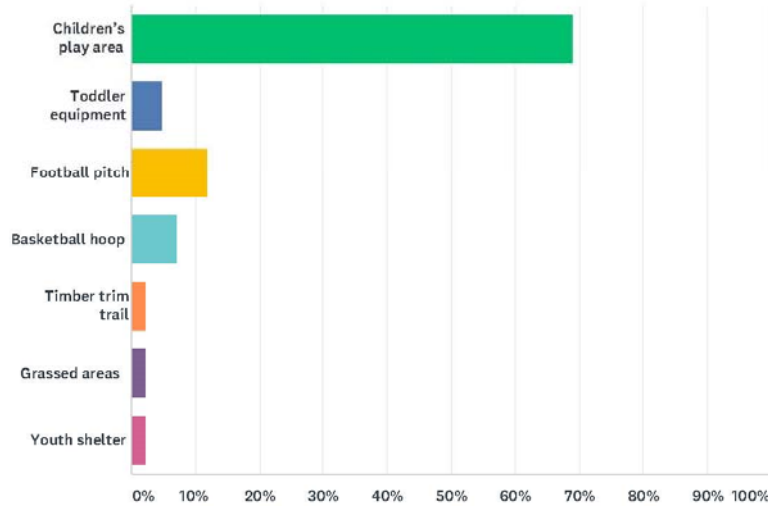


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Early morning	0.00%	0
Morning	35.71%	15
Midday	30.95%	13
Afternoon	69.05%	29
After school	61.90%	26
After work	14.29%	6
Evening	16.67%	7
Total Respondents: 42		

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q4 Which area of the park do you use most?

Answered: 42 Skipped: 14

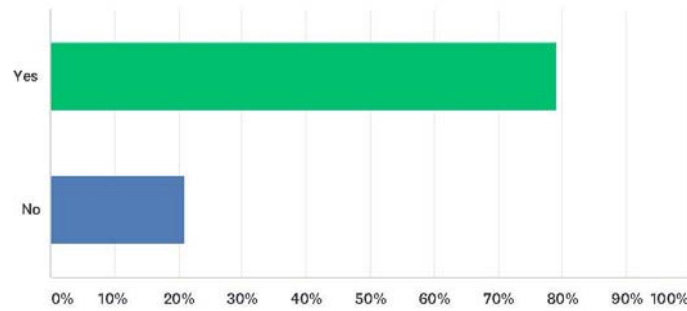


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Children's play area	69.05%	29
Toddler equipment	4.76%	2
Football pitch	11.90%	5
Basketball hoop	7.14%	3
Timber trim trail	2.38%	1
Grassed areas	2.38%	1
Youth shelter	2.38%	1
TOTAL		42

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q5 Do you feel safe using the park?

Answered: 43 Skipped: 13

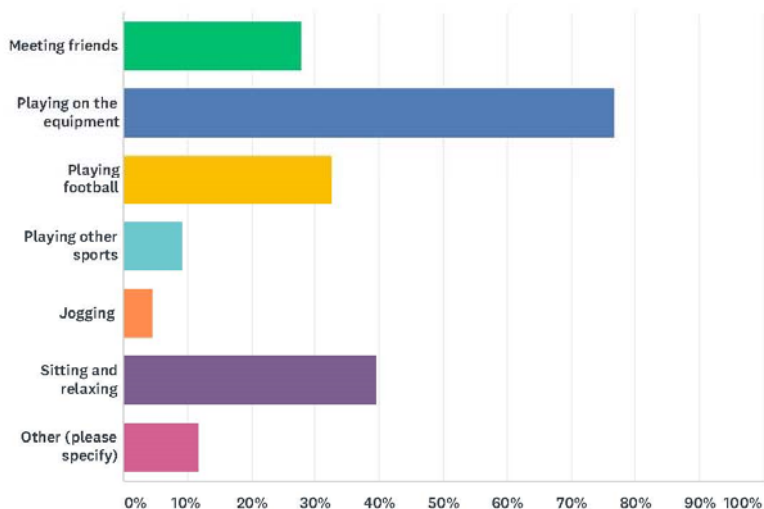


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	79.07%	34
No	20.93%	9
TOTAL		43

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q6 What do you use the park for? (select all that apply)

Answered: 43 Skipped: 13



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Meeting friends	27.91%	12
Playing on the equipment	76.74%	33
Playing football	32.56%	14
Playing other sports	9.30%	4
Jogging	4.65%	2
Sitting and relaxing	39.53%	17
Other (please specify)	11.63%	5
Total Respondents: 43		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Walking	6/8/2019 2:50 PM
2	Entertaining grandchildren / children and friends	6/6/2019 4:16 PM
3	Picking up litter	6/6/2019 4:11 PM
4	Outdoor play with grandchildren	6/4/2019 4:43 PM
5	Hide and seek	5/31/2019 10:30 AM

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q7 Which is your favourite park feature that currently exists?

Answered: 42 Skipped: 14

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Wooden climbing frame	6/11/2019 2:02 PM
2	The ban on dogs and the fact that the play equipment is concentrated in one area are good features	6/8/2019 2:50 PM
3	Swings and basketball hoop	6/6/2019 4:21 PM
4	Basketball hoop	6/6/2019 4:16 PM
5	The trees	6/6/2019 4:11 PM
6	The dirt ramps	6/6/2019 4:09 PM
7	Metal climbing frame	6/6/2019 4:05 PM
8	Adventcher	6/6/2019 4:02 PM
9	Green open space	6/5/2019 7:35 PM
10	None really	6/5/2019 3:16 PM
11	swings	6/5/2019 1:30 PM
12	The football pitch	6/4/2019 9:34 PM
13	The football post	6/4/2019 6:29 PM
14	Climbing frame	6/4/2019 4:43 PM
15	swings	6/4/2019 4:40 PM
16	Monkey bars	6/4/2019 4:33 PM
17	Football pitch, monkey bars	6/4/2019 3:44 PM
18	Climbing net and slide	6/4/2019 3:31 PM
19	Climbing frames	6/3/2019 9:11 PM
20	haven't got one, although area of the park only let us select one, when we use most of the things	5/31/2019 10:30 AM
21	Swings, bench, climbing frame, goal, trees for hide and seek, field for jogging	5/28/2019 7:10 AM
22	Timber posts	5/27/2019 7:34 PM
23	Swing	5/25/2019 10:40 PM
24	Toddler	5/25/2019 11:14 AM
25	Activity climbing frame/slide	5/25/2019 11:06 AM
26	Climbing frame with slide	5/25/2019 9:08 AM
27	Play equipment, but could do with an update	5/24/2019 9:04 PM
28	Climbing frames	5/24/2019 8:41 PM
29	The spinning thing in front of the slide	5/24/2019 11:22 AM
30	Nothing	5/24/2019 10:21 AM
31	Wooden climbing frame	5/24/2019 7:03 AM
32	slide	5/23/2019 11:07 PM
33	Vast grass area	5/23/2019 10:52 PM
34	Football posts and basketball hoop	5/23/2019 10:31 PM

