Gloucester City Council

OUTDOOR PLAYGROUND AND YOUTH FACILITY STRATEGY

2003 - 2008
CONTEXT

SCOPE
The Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy covers those outdoor facilities that are provided by Gloucester City Council within their parks and open spaces. Other outdoor facilities provided by community groups and the parish council are taken into account, but this strategy does not propose to dictate future development of these facilities.

This strategy is concerned with providing facilities and venues for outdoor un-supervised play and therefore, other types of staffed play provision, such as youth workers and playschemes that are provided by the County Council and local community groups are not covered by this strategy.

PLAY POLICY
The city council is considering the need for an overarching document on play. This could be delivered in partnership with the other statutory bodies, agencies and local groups involved in providing play services within Gloucester. It could examine how local statutory bodies and community groups can work together to improve these provisions and services.

ORIGIN
The Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy was a recommendation of Gloucester City Council’s Public Open Space Strategy and replaces the original Outdoor Play Strategy from 1994. It also incorporates standards as outlined in the Local Plan and it’s Supplementary Planning Guidance.

PURPOSE
• To review existing play provision within the city councils parks and open spaces
• To establish standards to improve existing and provide new provision
• To co-ordinate and prioritise different sources of funding

AIMS
• To improve the city councils existing play grounds within a structured framework.
• To establish on which parks and open spaces, new play areas and youth facilities could be sited.

REVIEW
This strategy will be reviewed to take into account any recommendations or proposals within the new Play Policy. All playgrounds and youth facilities will be re-assessed in 2007, in order to establish a new work programme from 2008 onwards and review any changes to the strategy.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT
Consultation has been carried out on this strategy with local community groups, neighbourhood projects, the police and other open space and play organisations. Further consultation will be carried out on each play project with local children, residents, community groups and organisations. In past schemes, this has taken the form of exhibitions, meetings, visits to schools, leaflets and publicity through the local media.

We are currently working on four different projects in partnership with local community groups and the police to improve their local play and youth facilities; three of which have already resulted in new youth shelters and/or goalposts.
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

Gloucester City Council provides 28 play areas and a small number of other youth facilities such as skateparks, ball games areas and teenage shelters which provide play facilities for the city’s children and young people. Other local organisations also provide play areas. The purpose of this Strategy is to review the current conditions of the City Council’s play areas and to prioritise through a process of assessment, their refurbishment requirements and the provision of new play facilities subject to the funding available. This strategy establishes a work programme of improvements from 2003 through to 2008 for those existing play areas that are most in need. In 2008, all outdoor play facilities will be reassessed to produce a work programme for the following years. It is thought that the full implementation of all recommendations within this strategy will take over 15 years dependent upon the available funds.

THE NEED FOR A STRATEGY

In 1994, the original Outdoor Play Strategy was approved. This strategy reviewed Gloucester’s play provision and drew up a priority list for the improvement of existing play areas and the installation of new play areas. Although no new play areas were installed, the existing play areas where improved using city council capital funds in accordance with the priority list until 1997 when the priority list was reviewed. The review drew up a new priority list; with 5 play areas to be improved between 1998 and 2001. The Leisure Services Committee approved this refurbishment programme and the provision of a new play facility at Kemble Close. However, the budget and the refurbishment programme ceased in 1998. Now many of the City’s original play sites are 20 to 30 years old. Since the late 1990’s, the only funds for play area improvements or new play areas has arisen through the planning process.

The Public Open Space Strategy (POS) which was adopted by the city council in summer 2001, set new standards for play provision, which have been included in the new Local Plan. One of the recommendations of the POS Strategy was that the Outdoor Play Strategy needed to be updated to include the latest guidelines and standards for play provision and review the current state of our play provision. This would allow us to organise future opportunities so that play facilities could be provided in those areas of the city where there are none at present and form a strategy by which we could achieve those policies for play areas and youth facilities as set by the POS Strategy.

Recently, the provision of youth facilities has gained in importance. Over the last few years, many local community groups with the assistance of the local community police officer have become involved in providing facilities for this age group on open spaces. However, there are still very few outdoor youth facilities in Gloucester.

STANDARDS FOR PLAY AREAS AND YOUTH FACILITIES

The POS Strategy adopted standards for: -

- The minimum amount of land and facilities desirable for play on existing and new sites.
- The distribution and catchment zones of play areas and youth facilities.
- The design of play areas and multi-use games areas including the equipment and size of the site.

This Strategy includes guidance on the design of BMX areas, skate parks and youth shelters. Details of the standards and guidance for all aspects of play provision are set out in full in Section 2.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

The larger Neighbourhood Equipped Play Areas (NEAPs) include equipment for youth provision such as shelters as well as play equipment.

ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS

The amount of land allocated to play provision in Gloucester has been analysed on a city-wide basis at the beginning of Section 3.

The analysis of the distribution and design of play facilities has been analysed on a ward by ward basis within Section 3. At the end of each ward chapter, within this section there are proposals for the siting of future play and youth facilities. All of these proposals are listed in Appendix 2. The plan in Appendix 4 shows the catchment zone and distribution of all current and known future play facilities.

Although the presence of parish and community facilities has been assessed within Section 3, the individual play areas and their facilities has not been assessed.

