

Overview and Scrutiny Committee



St Edmundsbury
BOROUGH COUNCIL

Title of Report:	Dog Fouling in West Suffolk	
Report No:	OAS/SE/16/018	
Report to and date:	Overview and Scrutiny Committee	20 July 2016
Portfolio holder:	Cllr Peter Stevens Portfolio Holder for Operations Tel: 01787 280284 Email: peter.stevens@westsuffolk.gov.uk	
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Purpose of report:	<p>This report follows previous information provided in relation to the extent of dog fouling in St Edmundsbury and the actions that are taken to combat it.</p> <p>This includes a discussion on the use of dog DNA registration as a means to improve the enforceability of the dog fouling offence.</p>	
Recommendation:	<p>It is <u>RECOMMENDED</u> that Members <u>note</u> the report and consider the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The results of the DNA registration trial at the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham. (2) Trialling a reward scheme as a means to encourage information to be reported about dog fouling incidents. (3) The proposed conditions for a potential Public Space Protection Order in St Edmundsbury. 	

Key Decision: <i>(Check the appropriate box and delete all those that do not apply.)</i>	<i>Is this a Key Decision and, if so, under which definition?</i> Yes, it is a Key Decision - <input type="checkbox"/> No, it is not a Key Decision - <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Consultation:	•		
Alternative option(s):	•		
Implications:			
Are there any financial implications? <i>If yes, please give details</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	• Subject to future recommendations	
Are there any staffing implications? <i>If yes, please give details</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	•	
Are there any ICT implications? <i>If yes, please give details</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Are there any legal and/or policy implications? <i>If yes, please give details</i>	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	• Introducing a PSPO across West Suffolk will require a period of advertising and consultation before being legally implemented.	
Are there any equality implications? <i>If yes, please give details</i>	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Risk/opportunity assessment:		<i>(potential hazards or opportunities affecting corporate, service or project objectives)</i>	
Risk area	Inherent level of risk (before controls)	Controls	Residual risk (after controls)
	Low/Medium/High*		Low/Medium/ High*
Public perception – negative perception of the impact of the PSPO.	High	Information provided. Consultation process.	Medium
Public perception - action taken by the council to combat dog fouling	Medium	Effective communication strategy	Low
Reputation – not seen to be active in resolving the problem	Medium	Respond to all complaints; Community engagement	Low
Reputation – no enforcement activity taken	High	Work with community. Encourage information and evidence to be provided	Medium
Ward(s) affected:	All wards across West Suffolk		
Background papers: <i>(all background papers are to be published on the website and a link included)</i>	Dog fouling report, July 2015 Minutes July 2015 Minutes Nov 2015		
Documents attached:	Appendix 1 – Case Study: Wickhambrook Parish Council Appendix 2 – Potential Public Space Protection Orders for St Edmundsbury		

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This paper aims to provide an overview of the actions and investigations undertaken to combat dog fouling, including an update on progress with the trial at the London Borough of Barking and Dagenham to investigate the use of DNA registration to tackle dog fouling.
- 1.2 Members will recall the issues associated with dog fouling, notably the localised nature of the problem and the fact that it is caused by the irresponsible actions of a minority number of dog owners. In order to reduce dog fouling, a number of actions were put forward for further investigation aimed to:
1. Improve guidance for staff;
 2. Launch a 'Clean It Up' campaign in October 2015;
 3. Implement a new PSPO for dog fouling offences across St Edmundsbury, subject to consultation;
 4. Consider a FPN reward scheme across West Suffolk for reported dog fouling offences;
 5. Investigate the DNA registration service offered by PooPrints UK;
 6. Investigate the Paws on Patrol campaign; and
 7. Investigate a banner campaign for football pitches with Suffolk FA.

Progress with the above is outlined below.

2. Trial with Wickhambrook Parish Council on the effective reduction of dog fouling

- 2.1 In an attempt to understand the most effective measures to reduce dog fouling, a trial was held in partnership with Wickhambrook Parish Council, using the principles of the councils' Love Where You Live campaign (LWYL). The objectives included:

- Understanding the most effective methods to reduce dog fouling incidents;
- Understanding how best to support local groups and organisations take effective action locally to reduce dog fouling; and
- To develop a "toolkit" that can be used by other Parish Councils to deliver localised actions to combat dog fouling.