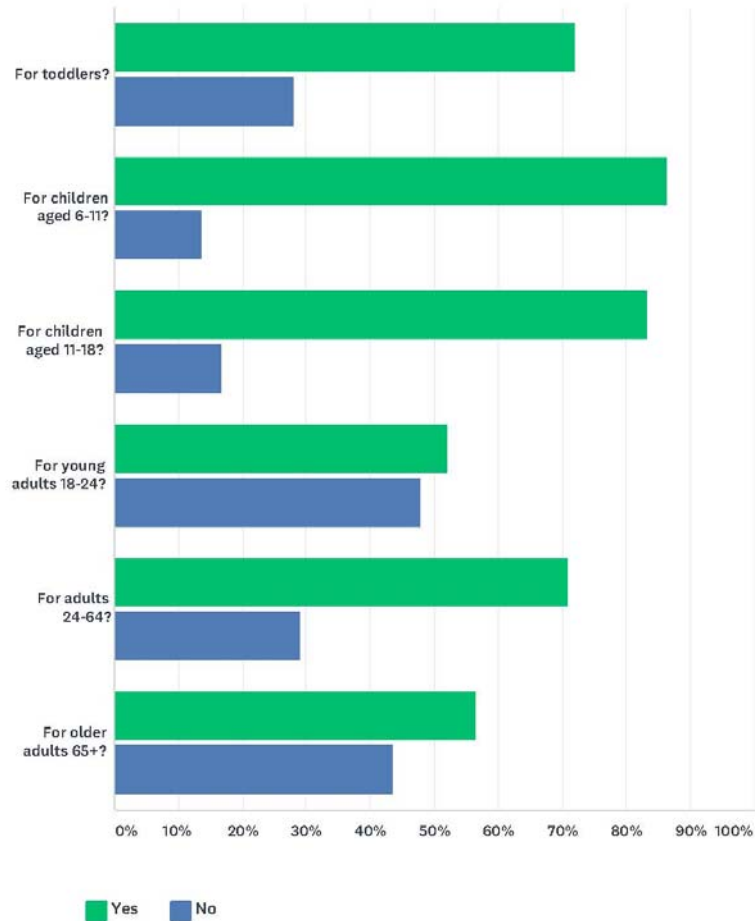
Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

35	Monkey bars, swings	5/23/2019 9:39 PM
36	Swings	5/23/2019 7:15 PM
37	Slide	5/23/2019 5:50 PM
38	Basketball	5/23/2019 9:43 AM
39	Climbing frame	5/23/2019 7:27 AM
40	Slide	5/23/2019 6:56 AM
41	The wooden play structure.	5/23/2019 6:14 AM
42	shelter	5/22/2019 5:35 PM

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Q8 Would you like to see more items in the park for the following groups?

Answered: 46 Skipped: 10



	YES	NO	TOTAL
For toddlers?	71.88% 23	28.13% 9	32
For children aged 6-11?	86.49% 32	13.51% 5	37
For children aged 11-18?	83.33% 25	16.67% 5	30
For young adults 18-24?	52.17% 12	47.83% 11	23

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 Project Brief for the Regeneration of the Botesdale Recreation Ground

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

For adults 24-64?	70.97%	29.03%	
	22	9	31
For older adults 65+?	56.52%	43.48%	
	13	10	23

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	For family use	6/5/2019 3:19 PM
2	Gym equipment	5/23/2019 10:53 PM
3	A bigger obstacle/balance course	5/23/2019 6:16 AM

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q9 Do you have any suggestions for improved items?

Answered: 37 Skipped: 19

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
For toddlers	48.65%	18
For children aged 6-11	67.57%	25
For children aged 11-18	51.35%	19
For young adults aged 18-24	40.54%	15
For adults aged 24-64	56.76%	21
For adults aged 65+	27.03%	10

#	FOR TODDLERS	DATE
1	Smaller jungle gym, seesaw, roundabout	6/11/2019 2:05 PM
2	Roundabout	6/6/2019 4:12 PM
3	Slides	6/6/2019 4:03 PM
4	Separate cordoned off areas not misused by teens, secure due to fast traffic	6/5/2019 3:19 PM
5	A softer play area	6/4/2019 6:30 PM
6	Toddler appropriate swings, tunnels, climbing equipment, balance equipment	6/4/2019 4:48 PM
7	Seesaw, more monkey bars (lower to ground), different types of swings	6/4/2019 3:48 PM
8	Reduce size of enclosed sitting area or replace with lower roofed hut. Make the slide more accessible, raise the ground to the rear to access it or join the cargo net to it to allow climbing up to it. Wobble boards - about 1.5m diameter on four spring which	6/4/2019 3:35 PM
9	Easier use equipment	5/25/2019 11:15 AM
10	Activity equipment	5/25/2019 11:07 AM
11	Splash pad	5/24/2019 9:05 PM
12	A fenced off area with a slide swings and tractor ect	5/24/2019 10:23 AM
13	The metal climbing frame with the slide is not very toddler friendly as the ladder is quite difficult to climb as nothing to grip at the top and the rope at the other end means him walking past the open gaps at the top, ok now when he he's a little older but not great when younger. A more accessible slide would be good. A little hut or Playhouse would be good. There is a play great train at ixworth park behind the library	5/24/2019 7:10 AM
14	Mini adventures, climbing exploring, hiding	5/23/2019 11:54 PM
15	A smaller climbing frame and a mother and child swing	5/23/2019 11:12 PM
16	CCTV	5/23/2019 10:53 PM
17	Smaller slide that is safe so once they have gone up the steps they can't fall off the side	5/23/2019 9:46 PM
18	Cleaner play equipment for starters! Maybe build a toilet block	5/23/2019 7:17 PM
#	FOR CHILDREN AGED 6-11	DATE
1	Splashpad, Zip line, larger climbing equipment	6/11/2019 2:05 PM
2	Zip wire, slides, mazes, dirt pit	6/6/2019 4:09 PM
3	Zip wire and roundabout	6/6/2019 4:06 PM
4	Zip line and rope wall	6/6/2019 4:03 PM

Botesdale Parish Council
Project Brief for the Regeneration of the Botesdale Recreation Ground

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

5	Zip wire	6/5/2019 7:38 PM
6	Zip wire. More challenging climbing equipment. Activity course (balance, climbing etc)	6/4/2019 4:48 PM
7	zip line	6/4/2019 4:44 PM
8	2 football goals- zip wire-climbing pyramid-tall slide	6/4/2019 4:37 PM
9	Running track, second goal post, second basketball hoop	6/4/2019 3:48 PM
10	Zip line	6/4/2019 3:35 PM
11	Higher slide, better climbing wall, Nowton Park is well designed, equipment similar to high lodge: more adventure playground equipment-Wattisfield park is a good example of poor design/a lot of useless equipment!	6/3/2019 9:16 PM
12	Cycle track around the outside (humps and bumps)	5/31/2019 10:32 AM
13	Zip slide, adventure trail/timber climbing structures, second goal to allow for games	5/27/2019 7:41 PM
14	Splash pad	5/24/2019 9:05 PM
15	Cleaner swings and a roundabout	5/24/2019 8:44 PM
16	Level ground so they can play football and a better climbing frame	5/24/2019 10:23 AM
17	Wobbly stepping stones like the ones at Thornham Walks park. Small zip wire	5/24/2019 7:10 AM
18	Clean well kept spaces	5/23/2019 11:54 PM
19	A zip wire and maybe a bigger slide. Also a climbing route, there is no where to go on the square frame. It is better if you can go up in one area then down another or if you can start at one end and get to another.	5/23/2019 11:12 PM
20	CCTV	5/23/2019 10:53 PM
21	Roundabout, zip wire, scooter park, bigger slide	5/23/2019 9:46 PM
22	Round about	5/23/2019 7:17 PM
23	Picnic tables	5/23/2019 7:28 AM
24	Zip wire, trampoline, see-saw	5/23/2019 6:58 AM
25	A bigger climbing net, a larger balance or obstacle course, a roundabout	5/23/2019 6:16 AM
#	FOR CHILDREN AGED 11-18	DATE
1	Bike trail / ramps	6/11/2019 2:05 PM
2	second football goal and netting for both with football pitch relocated within the centre of a grass running track which could be marked out around the bottom 2/3 of the field. Also to level this area to make it more suitable for organised games.	6/8/2019 2:53 PM
3	group activities	6/7/2019 11:45 AM
4	Assault course	6/6/2019 4:22 PM
5	Gym equipment as at Diss park	6/5/2019 7:38 PM
6	Rugby post(a lot of people play rugby and like to go to practice there)	6/4/2019 6:30 PM
7	Zip wire. Multi sport hard court (tennis, football, basketball etc)	6/4/2019 4:48 PM
8	Exercise equipment	6/4/2019 4:37 PM
9	Ditto	5/31/2019 10:32 AM
10	Zip slide, climbing feature (wall makes it sound too dramatic)	5/27/2019 7:41 PM
11	Regular cut grass during the growing season	5/24/2019 8:44 PM
12	More climbing things or a zip line	5/24/2019 11:23 AM
13	Same as about and a basket ball court	5/24/2019 10:23 AM
14	CCTV	5/23/2019 10:53 PM
15	Gym workout equipment	5/23/2019 10:34 PM