Following an assessment of the overall standard of each existing play area, a league table was drawn up of each areas priority for improvement. This is within Appendix 3 along with a list of proposed locations for new play areas. This table also includes an assessment of the potential future funding of the improvements of existing play areas. From this, a work programme of play area improvements was drawn up for the next 5 years through to 2008. This follows within this Executive Summary.

The costs quoted within this list are those that are approximately required to improve the play areas to the minimum standards. These figures are based on previous quotations and are quoted at today’s costs. Capital revenue for the improvement of the play area has been allocated within 2003/04. This will be spent on the play area that is of high priority, but which has no other identified source of funding. Any future capital revenue will also be spent in this manner.

MANAGEMENT

The strategy provides advice on the future of play provision. This includes facilitating the community’s involvement with outdoor play provision.

FUNDING

From 1994 through till 1998, existing play areas where improved using city council capital funds in accordance with the priority list from the original Outdoor Play Strategy. Although the Leisure Services Committee approved a new refurbishment programme in 1997, which included the provision of a new, play facility at Kemble Close, in 1998 the capital budget for play areas was withdrawn due to allocation to other projects.

Currently the City Council’s play budget for maintenance is mainly utilised for health and safety issues in particular the replacement of bark safety surfacing and the removal of damaged equipment. The maintenance budget is insufficient to replace the equipment, resulting in a reduction in the play value of the play sites.

This strategy provides practical guidance on how the proposed projects for improving play provision might be funded. The means of funding such a comprehensive strategy as this is of critical importance. Areas of funding that are recommended have and will be explored to improve the city council’s play provision including developer contributions from future housing development, lottery funding and grant funding.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

As outlined overleaf, within the work programme, there will be sufficient funds within the city council’s current maintenance budgets to relocate equipment from 3 play areas to more suitable existing play areas and remove all of the equipment from one play area within the first year. In addition, previous planning gains, of £85,000, from new developments will enable us to install one new play area and carry out improvements to one of our existing play areas within this year. Another play area will be replaced using the proceeds from the disposal of a nearby area of open space.

Capital funds of £50,000 have been allocated towards play area improvements for 2003/4. These funds (and any future capital funds) will be directed towards those existing play areas which have a high priority for improvement but no identified funding from other sources as outlined in the following work programme. This strategy will form the basis of a capital revenue bid from Parks and Environmental Services for the following years. The city council capital funds will be matched by additional planning gains, £280,000 of which is already secure, although the timetable for the completion of some is not yet known.

It is intended that the play areas are re-assessed in 2007 and future funding requirements will be established at that date.

CONSULTATION

Local community groups and interested bodies were consulted on the content of this strategy before approval.

As funding opportunities arise for individual sites, consultation will be carried out with local residents and children over the design and siting of each outdoor play facility.

IMPLEMENTATION

The strategy provides practical guidance on how the proposals for improving the city councils play provision can be implemented through prioritisation, monitoring and review.

The Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy acknowledges that the full implementation of the individual recommendations for improvements will be phased over at least 15 years and that the speed of implementation will depend upon the rate at which funding opportunities arise to finance them. It is proposed that play provision be re-evaluated to produce a new priority list from 2008 onwards. The strategy will also need to be flexible to allow for opportunistic developments when the situation permits.

CONCLUSIONS

There is an overall shortfall in the quantity of land for play in the city, though this does vary around the city. Some scope does lie in certain areas of the city where further residential development could incorporate new play provision to satisfy the council’s standards. However, other parts of the city will not fall within the catchment zones of any play areas, as there are no suitable areas of open space to site play facilities on.

Some existing play areas are situated in inappropriate locations where they are not seen by passers by, too close to local housing, or placed in traffic islands in the middle of roads. We propose to re-locate these play areas to locations that are more suitable either when funds are available to improve the whole play area, or if they contain only a few items of equipment within the next year.

Overall the quality of our current play provision across the city is very poor and all play areas need phased improvements.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

The safety of equipment is rated using risk assessments and we have worked to remove all high risks. Occasionally some equipment has become too old or unsuitable for repair to remove the high risks and in this situation, the equipment has to be removed. Due to the safety elements, we propose to remove all the play equipment from one play area this year and have allocated the capital funding to its replacement within the next year. It is important that new sites for play should be fully equipped with the appropriate facilities.

The ability of the council to allocate funds or generate funds is fundamental to implementing the Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy. Without additional funds, we will have no alternative but to continue to remove items of play equipment as necessary when they are damaged or become too old, which will eventually result in the closure of play areas.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