- 2.2 A summary of the trial and the range of actions undertaken are set out in **Appendix 1**. Overall, the results from the trial and feedback from the parish council indicated that there was a noticeable reduction in the number of dog fouling incidents. The introduction of two bag dispensers removed the excuse of not having a bag to clear up and the new signage also helped highlight the need to clear up and be a responsible dog owner.
- 2.3 The trial has combined improvements such as signage and bags dispensers, alongside raised awareness via the Parish Council website, leaflets and the parish magazine to change behaviour as well as encouraging reporting of people not picking up after their dogs. Following discussions with the Parish Council,

further work is being planned with the local school to target parents who walk their dog when taking their children to and from school.

- 2.4 Once finalised, a toolkit will be produced and promoted to all parish councils and other organisations/groups. The purpose of the toolkit is to provide guidance on actions that can be taken and to provide access to the resources that can be used. This will be complemented by support and advice from council officers, alongside encouragement for community involvement. Fundamental to the success is to encourage local action to support the campaign and deliver environmental improvement. Successful use of this approach has already been achieved with groups in other communities such as Kentford whereby equipment and other support are provided to support the work of local volunteers.

A further 'urban' area trial is being looked at off Symonds Road in Bury St Edmunds where dog fouling has been reported as an ongoing issue.

- 2.5 As reported previously, we will continue to respond to complaints to gather information, patrol 'hot spot' locations and talk to local groups/residents. Examples of other specific actions taken include:

- Following installation of new signage and a dog bin in Great Whelnetham, a local volunteer spread the message on social media as well as delivering flyers to households within the village.
- Great Bradley purchased a dog bag dispenser for its playing field and has noted a marked improvement on the field and no fouling on the surrounding footpaths where there was previously an issue.
- In Red Lodge the installation of more dog bins did not reduce dog fouling. However new warning signs have resulted in a marked decrease in incidents.
- The sports pitches used by Haverhill rugby club have been reported as having a dog fouling issue. Signage was installed but was vandalised so the area is being monitored two or three times a week. No offences have been witnessed to date.

- 2.6 Tackling dog fouling will require a combination of preventative actions such as education and measures to raise awareness, as well as reactive actions such as acquiring good intelligence to enable enforcement action.

3. Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO)

- 3.1 At present, orders are in place that requires certain behaviours of dog walkers in certain locations. These are:

- Across St Edmundsbury, there is a requirement for dog walkers to clear up after their dog; and
- At Haverhill recreation ground, there is a requirement to keep dogs on a lead.

- 3.2 Supporting this are rules excluding dogs from specific locations such as play areas in order to prevent dog fouling. The above is promoted by signage.
- 3.3 Following the introduction of the Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014, the above orders will expire in September 2017. These are replaced by the use of Public Space Protection Orders (PSPOs) which are intended to deal with a particular nuisance or problem in a particular area that is detrimental to the local community's quality of life. The PSPOs impose conditions on the use of that area which apply to everyone.
- 3.4 The Family and Communities team is leading and coordinating a council-wide response to this legislation for West Suffolk. This is intended to encourage a consistent approach, to avoid a piecemeal decision making process and to ensure that the consultation process is efficient.
- 3.5 As part of the development of the PSPO for dog fouling, it is considered necessary to apply three key conditions (see **Appendix 2** for the potential Order):
1. All public space in West Suffolk to require dog walkers to clear up after their dog. Failure to do so will incur a fixed penalty (maximum permitted fine is £100).
 2. To exclude dogs from the locations listed in **Appendix 2**. This is intended to prevent dog fouling in areas visited by children as they have the greatest risk of contracting Toxocara Canis, an infection which is a cause of blindness and may provoke rheumatic, neurologic, or asthmatic symptoms.
 3. To require dogs to be kept on leads from the locations listed in **Appendix 2**.
- 3.6 These conditions are to replace and improve the current arrangements, both the current orders and the current rules. The conditions will also enable the council to raise the Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) fine from £50 to a maximum of £100, which will hopefully provide additional incentive (with appropriate publicity) to encourage certain dog walkers to change behaviour.
- 3.7 The council must carry out consultation and publicity before making an Order, which has to include the Chief Officer of Police, the Police and Crime Commissioner and any representatives of the local community they consider appropriate. (The Kennel Club has a specific interest in any orders relating to dogs). A PSPO lasts for a maximum of 3 years unless extended; they can be varied or discharged during this period.
- 3.8 Discussions have commenced with the police and Legal Services in addition to reviewing use of the PSPO by other councils. A coordinated approach for West Suffolk will be completed by the end of the financial year. Other issues may also emerge during the consultation process to transfer existing arrangements to the new PSPOs.
- 3.9 There are no additional resources to increase the number and frequency of enforcement patrols. However as demonstrated with the trial at Wickhambrook,

it is possible to reduce incidents of fouling through better engagement with local residents as part of a targeted campaign. Local residents are important sources for information and are the eyes and ears of the local community. Moving forward it is important that we continue to gather information in order to target specific hot spot locations.