Botesdale Parish Council
Project Brief for the Regeneration of the Botesdale Recreation Ground

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

16	Zip wire, group swing, basketball hoop lowered, exercise equipment	5/23/2019 9:46 PM
17	Skate park	5/23/2019 7:17 PM
18	Larger climbing equipment / monkey bars	5/23/2019 7:28 AM
19	Bike parking	5/23/2019 6:16 AM
#	FOR YOUNG ADULTS AGED 18-24	DATE
1	Exercise equipment, BBQ / picnic area	6/11/2019 2:05 PM
2	as above	6/8/2019 2:53 PM
3	group activities	6/7/2019 11:45 AM
4	As above	6/5/2019 7:38 PM
5	separate area away from housing so music can be played without disturbing residents	6/5/2019 3:19 PM
6	Adult outdoor fitness equipment	6/4/2019 4:48 PM
7	work out equipment	6/4/2019 4:44 PM
8	Outdoor exercise equipment, picnic areas	6/4/2019 3:48 PM
9	Exercise equipment	6/3/2019 9:16 PM
10	Nothing	5/24/2019 10:23 AM
11	CCTV	5/23/2019 10:53 PM
12	Gym workout equipment	5/23/2019 10:34 PM
13	Picnic benches, exercise equipment, flat football pitch,	5/23/2019 9:46 PM
14	Better seating area to watch kids play/family picnics	5/23/2019 7:17 PM
15	more shelters	5/22/2019 5:36 PM
#	FOR ADULTS AGED 24-64	DATE
1	Exercise equipment, BBQ / picnic area	6/11/2019 2:05 PM
2	as above	6/8/2019 2:53 PM
3	outdoor exercises	6/7/2019 11:45 AM
4	Gym equipment	6/6/2019 4:22 PM
5	Adult outdoor gym	6/6/2019 4:06 PM
6	exercise equipment	6/5/2019 3:19 PM
7	Adult outdoor fitness equipment	6/4/2019 4:48 PM
8	Picnic benches	6/4/2019 4:37 PM
9	Outdoor exercise equipment, picnic areas	6/4/2019 3:48 PM
10	Exercise equipment	6/4/2019 3:35 PM
11	Exercise equipment	6/3/2019 9:16 PM
12	Maybe fitness equipment?	5/31/2019 10:32 AM
13	Exercise equipment/trail, seating area	5/27/2019 7:41 PM
14	Outdoor gym equipment	5/24/2019 9:05 PM
15	Using the end furthest away from the equipment to plant an orchard	5/24/2019 8:44 PM
16	Better seating area	5/24/2019 10:23 AM
17	Fitness equipment	5/24/2019 7:10 AM
18	CCTV	5/23/2019 10:53 PM
19	Gym workout equipment	5/23/2019 10:34 PM
20	Picnic benches, parking	5/23/2019 9:46 PM

Botesdale Parish Council
Project Brief for the Regeneration of the Botesdale Recreation Ground

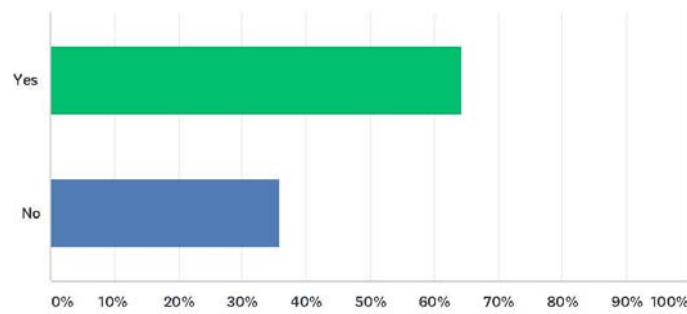
Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

21	As above	5/23/2019 7:17 PM
#	FOR ADULTS AGED 65+	DATE
1	Exercise equipment, BBQ / picnic area	6/11/2019 2:05 PM
2	as above	6/8/2019 2:53 PM
3	outdoor exercises	6/7/2019 11:45 AM
4	Exercise equipment for helping older people keep fit	6/6/2019 4:19 PM
5	Adult outdoor fitness equipment tailored for the age group	6/4/2019 4:48 PM
6	Exercise equipment	6/3/2019 9:16 PM
7	Exercise equipment/trail, seating area	5/27/2019 7:41 PM
8	Same as above	5/24/2019 10:23 AM
9	CCTV	5/23/2019 10:53 PM
10	Parking,	5/23/2019 9:46 PM

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q10 Would you like to see more spaces to meet in the park with your friends?

Answered: 42 Skipped: 14

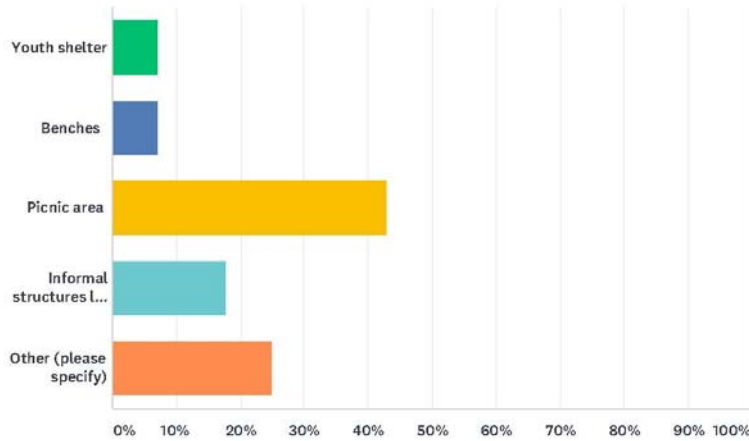


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	64.29%	27
No	35.71%	15
TOTAL		42

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q11 What kind of provision would you like?

Answered: 28 Skipped: 28



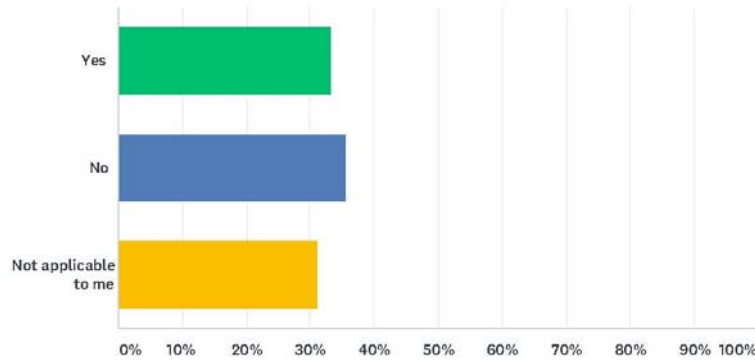
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Youth shelter	7.14% 2
Benches	7.14% 2
Picnic area	42.86% 12
Informal structures like steps or logs	17.86% 5
Other (please specify)	25.00% 7
TOTAL	28

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Benches and picnic area	6/8/2019 2:55 PM
2	Benches and picnic areas	6/6/2019 4:23 PM
3	Picnic bench and youth shelter	6/6/2019 4:10 PM
4	Zip wire, adult gym, roundabout	6/6/2019 4:07 PM
5	All the above	6/6/2019 4:04 PM
6	Picnic area and steps and logs, social spaces for parents to socialise while children play.	6/3/2019 9:18 PM
7	All of the above except a youth shelter	5/27/2019 7:44 PM

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q12 Would you like to see parking provided?