### Work Programme for Year 1 – 2003/04

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Savernake</td>
<td>• Move the remaining swing to an existing play area</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>CEASES TO BE PLAY GROUND</td>
<td>Existing maintenance budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alma Place</td>
<td>• Replace existing equipment with a new play area</td>
<td>£69,000 – funds received from disposal of Theresa Street site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Matson Park</td>
<td>• Remove swing Play equipment to be replaced at later date</td>
<td>Existing maintenance budget Possibility of developers money in future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matson &amp;</td>
<td>Play equipment to be replaced at later date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robinswood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Baneberry Road</td>
<td>• Remove play equipment</td>
<td>Existing maintenance budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Matson &amp;</td>
<td>Replace play area in different location on open space</td>
<td>£50,000 – capital funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Robinswood</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Slimbridge Road</td>
<td>Move play equipment to Randwick Road Park</td>
<td>Existing maintenance budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tuffley</td>
<td>CEASES TO BE PLAY GROUND</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Sebert Street</td>
<td>• Remove one item of existing play equipment and replace with new</td>
<td>£10,000 – current funding from nearby developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kingsholm &amp;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wotton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severn Vale</td>
<td>• new play area</td>
<td>£75,000 – funds supplied by new development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Severn Vale</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Gloucester City Council

April 2003
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

Work Programme for Year 2 – 2004/05 – with bid of £50,000 capital funds

Total bid from city council’s capital fund = £50,000
Total from developers = £95,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Armscroft Park</td>
<td>Kingsholm &amp; Wotton</td>
<td>• new play area or MUGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£95,000 – current funding from nearby developments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>St James Park</td>
<td>Barton &amp; Tredworth</td>
<td>• Improve and relocate within open space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£50,000 – possible funding by future bid for capital funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work Programme for Year 3 – 2005/06 – with bid of £90,000 capital funds

Total bid from city council’s capital funds £90,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Evans Walk</td>
<td>Matson &amp; Robinswood</td>
<td>• new play area – if community bid fails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£90,000 – possible funding by future bid for capital funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work Programme for Year 4 – 2006/07 – with bid of £90,000 capital funds

Total bid from city council’s capital funds = £90,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lobleys Drive Open</td>
<td>Hucclecote</td>
<td>• Improve and relocate within open space</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Space</td>
<td></td>
<td>£90,000 – possible funding by future bid for capital funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Work Programme for Year 5 – 2007/08 – with bid of £95,000

Total bid from city council’s capital funds = £95,000

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Parry Road</td>
<td>Moreland</td>
<td>• Replacement multiplay &amp; safety surfacing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>£25,000 – possible funding by future bid for capital funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hempsted Recreation</td>
<td>Westgate</td>
<td>• Improve to NEAP standard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ground</td>
<td></td>
<td>£70,000 – possible funding by future bid for capital funds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

Situation by April 2008 if the above Capital Bids are awarded:

- New play areas = 1
- Improved and replacement play areas = 9
- Play areas removed = 2
- Play areas adopted from developers = 3

Funds are secured for an additional 2 play areas, but their implementation date is unknown. In addition, there is a potential for another 2 new play areas and 6 improved play areas dependant upon various developments/grant bids as listed in the table below.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

Year 1 to 5 (2002 to 2008) – Forecasted Funds from Future Developments

It is presently unknown as to which year these schemes will be implemented in. Those schemes underlined are the only sites where the level of funding is known – the other schemes may not produce funds sufficient to carry out a complete upgrade to the standards for each play area.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matson Park</td>
<td>Matson &amp; Robinswood</td>
<td>• Install new play area relocating to more suitable location within park</td>
<td>may be funded from nearby development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coney Hill Park</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>• Improve access and overlooking</td>
<td>Negotiation with developer and county over design on new adjoining housing development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Improve existing play area</td>
<td>expected to be funded from school site development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longlevens Recreation Ground</td>
<td>Longlevens</td>
<td>• Replace existing play equipment with a new play area</td>
<td>may be funded by nearby development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scott Ave</td>
<td>Podsmead</td>
<td>• Improve existing play area to NEAP status</td>
<td>may be funded from nearby development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloucester Park</td>
<td>Westgate</td>
<td>• Improve existing play area to NEAP status</td>
<td>funding being sought from Westgate redevelopment grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton Ave</td>
<td>Podsmead</td>
<td>• Improve existing play area to NEAP status</td>
<td>expected to be funded from nearby development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westgate Leisure Area</td>
<td>Westgate</td>
<td>• Install a new play area</td>
<td>possible funding from nearby development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deans Way open space</td>
<td>Kingsholm &amp; Wotton</td>
<td>• Install a new play area</td>
<td>possible funding from nearby development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodiam Ave development</td>
<td>Severn Vale</td>
<td>• Install new play area on new development once land adopted</td>
<td>£35,000 – to be funded by developer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Coney Hill Hospital site</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>• Install new play area &amp; skate park</td>
<td>£150,000 (approx.) – funding to be provided by developers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF Qedgeley</td>
<td>Fieldcourt</td>
<td>• Installation of new play areas</td>
<td>Developer will either install or provide funds to install</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OUTDOOR PLAYGROUND AND YOUTH FACILITY STRATEGY