4. Fixed Penalty Notice Reward Scheme

- 4.1 A number of councils have introduced a 'reward scheme' offering the full or partial amount of a paid Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) as a reward to any person reporting someone not clearing up after their dog. There is no cost involved apart from administrating the payments as the fine finances the reward.
- 4.2 For the scheme to work, the witness of any dog fouling incident has to be willing to make a statement and go to court if a FPN is not paid. The witness would only receive the reward if the FPN had been paid or for a successful prosecution.
- 4.3 Councils elsewhere have offered reward schemes covering a range of enviro-crime as in the London Borough of Bromley and Walsall MBC. Hyndburn BC introduced a 'dog detectives' £50 reward in 2015 following decreasing FPNs issued by officers and Stafford BC has also introduced a £75 reward which has been claimed by a small number of residents. The true extent of the success of any reward scheme is not in the number of FPNs issued but through the implied message that anyone could be watching and ready to report offenders. This is trying to create a behaviour change rather than increase the number of FPNs being issued and in this respect it is similar to the approach of the 'We Are Watching You' campaign.
- 4.4 It is recommended that the council considers using or trial the use of a reward scheme to support the reduction in dog fouling incidents, particularly in hot spot locations. The positive effect is to encourage local vigilance, although success in terms of prosecution will ultimately be driven by witnesses being prepared to go to court if necessary.
- 4.5 We have so far had three witness reports from residents willing to make a statement. Two of these resulted in an FPN being issued, while in the third a warning letter was issued. Neither of the issued FPNs has been paid; one resulting from a vehicle registration was unsuccessful as the vehicle owner had moved address and the DVLA database had not been updated. The other case is currently being prepared for prosecution.

5. DNA Registration

- 5.1 The London Borough of Barking and Dagenham (LBBDD) is the first council in the UK to trial DNA testing in an effort to tackle dog fouling. A pilot scheme was introduced in January for approximately four months. The results of the trial and the opportunities moving forward were presented at a seminar held on 30 June 2016. The key learning outcomes from the event included:
 - The cost of initial DNA registration is £35 per dog depending on the size of the program and the number of dogs registered; the cost for DNA waste matching is £80 per sample.

- The LBBB held trials at the three parks in the borough. Registration was free (funded by PooPrints UK) for the first 1,000 dogs. There was a total of 325 registrations out of about 12,000 households.
- Research indicated that those registering were responsible dog owners, who already clear up after their dog. During the trial 40 samples were collected for DNA analysis (at a cost of £3,200), with one positive match. A warning letter was sent to the resident but no fixed penalties were issued.
- Surveys before and after the trial indicated that the incidents of dog fouling reduced by approximately 50%. This was associated with the publicity campaign run as part of the trial although it is unclear how this will be sustained in the longer term.
- Legal advice is being sought on the use of PSPO's and how they can be applied in relation to the use of DNA registration.
- A requirement for compulsory DNA registration of dogs as part of the council housing tenancy agreement is being considered.
- Some of the identified limitations included:
 - Dedicated officer resources are needed to collect samples and undertake enforcement.
 - Registration was only undertaken by those already considered to be responsible dog owners. Not all dogs were required to be registered.
 - The DNA registration database needs to be updated and accurate and must be able to take account of visitors to the area.
 - The use of a PSPO had not commenced and there is no case law to determine how the provisions of the PSPO can be enforced.
 - There is no case law at the moment to understand how magistrates will determine any case brought before them.

5.2 Moving forward LBBB council is considering six-month amnesties to encourage people to sign up, which would mean that the person couldn't be prosecuted for past offences.

5.3 The cost benefit of the registration scheme is still under review, although at present the results indicate that the costs of the scheme tend to fall on responsible dog owners.

6. Guidance for staff

6.1 A key concern raised during the discussion at Overview and Scrutiny was the under-reporting of dog fouling incidents in West Suffolk.

6.2 An online form is available on the council's website for residents to report dog fouling that they have witnessed or that require removing. The information obtained is passed to officers for review.