Answered: 45 Skipped: 11

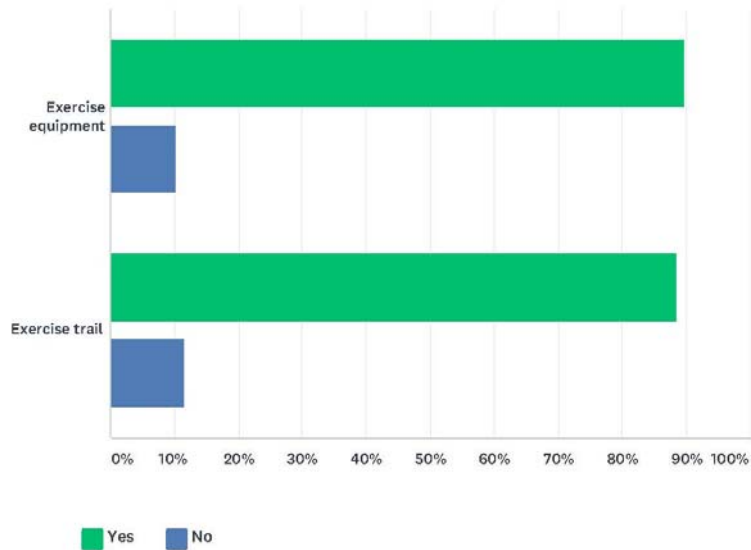


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	33.33%	15
No	35.56%	16
Not applicable to me	31.11%	14
TOTAL		45

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q13 Would you like to see exercise equipment or an exercise trail?

Answered: 42 Skipped: 14



	YES	NO	TOTAL
Exercise equipment	89.74% 35	10.26% 4	39
Exercise trail	88.57% 31	11.43% 4	35

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

Q14 Any other comments:

Answered: 29 Skipped: 27

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	1. Currently disabled access is inadequate; improvements needed so mobility scooter users can access the site. 2. Toilet facilities. 3. The suggested improvements would make it a great venue upon which to hold a village sports day.	6/8/2019 2:55 PM
2	It would be beneficial to have an amenity where all ages could mix. Attached photo is in Holt. Attached to a garden centre but not sure if partnership with local authority. Despite the name the equipment could be used by different ages. The Emcy pensioners playground... Outdoor gym	6/6/2019 4:42 PM
3	I enjoy seeing the play area being used. In the light of recent debate and experiment, I would like to see the area to include the older citizens and the young together, to the advantage of both. Parking should be a consideration as the mill street is narrow and busy. Thank you for your thought and work you do for Botesdale	6/6/2019 4:37 PM
4	To have the grass levelled off for football, cricket and rounders etc	6/6/2019 4:23 PM
5	If a shelter is provided it needs to be graffiti and vandal proof. Litter bin needs to be more prominent ? In the shelter. Total obvious ban on dogs	6/6/2019 4:20 PM
6	No car parking-dangerous and unnecessary. The £3400 consultation fee could have been used to replace the fence as money was supposed to have been ring fenced by the pc about 20 years ago	6/6/2019 4:14 PM
7	Safety, security and safe practice are key to park use Young adults misuse the area and are disturbing to local residents. As the park is on the edge of the village it does attract those wanting to use the area for covert activities. Parking would be ill-advised as the park should be for local access	6/5/2019 3:23 PM
8	Rugby posts would be very beneficial as can be used as a football post aswell, personally I think this as when time and my mates go to practice our rugby kicking we don't have the proper posts	6/4/2019 6:31 PM
9	The current play area has a nice "feel" to it but it is rather one dimensional and more focused on the toddler/primary school users. The area has plenty of space and there is a real opportunity to provide a range of features and facilities that will work across the age range from toddlers to senior citizens.	6/4/2019 4:54 PM
10	small parking place so it does not take up too much space of the park itself.	6/4/2019 4:45 PM
11	Recycle bin More sociable seating- picnic benches	6/4/2019 4:38 PM
12	Would love to see recycling bins added!!!	6/4/2019 3:49 PM
13	Covered structure is too large and current play exipment not accessible for smaller children. Also a maze game and tunnels would be a good idea.	6/4/2019 3:36 PM
14	It's a great location and a lot of unused space so it's great to hear there are some plans in place.	6/3/2019 9:18 PM
15	Used park often when grandchildren younger, but 10-14-ish not catered for so much and pre-teens afraid to go in the park when "teenagers" (older children, usually boys) are in there because they bully the youngsters.	5/31/2019 10:35 AM
16	We would use this park a lot more if it were improved,	5/28/2019 7:12 AM
17	As it is already a fast and narrow road I wouldn't want to encourage additional traffic to the play park but would want to encourage people to cycle there. Therefore, I would like to see bike racks added to the site. At the moment many people have to leave their bikes on/by the road which is dangerous.	5/27/2019 7:44 PM
18	Na	5/25/2019 11:15 AM
19	Lovely at present, would be good with more equipment	5/25/2019 11:08 AM

Botesdale Open Space Regeneration Consultation Survey

20	The park is fine with the horse chestnut trees lining the road. There needs to be more benches or picnic tables and more smaller item of equipment like a trim trail around the park. The addition of an orchard (4-5 trees only) would be an interesting feature. The scrub on the right hand side needs removing in places as this is where the kids sit and light fires and dump rubbish. The grass cutting frequencies need to be increased as it's often too tall for any ball games. A fence on the left hand side adjacent to the agricultural field would be good for safety also.	5/24/2019 8:51 PM
21	1. Something to provide shade would be good. 2. There is often a lot of litter around the metal hut, maybe this could be moved further away from the children's play equipment. 3. We love the little climbing frame at Rickinghall park as my kids pretend it is a pirate ship and will play loads of different imaginative games.	5/24/2019 7:17 AM
22	It would be great to keep the open space as we use it for hide and seek and football. The play equipment however is outdated and could benefit from upgrading. My kids would love a zip wire. Would be good to make it a little more all weather too so we can use it more in the winter. We live between rickinghall and botesdale parks and we use rickinghall at least once a fortnight however we go to Botesdale much less often.	5/23/2019 11:16 PM
23	Teenagers use the park area and litter, vandalise take drugs and try to rule the place with no repercussions. CCTV would help prosecute the culprits	5/23/2019 10:56 PM
24	I would like to see the teenage group treat the park with respect for all ages that use it.	5/23/2019 10:35 PM
25	It would be good to have something different from other parks around the area	5/23/2019 9:47 PM
26	No	5/23/2019 7:29 AM
27	Park needs a deterrent for anti social behaviour from local teenagers. Maybe more litter bins.	5/23/2019 6:59 AM
28	It is also important to keep the green space as it is so lovely. Somewhere to get bikes in would be great and a challenging monkey bar or climbing net for bigger children would be fun as Rickinghall has a good toddler area already.	5/23/2019 6:18 AM
29	no	5/22/2019 5:36 PM

13. APPENDIX E– RISK REGISTER

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Risk No	Risk	Potential Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation	Owner
1	The defined capital costs of the Project cannot be funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project either cannot proceed or proceeds to a revised design that can be funded 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that both the capital cost estimate and the funding streams are subject to detailed investigation, analysis and audit 	
2	The defined ongoing maintenance costs of the Project cannot be funded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project either cannot proceed or proceeds to a revised design that can be funded 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that both the maintenance cost estimate and the funding streams are subject to detailed investigation, analysis and audit 	
3	The plans for the Ground do not achieve the desired planning/building regulation approvals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project cannot proceed as designed and is subject to revision and/or redesign. This will result in a significant delay to the Project programme 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage Consultants, Suppliers and Specialists that have a proven track record in the successful delivery of similar projects. Undertake early engagement with the Planning Authorities Maintain communication with the local Community to minimise the likelihood of objections to the proposed scheme 	
4	The plans for the Ground meet Community opposition particularly from neighbouring property owners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Planning approval for the Project is adversely affected The Project is subject to legal challenge 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain communication with the local Community to minimise the likelihood of objections to the proposed scheme 	
5	The Ground is temporarily unlawfully occupied	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ground is rendered 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the implementation of adequate hard 	