YEAR 6 AND BEYOND

All play areas will be re-assessed in this year to establish an updated priority list for capital bids and potential development funding. The costs listed below in the table are the estimated current costs required to raise the standard of these play areas to the adopted standards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11   King George V</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>Improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£90,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15   Randwick Road Park</td>
<td>Tuffley</td>
<td>improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£60,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16   Gievum Way</td>
<td>Abbey</td>
<td>improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£25,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17   Manor Park</td>
<td>Elmbridge</td>
<td>Move play area to Elmbridge Rec. Ground and improve</td>
<td>£90,000 – no funding identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18   Holmeleigh Park</td>
<td>Grange</td>
<td>improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£30,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19   Sebert Street</td>
<td>Kingsholm &amp; Wotton</td>
<td>improve to LEAP standard</td>
<td>£15,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20   Duncroft Road</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>improve to LEAP standard</td>
<td>£10,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21   Paygrove Lane</td>
<td>Longlevens</td>
<td>improve to LEAP standard</td>
<td>£30,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24   Chester Road</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>Improve to LEAP standard</td>
<td>£20,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25   The Lannett</td>
<td>Moreland</td>
<td>improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£25,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26   Greyhound Gardens</td>
<td>Longlevens</td>
<td>improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£10,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28   Napier Street</td>
<td>Barton &amp; Tredworth</td>
<td>improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£5,000 – no identified funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## List of proposed locations for new play areas (no priority)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>FUNDING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnwood Park</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – no funding identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saintbridge Balancing Pond</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – no funding identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Court Drive open space</td>
<td>Fieldcourt</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>£90,000 – no funding identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hucclecote Recreation Ground</td>
<td>Hucclecote</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – County to fund £5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemble Close</td>
<td>Tuffley</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – no funding identified</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plock Court</td>
<td>Kingsholm &amp; Wotton</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – no funding identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table shows expected changes to play provision on a ward by ward basis over the next 5 years. Only the funds for those items in bold are secure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>2003/4</th>
<th>2004/5</th>
<th>2005/6</th>
<th>2006/7</th>
<th>2007/8</th>
<th>Unknown date</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbey</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnwood</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Savernake Road</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Old Coney Hill Hospital site - Install new play area &amp; skate park (developers contributions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Coney Hill Park - Improve access and overlooking Improve play area (developers contributions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barton &amp; Tredworth</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>St James Park</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Adopt new play area (capital fund)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elmbridge</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fieldcourt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>RAF Quedeley – installation of new play areas</td>
</tr>
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<td>Grange</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hucclecote</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lobleys Drive Open Space - Improve and relocate within open space (capital fund)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingsholm &amp; Wotton</td>
<td>Sebert St - Remove one item of existing play equipment and replace with new (maintenance funds)</td>
<td>Armscroft Park - new play area or MUGA (developers contributions)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Deans Way open space - Install a new play area (developers contributions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Longlevens</td>
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<td>Longlevens Recreation Ground - Replace existing play equipment with a new play area (developers contributions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Matson &amp; Robinswood</td>
<td><strong>Baneberry Road</strong> - Remove play equipment (maintenance funds)</td>
<td><strong>Evans Walk</strong> - new play area – if community bid fails (capital fund)</td>
<td>Matson Park - Remove swing (maintenance funds)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matson Park - Install new play area relocating to more suitable location within park (developers contributions)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Replace play area in different location on open space (capital funds)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matson Park - Install new play area relocating to more suitable location within park (developers contributions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moreland</td>
<td>Alma Place - Replace existing equipment with a new play area (funds from disposal of surplus site)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Parry Road - Replacement multiplay &amp; safety surfacing (capital fund)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Matson Park - Install new play area relocating to more suitable location within park (developers contributions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Podsmead</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Milton Ave</strong> - Improve existing play (developers contributions)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Scott Ave</strong> - Improve existing play area (developers contributions)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Severn Vale</td>
<td><strong>Green Farm open space</strong> - new play area (developers contributions)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Bodiam Ave</strong> development - Install new play area on development once land adopted (developers contributions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuffley</td>
<td><strong>Slimbridge Road</strong> - Move play equipment to Randwick Road Park CEASES TO BE PLAY GROUND (maintenance funds)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Westgate</td>
<td>Adopt new play area at Hempsted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gloucester Park – improve existing play area (grant)</td>
<td>Gloucester Park – improve existing play area (grant)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hempsted Recreation Ground – improve existing play area</td>
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<td>Westgate Leisure Area - Install a new play area (developers contributions)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction 3  
The Need for a Strategy 3  
Standards for Play Areas and Youth Facilities 3  
Analysis and Recommended Improvements 4  
Management 4  
Funding 4  
Consultation 5  
Implementation 5  
Conclusions 5  
Work Programme for Year 1 7  
Work Programme for Year 2 8  
Work Programme for Year 3 8  
Work Programme for Year 4 8  
Work Programme for Year 5 8  
Work Programme for Year 1 to 5 – Forecasted funds 10  
Year 6 and Beyond 11  
Proposed locations for new play areas 12  
Improvements Ward by Ward 13

## SECTION 1: BACKGROUND TO PLAY PROVISION

### INTRODUCTION

1.5 Background to Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy 25  
1.6 Scope of Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy 25  
1.8 Aims and Objectives of the Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy 26  
1.9 The Importance of Play 26  
1.11 The Effect of the Age of the Child 26  
1.17 Disability and Accessible play 27

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1.21 Legislation 28  
1.29 National Standards 29  
1.35 Guidelines 29