6.3 Following the outcomes of the trial with Wickambrook PC, we intend to introduce a promotional campaign in October this year to highlight the need for information on any dog owners tempted not to clear up when the daylight hours are shorter. October has been chosen as it is the end of British Summer Time and it is associated with an increase in incidents. The campaign will involve:

- New guidance for staff, which will be distributed to front line staff and promoted through the intranet. There will be specific advice to residents about reporting information and the information required.
- Promotion to targeted groups and the media to highlight that dog mess can be disposed of in any public litter bin not just a specific red dog bin, the location of free bag dispensers, and reinforce the reporting of incidents, particularly using an online form.
- Improving the use of social media, including how residents can use technology e.g. smart phones, to capture incidents.

7. Additional projects

7.1 There has been limited progress with the following projects due to the reasons stated.

7.2 Paws on Patrol

This initiative is a program with Suffolk police which encourages dog walkers to register with the police and then report any suspicious behaviours they may come across whilst out and about. Discussion with the police has ruled out their future involvement in this campaign due to resource issues.

7.3 Investigate a banner campaign for football pitches with Suffolk FA

The Suffolk FA is unable to support this campaign financially due to insufficient funding. Discussions are however underway to run a similar campaign in Haverhill following dog fouling reports on a local sports pitch.

Case Study – Overview of the trial with Wickhambrook Parish Council



Community Action:

Preventing dog fouling

June 2016

1.0 Dog Fouling

The Pet Food Manufacturers Association estimated that the dog population was 9 million in 2014 or 24% of UK households with the amount of excrement being produced probably exceeding 1,000 tonnes per day.

Fortunately the majority of dog owners are responsible with 9 out of 10 clearing up their dog mess, the problem is the one person who still does not bag it and bin it!

Dog mess is a nuisance and is associated with various diseases including toxocariasis which is a roundworm whose eggs can be found in dog mess. This causes stomach upsets, sore throats, asthma and in rare cases blindness.

When irresponsible dog owners do not clear up not only are they committing an offence but they are leaving behind something which can be easily picked up by young children or stood in by others.

2.0 Case Study

2.1 Wickhambrook Trial

Like many other villages Wickhambrook have playing fields adjacent to their community hall; dog bins are located at all four corners where residents have access.

All dog bins are emptied weekly and are well used but dog fouling was still evident on the playing fields although the number of incidents were not being officially reported.



The parish council raised concerns that even though there were plenty of warning signs in place, dog fouling remained a problem for people using the playing fields.

As this was a common issue in similar rural communities across the West Suffolk a trial campaign was proposed to test some new ideas including publicity, bag dispensers, new signage and warning flyers.

2.1.1 Stages of the trial

The trial period began in October 2015 and continued until January 2016. The objectives were to see what effect implementing the different stages had on reducing the number of dog fouling incidents.

- **Publicity**

An article was written for the October issue of the village newsletter and this was also posted on the village website (a copy of this template article is included in the appendix). The article was used to highlight the issue of dog fouling and included a form for residents to record any dog fouling incidents they witness.

- **Bag Dispensers**

Two bag dispensers were installed by the two main access locations to the village playing field. The parish council and hall trustees agreed to monitor the stock levels and purchasing new bags to replenish the dispensers when necessary.

Once these were installed the parish council publicised these new additions to make residents aware that they had been installed through the village website and newsletters.



- **New Signs**

New signs were designed and are now available for anyone to download from our website at:

www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/bins/street_cleaning/dogfouling.cfm

The first new sign used contained a softer message for dog owners to 'please clean up after your dog'; these signs were installed at all access points to the playing field and other suitable locations around the field.

Soft Message Sign



Hard Message Sign



After two weeks the harder message signs with a more graphic image and the wording 'shameful, filthy, selfish' were situated on wooden stakes at the four access locations to the playing field.

2.1.2 Additional Signage



This 'Warning' sign is also available online to download; it was not used in the Wickhambrook trial but is being used at Red Lodge. This followed reports that the additional dog bins purchased by Red Lodge parish council were not reducing the dog fouling issue.

2.1.3 Flyer



The wanted poster has also been incorporated into a flyer which can be printed and distributed to properties in or near 'hot spot' locations, and supports the message in the signage. There is also an online version of the form available for residents to report any incidents they witness:

http://www.westsuffolk.gov.uk/bins/street_cleaning/dogfouling.cfm

(At Wickhambrook this final stage was not implemented as the prior stages had notably reduced fouling incidents)

3.0 Findings and conclusions

To reduce dog fouling it is necessary to change the behaviours of the minority of the irresponsible dog owners who are not clearing up.