Risk No	Risk	Potential Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation	Owner
	during or after construction	<p>unusable for a period of time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formal processes have to be adopted to end the occupations There are significant costs of post occupation clear up operations High levels of site security need to be introduced 		<p>security measures (e.g. barriers etc) during the design phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the implementation of adequate soft security measures as part of the ongoing maintenance regime 	
6	The forecast capital costs of the Project exceed the budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forecast Project capital costs are not covered by the available funds The Project deliverables must be reconsidered 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will be subject to rigorous cost forecast and cost expenditure processes in terms of both the calculations and the cost management The Project costs will be subject to monthly reporting and review 	
7	The forecast maintenance costs of the Project exceed the budget	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The forecast Project maintenance costs are not covered by the available funds The Project deliverables must be reconsidered 	Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Project will be subject to rigorous cost forecast and cost expenditure processes in terms of both the calculations and the cost management The Project costs will consider both the capital and maintenance aspects 	
8	An engaged specialist Consultant goes into liquidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This will result in a significant delay to the Project 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rigorous due diligence in connection with the selection and 	

Risk No	Risk	Potential Impact	Likelihood	Mitigation	Owner
		programme whilst a replacement is engaged <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential over payment vs value of work undertaken • Loss of access to work undertaken 		appointment of Consultants <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Application of payment terms that release funds only on receipt of design deliverables 	
9	An engaged specialist Contractor goes into liquidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will result in a significant delay to the Project programme whilst a replacement is engaged • Potential over payment vs value of work undertaken • Loss of access to materials and equipment purchased 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorous due diligence in connection with the selection and appointment of Contractors • Application of payment terms that release funds only on receipt of goods and materials 	
10	An engaged specialist Supplier goes into liquidation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This will result in a significant delay to the Project programme whilst a replacement is engaged • Potential over payment vs value of work undertaken • Loss of access to materials and equipment purchased 	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rigorous due diligence in connection with the selection and appointment of Supplier • Application of payment terms that release funds only on receipt of goods and materials 	

14. APPENDIX F – EXISTING EQUIPMENT

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UID	Asset	Life Expectancy (Years)	Report Findings	Comments
1.	Pedestrian Gate		1	May repurpose
2.	Maintenance Gate		0	May repurpose
3.	Chain-link Fence		0	Probably leave in situ
4.	Signage		1	May repurpose
5.	Seat		1	Requires remedial work. May repurpose
6.	Bench		0	May repurpose
7.	Litter Bin		0	May repurpose
8.	Swing Barrier		0	May repurpose
9.	Stepping-Stones	3 - 5	1	Requires remedial work. May be difficult to repurpose
10.	Balance Beam	1 - 3	3	Unlikely to be cost effective to repurpose
11.	Flat Swing (Wicksteed Playgrounds)	5 - 10	4	Requires remedial work. May repurpose
12.	Cradle Swing (Wicksteed Playgrounds)	1 - 3	6	Unlikely to be cost effective to repurpose
13.	Climbing Frame	5 - 10	4	Requires remedial work. May repurpose
14.	Multi Play (Record RSS)	5 - 10	4	Requires remedial work. May repurpose
15.	Basketball Post	5 - 10	2	Requires remedial work. May repurpose
16.	Football Goal	3 - 5	3	Poor quality. Unlikely to repurpose
17.	Shelter	5 - 10	3	Requires remedial work. May repurpose. Relocation would need to consider the existing concrete base.
18.	Four Way Springer	5 - 10	0	May repurpose
19.	Chair Spinner	5 - 10	0	May repurpose
20.	Other Springer	5 - 10	0	May repurpose

The above data is taken from the Play Inspection Report dated 15 October 2019 undertaken by the Play Inspection Company Limited for and on behalf of Mid Suffolk District Council

15. APPENDIX G – DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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BOTESDALE &
RICKINGHALL
NEIGHBOURHOOD PLAN
2017-2036



PEOPLE AND POPULATION REPORT

November 2018

Prepared by Botesdale and Rickinghall Parish Councils



Botesdale, Rickinghall Inferior & Rickinghall Superior Neighbourhood Plan

People and Population Review

This report considers some key characteristics of the population of the Neighbourhood Plan area including current trends¹. An overview of key population data for the three Parishes can be found in the appendices²:

[Appendix 1 – Botesdale Parish Data Sheet](#)

[Appendix 2 – Rickinghall Inferior Parish Data Sheet](#)

[Appendix 3 – Rickinghall Superior Parish Data Sheet](#)

Acknowledgements

Thanks to the following for information and data used in completing this report:

- Natacha Bines, JSNA Programme Manager, Suffolk County Council
- Mark Cobbold, Headteacher, St Botolph's CEVC Primary
- Ian Poole, Places4People Planning Consultancy

Jo Broadbent

¹ NB - due to the small number of residents in the neighbourhood plan area, small differences in statistics from Suffolk or England averages may not be statistically significant (i.e. may be due to chance), but statistical significance has not been tested.

² Suffolk Observatory (2017) – downloaded from

https://www.suffolkobservatory.info/population/reports/?geography_id=497928c23d364450be8a312624bc7756&feature_id=E04009178

Summary of Key Points

- The population of Botesdale, Rickinghall Inferior & Rickinghall Superior (BRR) was estimated to be 2,119 in 2015.
- BRR has an older population than typical for England - BRR has far fewer 20-34 year olds than average for England (11.0% compared to 20.3%) and far more 55-89 year olds (39.5% compared to 27.3%).
- Future population projections indicate that by 2035 the population of Mid Suffolk is expected to increase by 15%. Applying the age-specific Mid-Suffolk projections to BRR suggests that the numbers of those aged under 25 and those of working age will fall slightly, whilst numbers over 65s will increase by 454 (from 525 in 2011; an increase of 86%).
- Ethnic diversity is low in BRR, with only 1.8% of residents of non-White ethnicities and only 3.2% of children attending St Botolph's CEVC Primary in 2015/6 not having English as a first language.
- There is variation in the socio-economic status of residents of the Neighbourhood Plan area. Whilst the area is in general relatively affluent, pockets of disadvantage do exist: data from St Botolph's CEVC Primary shows that around 22% of pupils are eligible for free school meals / Pupil Premium (proxy measures of childhood disadvantage).
- Whilst BRR scores relatively highly on most measures of relative affluence (covering income, education, employment and health), the area is most deprived in relation to i) Barriers to Housing and Services and ii) the Living Environment.
- Social trend data suggests that most BRR residents can be classified as either "Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities" (58%) or "Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life" (38%).
- The proportion of BRR residents in bad or very bad health is 4.8% (83), and 6.9% of residents (144) report that their health affects their day to day activities a lot. This is slightly lower than average for England, but the proportion of residents providing unpaid care is higher – 11.3% (235) in BRR compared to 10.3% across England as a whole.
- The most common occupations in BRR are professional, managerial and self-employed roles, and the proportion in these employment categories is higher in BRR than typical for England as a whole. Numbers of non-workers and long-term unemployment are low in BRR.
- Around one third (35%) of adults in BRR are educated to at least degree or higher NVQ level, and around one tenth have no qualifications. This is similar to the pattern across England.

Recommendations - Demographic Issues that the Neighbourhood Plan should consider

- Given the low proportion of 20-34 year olds resident in BRR, the Plan should consider how to make the village more accessible, affordable and attractive to young working age adults and young families. Population projections for Mid Suffolk suggest that the pattern of BRR having an older population than typical for England or Suffolk will persist, with the proportion over 65 increasing substantially. The Neighbourhood Plan should thus explicitly consider:
 - what population profile the community wishes to have in 20 years' time; and
 - how to encourage growth in that direction.

- Given the likely demographic growth in the number of older residents, the BRR community should expect the numbers of those in poorer health and those providing unpaid care to rise. The Plan should consider future access to:
 - housing suitable for older residents with health and mobility needs; and
 - care services.

- Based on the IMD 2015 finding that the Plan area is most deprived in relation to i) Barriers to Housing and Services and ii) the Living Environment, the Neighbourhood Plan should address:
 - the quality of current and new housing;
 - access to services for all in the Plan, area including transport; and
 - road safety.

- Suffolk County Council identifies the following health issues, affecting all age groups living in the community, that could be addressed in part through the Neighbourhood Plan:
 - promoting physical activity; and
 - promoting good mental health, including reducing social isolation.