### POLICIES

1.42 National Planning Policy 31  
1.43 Gloucester City Council’s Public Open Space Strategy 31  
1.45 Gloucester City Council’s Local Plan Policy 31  
1.46 Our Gloucester – Our Future 31
SECTION 2: CURRENT POSITION AND PROPOSED STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

CURRENT PLAY PROVISION IN GLOUCESTER
2.1 Gloucester City Council’s Play Areas 35
2.4 Outdoor Youth Facilities 35
2.6 Community Play Areas 36
2.7 Parish Council Play Areas 36

FUTURE PLAY PROVISION
2.8 Planning Gains 37
2.12 Other Gains 37

PROPOSED CITY COUNCIL STANDARDS
2.14 Area Standards 38
2.15 Distribution Standards 38
2.16 Design Standards 39
  2.17 LEAP – Local Equipped Area for Play 39
  2.20 NEAP – Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play 40
  2.23 MUGA – Multi-Use Games Area 41
  2.26 MINI MUGA – Mini Multi-Use Games Area 42

2.29 Design Guidance 43
  2.32 Skate Parks 44
  2.35 BMX Tracks 45

2.37 Safety Surfacing 46
  2.39 Loose fill materials 46
  2.41 Rubber surfacing 47
SECTION 3: CITY-WIDE ANALYSIS OF GLOUCESTER CITY COUNCIL’S PLAY PROVISION

ASSESSMENT

3.1 Assessment of Area 51
3.2 Assessment of Distribution 51
3.3 Assessment of Design 51
3.5 Method of Assessment 51

3.10 Abbey 53
3.11 Barnwood 54
3.12 Barton & Tredworth 56
3.13 Elmbridge 57
3.14 Fieldcourt 58
3.15 Grange 59
3.16 Hucclecote 60
3.17 Kingsholm & Wotton 61
3.18 Longlevens 62
3.19 Matson & Robinswood 63
3.20 Moreland 65
3.21 Podsmead 67
3.22 Severnvale 68
3.23 Tuffley 69
3.24 Westgate 70

SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT, FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

MANAGEMENT

4.1 Maintenance 73
4.5 New Play Areas and Major Refurbishment 73
4.7 Community Play Areas 73

FUNDING

4.13 Parks and Environmental Services Budgets 74
4.16 Local Plan Contributions 74
4.21 National Lottery Grants 75
4.27 Landfill Tax Credit Scheme 75
4.28 Disposal of Sites 75
4.29 Other Funding 75
4.30 Future Funding 75
IMPLEMENTATION
4.32 Public consultation 77
4.33 Phasing the Implementation Programme 77
4.35 Reviewing the Strategy 77

SECTION 5: CONCLUSIONS
5.1 Conclusions 81

GLOSSARY 83

APPENDIX 1 - National Playing Fields Association’s Six Acre Standard - 2001 87

APPENDIX 2 – Proposals for siting of play facilities 93

APPENDIX 3 – Priority lists for improving existing play areas and proposed locations of new play areas 97

APPENDIX 4 – Plan showing play facilities and catchment zones 103
SECTION 1

BACKGROUND TO PLAY PROVISION
SECTION 1: BACKGROUND TO PLAY PROVISION

INTRODUCTION

1.0 By the 1890’s, space was being set aside within some urban parks for children to play in. These areas were stocked with traditional items of play equipment such as swings and slides, the design of which has altered little to the present day. In the last 20 years, many new designs and materials for play equipment have evolved.

1.1 In the past decade, more onus has been put on providing facilities for youths and teenagers by the public and local authorities. Many youth facilities (BMX tracks, youth shelters, skateparks, ball game areas, etc.) are based on a sport but not at a formal level and are therefore regarded as ‘play’ facilities rather than ‘sport’ facilities.

1.2 Play areas are only one aspect of children’s and young peoples play provision. Others include:-

-Own home and immediate environment
-Nurseries and schools
-After school clubs and youth clubs
-Play schemes and play workers

1.3 However, as the only public areas solely provided for children, outdoor play areas should be accessible and attractive to all children and designed to fulfil their needs. If children do not play within them, then these sites cannot be described as children’s play areas.

1.4 It must also be recognised that although play areas are provided, children have and always will play in privately owned locations and other areas of open space that are provided for all the local population.

Background to Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

1.5 One of the recommendations of the POS Strategy, which was adopted by the city council in summer 2001, was that the original Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy written in 1994 should be updated. Since that date, guidance on play provision and safety standards have changed and the city council needed to review the condition of the current play provision and establish those areas of the city where there is no play provision in order to organise future opportunities. This strategy also outlines how the policies previously set within the POS strategy will be implemented.

Scope of Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

1.6 This strategy covers play facilities that are situated outdoors on public open spaces. Play areas with traditional play equipment for young children are not the only outdoor play provision. Other facilities such as youth shelters, BMX tracks, multi-use games areas, kick-about areas, basketball posts, skateparks and informal football goal posts are all play facilities and are covered by this strategy. These facilities can be provided as part of the larger play areas or as single use facilities.

1.7 This strategy does not cover indoor or staffed play opportunities such as play schemes, play workers, out of school childcare, early childhood provision and youth clubs.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

Aims and Objectives of the Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

1.8 On the basis of national guidance and local issues, it is considered that the Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy should have the following objectives:

(i) **To carry out an audit of** existing play facilities and review current guidance and policies.