The stages used in this trial aimed to remove some of the excuses for not clearing up and to reinforce the message concerning 'unacceptable behaviours'.

Key outcomes include:

- The amount of dog fouling incidents monitored at the Wickhambrook playing fields significantly reduced over the trial period; in the weeks before the trail started there was an average of 8 incidents of dog fouling per week; in the

weeks after the final stages had been introduced there was an average of 3 incidents of dog fouling per week.

- Awareness of dog fouling has been significantly highlighted within the community through the use of publications and new signage. The use of the local parish council magazine proved successful. We are also looking to extend the publicity campaign at the local school.
- Bag dispensers have not been vandalised and minimal restocking has been needed so the supply of free bags has not been abused.

The stages used in the trial can be adapted to suit the particular needs or resources available to any organisation facing problems with dog fouling.

Highlighting dog fouling within a local community, in conjunction with local community support and having that community implement actions considered appropriate will be key to the success of any campaign.

4.0 Year Planner

Dog fouling complaints are more prevalent from October to March when the clocks have changed and there are less daylight hours; dog owners who are not clearing up are less visible and the number of reported incidents increases during this period.

It is therefore essential to start raising awareness in October to remind local residents and continue this throughout the winter months with updates and publicity as required.

October – March

Start publicity in October (Parish and other community newsletters, websites and social media links) continue to update monthly throughout winter months

Although the summer months are quieter for reported incidents there is a campaign that offers the chance of summertime reminder to dog owners to be responsible

July/August

Targeted campaign (message reinforcement campaign based on The Dogs Trust Big Scoop Campaign)

5.0 Other actions under consideration

We are looking at a variety of options to reduce dog fouling in West Suffolk. This will consider the following:

- Public Space Protection Orders (PSPO)- to be introduced to increase the amount of the Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) up to £100.
- Possibility of rewarding residents who report offenders where a FPN is paid or a case successfully taken to court.
- Increased use of social media to raise the profile of dog fouling within communities.
- Continue to participate in targeted awareness raising campaigns.

Thank you to Wickambrook Parish Council for their support during the trial to reduce dog fouling

Potential PSPO for St Edmundsbury



The Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014

**The Public Spaces Protection Order - (St Edmundsbury Borough Council)
2016**

St Edmundsbury Borough Council (in this order called "the Authority") hereby make the following Order:

This Order comes into force on Monday the of 2016 for a period of 3 years.

Offences

1. Fouling

If within the administrative area of the Authority a dog defecates at any time on land to which the public or any section of the public has access, on payment or otherwise, as of right or by virtue of express or implied permission and a person who is in charge of the dog at the time fails to remove the faeces from the land forthwith, that person shall be guilty of an offence unless

(a) he/she has reasonable excuse for failing to do so;

or

(b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

2. Exclusion

A person in charge of a dog shall be guilty of an offence if, at any time, he takes the dog onto, or permits the dog to enter or to remain on, any play area, multi-use games area, green gym, wheel park detailed in Schedule One or; any fenced sports area between 1st August and 31st May (football season) detailed in Schedule One unless

(a) he/she has reasonable excuse for failing to do so;

or

(b) the owner, occupier or other person or authority having control of the land has consented (generally or specifically) to his failing to do so.

4. Exemptions

Nothing in this order shall apply to a person who –

- (a) is registered as a blind person in a register compiled under section 29 of the National Assistance Act 1948; or
- (b) is deaf, in respect of a dog trained by Hearing Dogs for Deaf People (registered charity number 293358) and upon which he relies for assistance; or
- (c) has a disability which affects his mobility, manual dexterity, physical coordination or ability to lift, carry or otherwise move everyday objects, in respect of a dog trained by a prescribed charity and upon which he relies for assistance.

For the purpose of this order –

- A person who habitually has a dog in his possession shall be taken to be in charge of the dog at any time unless at that time some other person is in charge of the dog;
- Placing the faeces in a receptacle on the land which is provided for the purpose, or for the disposal of waste, shall be sufficient removal from the land;
- Being unaware of the defecation (whether by reason of not being in the vicinity or otherwise), or not having a device for or other suitable means of removing the faeces shall not be a reasonable excuse for failing to remove the faeces;
- “an authorised officer of the Authority” means an employee, partnership agency or contractor of the authority who is authorised in writing by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the purposes of giving directions under the Order.
- Each of the following is a "prescribed charity" -
 - _ Dogs for the Disabled (registered charity number 700454)
 - _ Support Dogs Limited (registered charity number 1088281)
 - _ Canine Partners for Independence (registered charity number 803680)

4. Penalty

A person who is guilty of an offence under this order shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 3 on the standard scale.