Useable open space can promote both physical activity and mental wellbeing. Identifying a "special need" for open space in the Neighbourhood Plan may be important if the draft Local Plan preference for on-site open space – residential developments (option OS2) - is adopted. This states that such provision would be required (on sites of at least 1 hectare) "only where this would meet an identified need that can be addressed through on-site provision."

Population of Botesdale, Rickingham Inferior & Rickingham Superior

The 2011 Census³ established that the population of Botesdale, Rickingham Inferior & Rickingham Superior (BRR) was 2,073 people. This was an increase from the 2001 Census⁴, which recorded 1,817 residents within the same defined boundary - an increase of 12% (256 people) in the 10 year period.

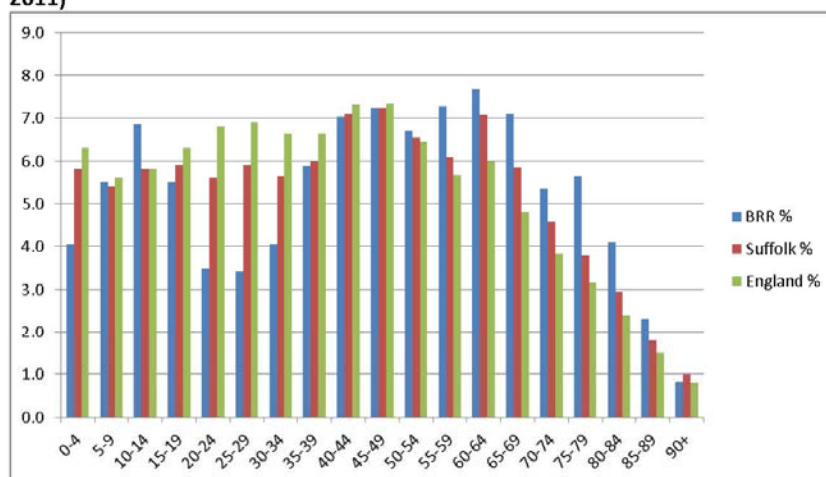
Estimates⁵ suggest that by 2015, the population of the three parishes had increased further to 2,119, a slightly slower rate of increase than in the previous 10 years.

Demographics

The age profile of BRR, based on the 2011 Census (Figure 1), shows that the largest proportion of residents are aged 40 to 69 (43.0%) which is slightly higher than typical for England (37.5%). In general, BRR has an older population than the England average - BRR has far fewer 20-34 year olds (11.0% compared to 20.3%) and far more 55-89 year olds (39.5% compared to 27.3%) than typical for England.

As shown in Figure 1, the number of residents per 5 year age band gradually increases between ages 0 to 14 and ages 25 to 44. This could reflect young families moving into the area. This trend is broadly reflected in anecdotal advice from St Botolph's CVEC Primary, which serves BRR. The Headteacher has advised that, although numbers entering the school in Reception fluctuate (in 2016/17 there were 30 children in the Reception class, but in 2015/16 there were only 15), in general numbers steadily rise during years 1, 2 and 3, so that by year 4 upwards (age 8-9) classes are at or very close to capacity.

Figure 1 – Age Structure of BRR compared to Suffolk and England (5 Year Age bands; ONS, 2011)



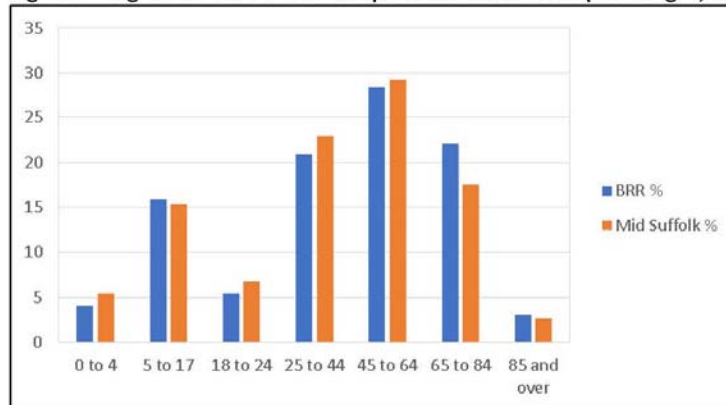
³ ONS Statistics, National Census (2011)

⁴ ONS Statistics, National Census (2001)

⁵ Mid-2015 Population Estimates, ONS (2015) – sourced from Suffolk Observatory
<https://www.suffolkobservatory.info/>

BRR has comparable populations to Mid Suffolk District across most age groups, although with a slightly greater aging population (65+) and a slightly smaller working age population (Figure 2).

Figure 2 – Age Structure of BRR compared to Mid Suffolk (Life Stages; ONS, 2011)



The most notable demographic change between 2001 and 2011 was a 6% decrease in the proportion of 25-44 year olds and a 6% increase in 45-84 year olds. Causes of this are likely to be multi-factorial, including a lack of local starter / affordable homes (identified as a strong need by 57% of local survey respondents), inability to afford a mortgage (identified as a barrier to moving by 20% of respondents who want to move home) or moving away for study or work (7% of respondents who wish to move).

Population Projections

Future population projections by the Office for National Statistics (ONS)⁶ indicate that between 2011 and 2025 the total population of Mid Suffolk is expected to increase by 10% (9,585 residents) and by 2035 by 15% (14,986).

The forecasts also predict the following trends for Mid Suffolk:

- The number of under 25s is likely to stay fairly static until 2025, and fall slightly by 2035
- The number of working-age adults is expected to stay fairly static until 2025, and fall by over 2,000 (4%) by 2035
- The number of over 65s is expected to increase slightly by 2025 and by over 17,000 (90%) by 2035

Applying these age-specific forecasts to the population of BRR, as recorded in 2011, suggests that the population of BRR would increase by 205 (10%) by 2025 and by 321 (15%)

⁶ <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/populationandmigration/populationprojections>

by 2035. Numbers of those aged under 25 and those of working age are predicted to fall, whilst numbers over 65s will increase by 454 from 525 in 2011; an increase of 86% (see Table 1 for age-specific projected changes).

These figures should be viewed as indicative only, as they are dependent on a large number of factors, including housing development permissions. An assessment of the population impact of each of the four settlement distribution options outlined in the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Consultation version, September 2017⁷) has not been possible as the District has not published the combined population totals for each of the settlement categories outlined in the Plan. Botesdale and Rickinghall Superior are defined as “Core Villages” – all Core Villages are proposed to collectively provide housing growth of between 15-30% of the total required, depending on the option. Rickinghall Inferior is designated as a “Hinterland Village” – all Hinterland Villages are proposed to provide a combined 5-15% of overall growth, depending on the option chosen.

Table 1 – Projected change in BRR Resident Population (ONS, 2011) applying Mid Suffolk Population Projections (ONS, 2014)

Age	2011	Projection			
	Pop. No.	2025		2035	
	Pop. No.	Pop. No.	% Increase	Pop. No.	% Increase
0-4	84	80	-5	78	-7
5-9	183	185	1	186	2
10-14	23	23	1	23	1
15-19	163	164	1	161	-2
20-24	72	63	-13	70	-3
25-29	71	72	2	77	8
30-34	84	77	-8	68	-19
35-39	122	117	-4	112	-8
40-44	146	144	-1	154	6
45-49	150	125	-17	139	-7
50-54	139	139	0	130	-6
55-59	151	177	17	140	-7
60-64	159	175	10	163	2
65-69	147	205	39	245	67
70-74	111	140	26	175	58
75-79	117	252	116	253	116
80-84	85	119	40	147	73
85-89	48	81	69	142	196
90+	17	17	0	17	0
All Ages	2072	2277	10	2393	15

⁷ Available at - <http://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/new-joint-local-plan/joint-local-plan-consultation-document/>

Population Diversity

There is a slightly higher proportion of women in BRR (51.3%) compared to men (48.7%) and the population is almost entirely White at 98.2%, with only 1.8% of other ethnicities as recorded in the 2011 Census. The villages include small numbers of people with Black Caribbean and Asian backgrounds, and people of mixed ethnicities, as detailed in the Appendices. Of the White population, over 98% are White British, with small numbers of people with other white backgrounds including Gypsies and Travellers. BRR's White population is 3% higher than Suffolk's (95.2%) and 13% higher than England's (85.4%). Only 3.2% of children attending St Botolph's CEVC Primary in 2015-16 did not have English as a first language, compared to 20% across England⁸.