(ii) **To identify shortfalls in the provision** of existing play facilities, opportunities to improve these facilities and priorities for their implementation.

(iii) **To identify gaps in the distribution** of play facilities so that new areas can be identified when opportunities arise.

The Importance of Play

1.9 Although approximately 20% of our population (children) gain most of their enjoyment and spend the majority of their time playing, the processes and activities involved in play defy definition. Play covers all activities, infiltrates all aspects of a child’s life and varies considerably with the age and situation of the child. Children are not taught how to play. It is instinctive, spontaneous and voluntary, being a basic need of every child.

1.10 The benefits of play have been recognised for many centuries; Plato and Aristotle believed it essential to the development of healthy children relating it to the rehearsal for adulthood. Modern philosophers see play as a developmental process by which children acquire new and more complex knowledge and skills, which are then used throughout later life. Long recognised benefits of good play experiences follow all of which increase with the quality of the play experience that each child receives.

- Its spontaneity enabling children to choose their own experiences and gain knowledge at their own pace.
- The development of the child’s physical skills leading to spatial and visual perception.
- The development and use of social skills.
- The opportunities to develop a flexible approach to problem solving.
- It creates an environment that stimulates children into vigorous physical activity leading to better health throughout their life.
- The knowledge that the child gains about their own abilities, feelings and character and how they then fit into and interact with their own environments.

The Effect of the Age of the Child

1.11 Childhood is a development process. A child of 4 will have different skills, needs and characteristics than children of 7 or 12 and therefore each age range will play on different types of play equipment.

1.12 **Up to three years old** – children will tend to play alone or with a parent rather than as a group, even if a number of children are playing with the same thing at the same time. Basic motor
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

skills of running, climbing and jumping are being learnt and most play is carried out at ground level with toys rather than on fixed equipment. (N.B. Outdoor play equipment is not designed for use by children under 3 years old)

1.13 **From 3 to 6 years** – children start to play in small groups. Initial social skills are learnt. Motor skills and co-ordination are developing and constantly tested. Rôle play and adult imitation are important as a greater consciousness of the world around them develops. With short attention spans and a lot of energy children tend to spend only a few minutes on each piece of play equipment before changing their mind and moving onto the next, so that all available items have been tried a number of times.

1.14 **From 6 to 9 years** – small groups develop into gangs, or friendships between only 2 children are formed. Social skills are developed and generally, many children spend more time playing with their own sex. Games and rules are invented, getting more complex with age. Many motor skills have been mastered with eye / hand co-ordination and awareness of heights being constantly developed and tested. There is greater independence with many children being allowed out on their own or with older siblings for short periods. Concentration develops and children spend longer on one item of equipment and need more stimuli for new skills.

1.15 **From 9 to 12 years** – group play and games are more important, competitiveness becomes more intense. Motor skills are fully developed and most children are very active developing agility. Development of intelligence begins to take over from physical development. Interest in organised sports begins.

1.16 **Over 12’s** – the two sexes begin to form back into large mixed groups. Other than sports, ‘play’ is regarded as childish. Play areas are used as meeting places only, unless equipment is designed specifically for teenagers. Competitiveness is still a strong element with intelligence developing and a low boredom threshold.

**Disability and Accessible play**

1.17 Under the Disability Discrimination Act, there is a legal duty on play area providers to make reasonable provision for disabled people. All play areas should be assessed and reasonable adjustments made to physical features to overcome barriers to access by 1st October 2004.

1.18 Approximately 3% of children are disabled. These disabilities can affect locomotion, reaching, stretching, dexterity, seeing, hearing, personal care, continence, communication, behaviour, intellectual functioning, consciousness or disfigurement. Disabilities can be very varied in their severity and less than 5% of disabled people and children use wheelchairs.

1.19 Some manufacturers of play equipment are designing play equipment to encourage interaction, while ensuring that play equipment provides opportunities for a wide range of abilities. All children have the same basic needs and go through the same developmental stages. Different textures or brightly coloured gates, handrails or steps designed to aid visually impaired children can also heighten the play experience of other children.

1.20 Existing play areas can be enhanced for disabled use by improving the access, making exits and entrances more visual, introducing new textures through new materials and plants and improving handrails.
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Legislation

1.21 As play area providers, the city council has certain legal responsibilities for the safety of the public using our areas. The four most important of these being:

The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1992

1.22 The 1974 Act places a clear duty on playground providers to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the health and the safety of those who use the facility.

1.23 The 1992 Regulations require that a ‘suitable and sufficient assessment of risks’ to the health and safety of anyone using the playground be carried out. This risk assessment is required to identify potential sources of harm and playground providers should then take steps to minimise those risks as far as reasonably practicable.

1.24 What is expected under the act and regulations, is a pro-active approach to safety. This means making sure that the equipment and the site are safe before there is an accident. The Health and Safety Executive looks for a systematic approach to safety and in the context of play area provision this should include properly planned and effective systems for regular inspection and maintenance.