Schedule One: Dog Exclusion Areas

This order applies to all enclosed areas of land as described below:

Map No	Bury St Edmunds Area	Type of area covered	Post Code	Ward
1	Abbey Gardens	Play area	IP33 1LX	Abbeygate
2	Acacia Avenue	Multi use games area	IP32 6HE	Northgate
3	Acorn Park	Play area	IP32 7PG	Moreton Hall
4	Appledown Park	Play area	IP32 7HQ	Moreton Hall
5	Bedell Close	Play area	IP33 2HS	Westgate
6	Corsbie Close	Play area	IP33 3ST	Moreton Hall
7	Darby Close	Play area	IP32 7LE	Moreton Hall
8	Flying Fortree Park	Play area & multi use games area	IP32 7LE	Moreton Hall
9	Gainsborough Rec	Play area	IP33 3QQ	Minden
10	Glastonbury/Horringer Court	Play area	IP33 2EW	Southgate
11	Hardwick Heath	Play area & fenced sports Pitch areas	IP33 2RB	Southgate
12	Heldhaw Road	Play area	IP32 7ER	Moreton Hall
13	Hepworth Ave	Play area	IP33 3XS	Minden
14	Hooper Square	Play area & multi use games area	IP33 3HL	Minden
15	Nowton Pit	Play area	IP33 2BU	Southgate
16	Oakes Road	Play area & fenced sports Pitch areas	IP32 6PU	St Olaves
17	Olding Road Wheel park	Wheel Park	IP33 3TA	Minden
18	Priors Park (Ashwell Rd)	Play area & multi use games area	IP33 3LN	Minden
19	Ridley Road	Play area	IP33 3HW	Minden
20	Severn Road	Play area	IP32 6NF	Northgate
21	St James Park	Play area	IP32 7LN	Moreton Hall
22	St Peters Pit	Play area	IP33 3RE	Risbygate
23	Tayfen Meadow	Play area	IP33 3ZA	Risbygate
24	Tollgate Recreation area	Play area, multi use games area & fenced sports pitch area	IP32 6RW	St Olaves

	Bury Rural Areas North	Type of area	Post Code	Ward
25	Nowton Park	Play area & fenced sports area	IP29 5BD	Horringer & Whelnethan
26	West Stow Country Park	Play area	IP28 6HG	Risby

	Haverhill Area	Type of area	Post Code	Ward
27	Allington Walk	Play area, multi use games area	CB9 9AT	Haverhill North
28	Bramley Road/Bergamot Vale	Play area	CB9 9PR	Haverhill West
29	Castle Playing Fields	Play area	CB9 9DE	Haverhill West
30	Cloverfield	Play area	CB9 9QE	Haverhill West
31	East Town Park (including Mottsfield)	Play areas, green gym, multi use games area.	CB9 7UW	Haverhill East
32	Emperors Green (Julian Close)	Play area	CB9 0NN	Haverhill East
33	Haverhill Recreation Ground	Play area	CB9 8HF	Haverhill South
34	Henry Close	Play area	CB9 9PU	Haverhill South
35	Hopton Rise	Play area	CB9 7FS	Haverhill West
36	Howe Road	Play area & wheel park	CB9 9NJ	Haverhill North
37	Ingham Road Green	Play area, multi use games area.	CB9 0HR	Haverhill
38	Jubilee Park	Play area	CB9 8LL	Haverhill South
39	Lavender Field	Play area	CB9 9QD	Haverhill West
40	Lowry Close	Play area	CB9 7GH	Haverhill West
41	Puddlebrook Playing Field	Wheel park	CB9	Haverhill
42	Quendon Place	Play area	CB9 0JU	Haverhill East
43	Raine Avenue	Play area	CB9 9QF	Haverhill West
44	Strasbourg Square	Play area	CB9 0HR	Haverhill
45	York Road	Play area	CB9 8JE	Haverhill

	Rural Areas South	Type of area	Post Code	Ward
46	*Clare Castle Country Park	Play area	CO10 8NJ	Clare
47	Westfield Close, Clare	Play area	CO10 8NU	Clare

*Site owned by Clare Town Council and managed by Clare Castle Country Park Trust