Deprivation

Relative affluence / deprivation between local areas is measured by the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD, 2015)⁹, which is based on 37 separate indicators, grouped into 7 domains. It is measured by Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAs; blue and purple lines), which do not match BRR parish boundaries (red lines; see Figure 3).

Figure 3 - Parish and LSOA alignment, Botesdale, Rickinghall Inferior and Superior¹⁰



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Most of the area to the south east of The Street is in one LSOA (MS002E) and the area north west of The Street is another LSOA (MS002D; Figure 4):

- LSOA MS002D is ranked 15,161 (out of 32,844 LSOAs, with 1 being the most deprived). This indicates that overall, this area is mid-way between the most deprived and the most affluent small areas in England.
- LSOA MS002E is ranked 27,850 (out of 32,844 LSOAs), indicating that this area falls within the 20% most affluent small areas in England.

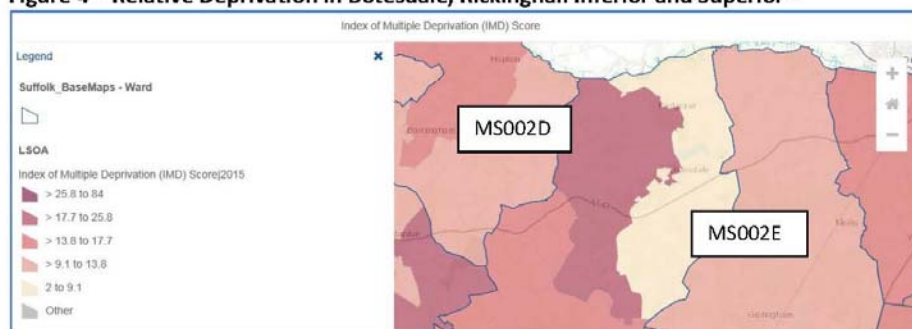
⁸ Source - [Find and compare schools in England - GOV.UK](#)

⁹ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/english-indices-of-deprivation-2015>

¹⁰ Source: Suffolk County Council Health Informatics Team, 2017

There is variation in the socio-economic status of residents of the Neighbourhood Plan area (see Social Trends section below) and variation in the aspects of deprivation underlying the overall IMD score. It should be noted that considerable areas of both the LSOAs fall outside of the Neighbourhood Plan area, and problems with access to services for instance are likely to be less of an issue within the villages themselves.

Figure 4 – Relative Deprivation in Botesdale, Rickinghall Inferior and Superior¹¹



The LSOAs including BRR score relatively highly on most IMD domains, covering income, education, employment and health, but are most deprived and score quite low in relation to the following two domains –

Barriers to Housing and Services - measures the physical and financial accessibility of housing and local services. The indicators fall into two sub-domains: 'geographical barriers', which relate to the physical proximity of local services, and 'wider barriers' which includes issues relating to access to housing such as affordability.

Living Environment Deprivation - measures the quality of the local environment. The indicators fall into two sub-domains. The 'indoors' living environment measures the quality of housing; while the 'outdoors' living environment contains measures of air quality and road traffic accidents.

The Babergh & Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan (Consultation Draft) identifies that "for the population living in a rural setting the [Suffolk] 2016 Hidden Needs Report states that it costs approximately 25% more to reach the same living standards as someone in an urban setting."¹² Taken together, this suggests that the Neighbourhood Plan should address the quality of current and new housing, access to services for all in the Plan area including transport, and road safety.

¹¹ Downloaded from: <https://www.suffolkobservatory.info/deprivation/map/>

¹² Page 69, accessible at <http://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/new-joint-local-plan/joint-local-plan-consultation-document/>

Childhood Deprivation

Other measures of relative deprivation indicate that the Neighbourhood Plan area is in general relatively affluent, but pockets of disadvantage do exist:

- Most primary-age children living in BRR attend St Botolph's CEVC Primary. 22% of children at this school were eligible for free school meals in 2016/17, up from 14% in 2015/6 and compared to a 2015/16 England average of 25.4%¹³.
- The last OFSTED report for St Botolph's (2012), notes that "Fewer pupils than average are known to be eligible for additional government funding through the Pupil Premium."¹⁴ More recent data from the school suggests that the proportion of children eligible for the Pupil Premium has increased from around 9% to 22% over the past 5 years.
- Over the past 5 years, St Botolph's has had 4 Looked After Children. This is around 2% of the school roll¹⁵.

Although St Botolph's catchment extends beyond BRR, this suggests that there is a sizeable minority of children in BRR living in disadvantaged circumstances, but that this proportion is smaller than average for England.

Social Trends

Mosaic is a consumer classification scheme, built by Experian¹⁶. Using data and analytical methods, it classifies households in relation to lifestyles and behaviour. It is primarily intended as a marketing resource, but does provide some insight into local social trends. Mosaic classifies BRR as comprising mostly of two categories of household: Rural Reality (58%) and Country Living (38%). Around 2% of households are classified as Aspiring Homemakers and Vintage Value.

Rural Reality (58%) - "Householders living in inexpensive homes in village communities"

Key features of this social group are: village and outlying houses; affordable value homes; most are homeowners; agricultural employment; slow Internet speeds; annual household income typically £20-39k.

Country Living (38%) - "Well-off owners in rural locations enjoying the benefits of country life"

Key features of this social group are: well-off homeowners; attractive detached homes; high car ownership; higher self-employment; high use of internet; annual household income can be £100k+.

¹³ 2016/17 data supplied by St Botolph's Headteacher; 2015/16 data from [Find and compare schools in England - GOV.UK](#)

¹⁴ The pupil premium is additional funding for publicly funded schools in England to raise the attainment of disadvantaged pupils, and is thus a marker of the proportion of children in a school that are living in disadvantaged circumstances. See <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/pupil-premium-information-for-schools-and-alternative-provision-settings>

¹⁵ Information supplied by St Botolph's Headteacher

¹⁶ http://www.experian.co.uk/assets/marketing-services/brochures/mosaic_uk_brochure.pdf

Aspiring Homemakers (2%) - “Younger households settling down in housing priced within their means”

Key features of this social group are: young families; full-time employment; starter salaries; affordable housing costs; private suburbs.

Vintage Value (2%) - “Elderly people reliant on support to meet financial or practical needs”

Key features of this social group are: living alone; low income; small houses and flats; need support.

Health and Wellbeing

The Babergh & Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan (Consultation Draft) identifies that “factors that influence health include the social and economic environment and the physical environment as well as a person’s individual characteristics and behaviours.”¹⁷

Life expectancy at birth for males in Mid Suffolk (2013 – 15) is 81.3 years and for females it is 84.6 years¹⁸. However *healthy* life expectancy¹⁹ for Suffolk (data not available at smaller geographies) is 65.1 years for males and 66.7 years for females²⁰. This means that residents can expect to live in poorer health in later life for on average up to 16-18 years.

The Census 2011²¹ indicates that the majority of BRR residents consider themselves to be in good or very good health (41.6% and 37.7% respectively), which is very slightly higher than Suffolk and England (by 1.2% and 1.6% overall). The proportion of BRR residents in bad or very bad health is 4.8% (83), slightly lower than Suffolk and England (by 0.9% and 1.8% overall). The Census also indicates that 6.9% of residents (144) consider their health problems to limit their day to day activities a lot (compared to 7.9% and 8.3% in Suffolk and England respectively).

Whilst those reporting poorer health are lower than might be expected, those providing unpaid care to family members, friends, neighbours or others (because of long-term physical or mental ill health or disability, or problems related to old age) is higher than expected – 11.3% of BRR residents (235) compared to 10.7% and 10.2% in Suffolk and England respectively. This suggests that self-reported poor health may be an underestimate of the true level of need. The number of people providing unpaid care is expected to rise by 57% by 2030²².