1.25 Playground providers may be liable as ‘occupiers’ to pay damages for injuries sustained by people using the playground. Occupiers must ensure that lawful visitors and trespassers are kept reasonably safe whilst using the site. Section 2(3)(a) specifically states that “an occupier must be prepared for children to be less careful than adults”.

1.26 The acts also cover the extent to which liability can be limited by the use of warning notices. This means extra security has to be used when play areas are under construction or repairs are being carried out.

The Reporting of Injuries, Diseases and Dangerous Occurrences Regulations 1995

1.27 Under these regulations, certain accidents must be reported to the Health and Safety Executive.

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

1.28 The Disability Discrimination Act lays a legal duty on play area providers to make reasonable provision for disabled people. There is a requirement for all authorities to have assessed their play areas with the requirements of the Act in mind and have made “reasonable adjustments” to physical features to overcome barriers to access by 1st October 2004.
National Standards

1.29 There have been British Standards covering play equipment and impact absorbing safety surfacing since 1979. In January 1999, the old British Standards were effectively superceded by two new European wide standards, BS EN 1176 which covers playground equipment and BS EN 1177 which covers safety surfacing.

1.30 BS EN 1176 contains one part that covers general playground equipment, five parts that cover specific types of playground equipment and a final part that advises on installation, maintenance and inspection of play areas. The standard also includes some types of playground equipment such as cable runways that were not covered by the previous British Standards.

1.31 BS EN 1177 specifies safety requirements and test methods for the impact absorbing safety surfacing used beneath playground equipment.

1.32 These new European standards are not retrospective. Therefore, equipment installed before 1999 can be inspected to BS 5696 (1986) or EN BS 1176 (1999). However, as the European standard is more comprehensive than the British standard, most play area providers use the European standard for inspection purposes.

1.33 Neither the British nor the European standards are legal requirements, but they do represent best practice in the event of an accident claim. They are not designed to eliminate risk from play. Their purpose is to ensure that children can play without coming to harm through thoughtlessly designed equipment and badly planned play areas.

1.34 There are no British or European Standards that apply to youth facilities such as BMX tracks, youth shelters, basketball posts etc. However, the British Standards Institute has issued two Publicly Available Specifications – PAS 35: 2002: Specification for Wheeled Sports Facilities and PAS 30:1998: Sports Related Equipment. The English Sports Council has also issued a guidance note on Multi-Use Games Areas and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents has issued guidelines for wheeled sports equipment. It is expected that a British Standard for wheeled sports areas will follow in the near future.

Guidelines

1.35 Set up in 1925, the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) was established to stimulate the provision of playing fields, play areas and other facilities for indoor and outdoor recreation. By 1938 they were urging that at least 6 acres per 1,000 population was set aside for play and recreation space. This became widely known as The Six-Acre Standard and is a minimum standard of the facilities that should be provided. In 1992 and 2001 this was updated and included more detailed recommendations on children’s playing space.

1.36 The standard is now widely used by local authorities to upgrade existing play areas and by developers to design new play provision. The Audit Commission also use this standard to rate local authority play provision.

1.37 Originally, a policy based on the amount of play and recreation space that should be provided for every 1,000 residents, it now also utilises the average walking distances of children and targets the play needs of differing ages of children. (See Appendix 1.)
1.38 The standard defines three types of areas for play: -

**LAP – Local Area for Play** – a small area of unsupervised open space specifically designed for young children for play activities close to where they live.

**LEAP – Local Equipped Area for Play** – an unsupervised play area equipped with play equipment for children of early school age.

**NEAP – Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play** – an unsupervised site servicing a substantial residential area, equipped with play equipment mainly for older children but with opportunities for play for younger children. These areas should also include facilities for wheeled sports and informal ball games.

1.39 The standard for each of the three types of play areas includes guidelines on: -

- Distance from child’s home
- Size of play area
- Age of children using area
- Number of types of play equipment
- Compliance with relevant standards
- Size of buffer zone between playing space and local housing
- Kickabout and wheeled playing space
- Seating

1.40 Although the NPFA’s standard for NEAP play areas includes guidance that these play areas should contain youth facilities such as youth shelters, skateparks, basketball posts etc; there is no specific guidance on the distribution, type and catchment zones of individual youth items.

1.41 The city council does not currently provide any Local Areas for Play (LAP’s) and as they do not contain any play equipment, this strategy does not cover their provision.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

POLICIES

National Planning Policy

1.42 There are no national planning policies that directly cover play areas. However, within Planning Policy Guidance Note 17: Planning for Open Space, Sport and Recreation, both play areas and youth facilities are regarded as an important aspect of open space provision.

Gloucester City Council’s Public Open Space Strategy

1.43 Adopted by the city council in summer 2001, this document set standards for public open space provision, carried out an assessment of the public open spaces and their facilities across the city and recommended future improvements.

1.44 In order to examine all aspects of POS provision, we carried out some basic assessments of the existing play area provision at that time and made recommendations for future play area improvements or installation. The recommendations of this strategy supersede the recommendations within the POS Strategy and will be incorporated into future updates of the POS Strategy. The POS Strategy also set standards for city council play areas. This strategy outlines how we will achieve those policies and standards.