This data shows that a sizeable minority of residents are struggling with their health conditions, but suggests that overall, despite BRR’s higher percentage of older residents compared to Suffolk and England, they are in many cases living in comparatively good health. A large proportion of those in

¹⁷ Page 69, accessible at <http://www.midsuffolk.gov.uk/planning/planning-policy/new-joint-local-plan/joint-local-plan-consultation-document/>

¹⁸ ONS data, obtained from Suffolk Observatory https://www.suffolkobservatory.info/health-and-social-care/reports/?geography_id=5b577a22f42d40c2a328cb299df2cdd6&feature_id=E07000203

¹⁹ An estimate of expected years of life spent in self-reported good health.

²⁰ ONS data, obtained from http://ginform.local.gov.uk/reports/lgastandard?mod-metric=3155&mod-period=1&mod-area=E10000029&mod-group=AllCountiesInCountry_England&mod-type=namedComparisonGroup

²¹ Census 2011 (ONS), data obtained from <https://www.nomisweb.co.uk>

²² “The State of Suffolk” (Suffolk County Council, 2015), downloaded from <https://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/uploads/18611-The-State-of-Suffolk-Final.pdf>

poorer health are aged 65 and over. Given the predicted increase in this population group over future years (see Table 1), the BRR community should expect the numbers of those in poorer health and those providing unpaid care to rise.

Health and Wellbeing of Children and Young People

The last OFSTED report for St Botolph's CEVC Primary (2012) notes that "The percentage of disabled pupils and those who have special educational needs supported at school action level is much smaller than average, as is the proportion at school action plus or with a statement of special educational needs."

Suffolk County Council has reported that "Suffolk has seen a significant rise in the proportion of overweight or obese children, both in absolute terms and relative to national benchmarks. Suffolk's children show low levels of physical activity, high levels of sedentary behaviour, and low concordance with national guidelines on fruit and vegetable consumption."²³

A recent survey of the emotional, social, and physical health and wellbeing of young people across Suffolk²⁴, aged 12-25, highlighted the following health-related issues facing young people -

- More must be done to target the 20% of young people who only occasionally or never participate in physical activities;
- Support is needed for specific vulnerable groups' needs in Suffolk communities, including Transgender young people and those for whom English is not their first language;
- Support for poor emotional health needs to be offered in a timely manner to prevent issues getting worse, especially for anxiety and stress;
- Raise awareness of self-harm - especially among younger age groups - and work to combat stigma and encourage young people to talk about the issue and know where they can access support.

Health and Wellbeing of Older People

Suffolk County Council has identified that the most common long term health conditions experienced by the Suffolk population are high blood pressure, depression, asthma, diabetes, and coronary heart disease, but that social isolation and life style risks such as smoking, alcohol consumption and physical activity also play a part in health and wellbeing²⁵. To improve the health of older residents, they have made the following recommendations relevant to the Neighbourhood Plan:

- Continue to improve homes for older residents in Suffolk; well-designed living spaces can help prevent falls, and increase the overall quality of an individual's life.

²³ https://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/uploads/The_State_of_Children_in_Suffolk_full_draft_1.6.pdf

²⁴ Health and Wellbeing of Young People in Suffolk, 2016-17 (4YP, 2017 – available at: <http://www.4yp.org.uk/assets/Surveys/Healthwatch-Survey-Report/2017-04-24-4YP-FINAL-REPORT-HWS-w-Cover.pdf>

²⁵ "The State of Suffolk" (Suffolk County Council, 2015), downloaded from <https://www.healthysuffolk.org.uk/uploads/18611-The-State-of-Suffolk-Final.pdf>

- There are opportunities to prevent social isolation and loneliness through volunteering, improved access to transport solutions and community engagement.
- Encourage older people to remain as physically active and independent as possible.
- Nearly 50% of older people in Suffolk are currently not 'online', which presents implications for the continued development of digitalised services, including healthcare provision.

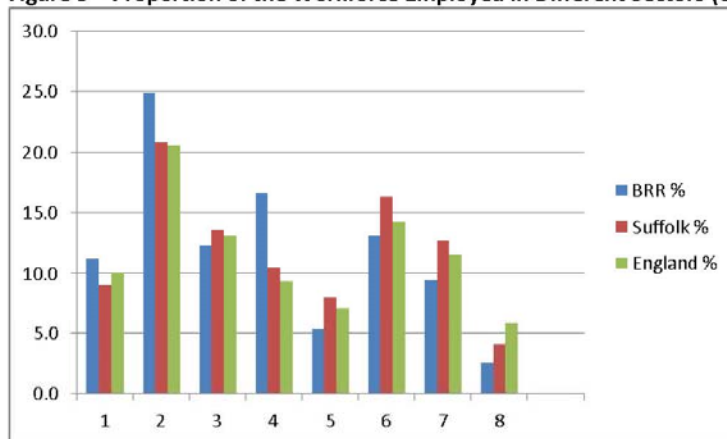
Health issues identified by Suffolk County Council that could thus be in part addressed through the Neighbourhood Plan include promoting physical activity and promoting good mental health, including reducing social isolation, across all age groups living in the community.

Useable open space can promote both physical activity and mental wellbeing. Identifying a "special need" for open space in the Neighbourhood Plan may be important if the draft Local Plan preference for on-site open space – residential developments (option OS2²⁶) - is adopted. This states that such provision would be required (on sites of at least 1 hectare) "only where this would meet an identified need that can be addressed through on-site provision."

Employment

The Census 2011 identifies almost 1,600 employed residents aged 16 and over across BRR. The most common occupation groups were Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations (24.9% of the workforce) and Small employers and own account workers (16.6%). The proportion of workers employed in these roles and in higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations is higher than typical for both Suffolk as a whole and England (Figure 5). Non-workers and long-term unemployment is low in BRR (2.5%).

Figure 5 – Proportion of the Workforce Employed in Different Sectors (ONS, 2011)



Key -

1. Higher managerial, administrative and professional occupations

2. Lower managerial, administrative and professional occupations

3. Intermediate occupations

²⁶ Page 71, Babergh & Mid Suffolk Joint Local Plan (Consultation Draft)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Small employers and own account workers | 7. Routine occupations |
| 5. Lower supervisory and technical occupations | 8. Never worked and long-term unemployed |
| 6. Semi-routine occupations | |

Education, Qualifications and Skills

The three parishes of Botesdale, Rickinghall Inferior & Rickinghall Superior fall within the catchment areas of St Botolph's CEVC Primary and Hartismere High School. The majority of children educated in the state sector attend these two schools; although some children are educated in the private sector (home schooling numbers are not known). Young people in post-16 education attended a variety of institutes in Suffolk and Norfolk.

Key Stage 2 Results

Department for Education national statistics (2017) show that Suffolk is one of the poorest performing areas in the England for Key Stage 2 (KS2) results at the end of primary school. The average percentage of pupils reaching the expected standard in all of reading, writing and maths in 2016 was 40-58% across Suffolk. St Botolph's achieved 77%, which would place it in one of the highest performing areas in England, and within Suffolk in the top 15% of highest performing schools.

National KS2 results, based on new assessments and curriculum -

2016: Across England, 53% of children achieved the expected standard in reading, writing and maths, compared to 63% at St Botolph's.

2017: Across England, 61% of children achieved expected standard in reading, writing and maths, compared to 77% at St Botolph's.

The national increase from 2016 to 2017 was 8% and at Botolph's the increase was 14%.²⁷

Qualification Levels

Based on the 2011 Census, residents in BRR have generally higher levels of qualifications compared to Suffolk, but slightly lower than England as a whole. This includes 11.1% of individuals with no qualifications (compared to 10.3% in England). BRR also has similar levels of level 4 and above qualifications (degree, NVQ 4-5 and equivalent) to England (35%), but higher than in Suffolk (28.5%).

²⁷ Data supplied by St Botolph's CEVCP