Gloucester City Council’s Local Plan Policy

1.45 Now at its Second Stage Deposit, this document sets out the city council’s policies on new public open space provision. The Local Plan’s Supplementary Planning Guidance Note dated June 2001, provides detailed information for developers on the standards required for future play provision within Gloucester.

Our Gloucester – Our Future

1.46 Gloucester Partnership drew up the community strategy “Our Gloucester – Our Future” to help individuals and organisations in Gloucester to work together to create a fair, just and thriving community. The strategy sets out priorities and measurable targets to achieve this. The targets include the provision of 10 new play areas for children or facilities for young people by 2008.
SECTION 2

CURRENT POSITION AND PROPOSED STANDARDS
SECTION 2: CURRENT POSITION AND PROPOSED STANDARDS

INTRODUCTION

2.0 In order to develop an Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy for Gloucester, it is necessary to adopt standards for play provision, which will assist in analysing the current provision within the city, in identifying shortfalls in provision and in drawing up priorities for implementation. The standards will also serve to indicate the optimum way in which new play areas from future developments can contribute to providing for the needs of the locality. The standards that this strategy utilises include those that were previously adopted in the Public Open Space Strategy and the Local Plan.

CURRENT PLAY PROVISION IN GLOUCESTER

Gloucester City Council's Play Areas

2.1 Gloucester City Council provides 28 play areas within Gloucester. Currently none of these meet all of the criteria set out in our proposed minimum standards for LEAPs or NEAPs. In order to establish the extent of our current play provision, each play area was assessed as to whether it provided for younger or older children. We provide 19 LEAPs and 9 NEAPs, none of which met the proposed minimum standards for that classification of play provision.

2.2 Through the 1980’s and 1990’s safety surfacing and dog proof fencing were installed in play areas and old play equipment was replaced. However, improvements were suspended in the late 1990’s. Today, although virtually all play equipment has safety surfacing and only 3 play areas have no fencing, there are still many items of equipment that are over 20 years old. Therefore, the majority of our play equipment does not conform to the latest European standards and over a quarter of our play equipment is at the end of or estimated to be within 5 years of the end of its lifespan.

2.3 All items of play equipment have a useful lifespan, which, dependant upon the type and construction of the item, is approximately 15 years. Many moving parts of play equipment wear and are designed to be replaced throughout the equipment’s life. Eventually however, an integral part will fail or be damaged or parts will be unreplaceable and the equipment has to be replaced as it would otherwise cause a safety hazard to children.

Outdoor Youth Facilities

2.4 Across the city, there are also other outdoor facilities on open spaces that provide play opportunities. These comprise of 2 full size Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGAs), 1 all-weather kick-about area, 1 full size basketball court, 4 basketball posts with small pads of tarmac, 1 skatepark, 3 youth shelters, 2 BMX tracks and 5 open spaces with football goal posts for informal play on grass. In addition, there are old tennis courts at 3 sites in various states of use and repair.

2.5 All of these facilities are on Gloucester City Council’s open spaces. However, the funds for providing 2 of the youth shelters, 1 of the basketball posts and 3 of the informal football sites have been raised by the community, with the aid of the local community police officer, from various grants.
Community Play Areas

2.6 Originating from 1984, the White City Adventure Playground is run by the local community and is funded through various grants. Providing for children of 5 to 14 years old, some of the play equipment was self-built, whilst the rest was supplied by play equipment manufacturers. The playground also employs playworkers and includes a small community building, which is used to store materials and run organised events. This play area is maintained and managed by White City Adventure Playground Association.

Parish Council Play Areas

2.7 Quedgeley Parish Council provides 3 small play areas in Quedgeley on open spaces owned by them. These play areas are maintained and managed by the parish council.
FUTURE PLAY PROVISION

Planning Gains

2.8 On developments containing more that 30 houses, the city council requires that the developer provide new open space within the site, which includes new play provision. The level of provision to be provided depends upon the number of new residents.

2.9 Due to recent residential developments, Gloucester City Council will adopt 3 new play areas within the next few years on new areas of open spaces. These are within recent residential developments in Hempsted, Barnwood and Elmbridge.

2.10 Where developments are smaller than 30 residential properties or close to existing play provision, the city council asks for a financial contribution from the developer in order to improve the existing local facilities to accommodate the increased local population.

2.11 Through these type of planning agreements, Gloucester City Council has or will have funds to install 3 new play areas within the next 2 years. Being NEAPs, two of the new play areas will include facilities for teenagers such as MUGAs, skateparks and shelters. These will be on existing or new open spaces in Abbeymead and Quedgeley. Planning agreements have also supplied limited funds to improve a play area in Kingsholm.

Other Gains

2.12 The funds raised from the recent disposal of a nearby piece of unsuitable open space will enable Alma Place play area to be completely refurbished.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

**CITY COUNCIL STANDARDS**

2.13 The provision of play and youth facilities can be assessed and quantified on different levels: -

**Area** – the proportion of land given over to youth and play facilities per 1,000 population.

**Distribution** – the number of play and youth facilities and how they are sited in relation to the local population.

**Design** – the classification and design of the individual youth or play facility including the type of equipment, safety surfacing and other items, the size of the individual site and its siting within an open space.

**Area Standards**

2.14 Within the POS Strategy and the new Local Plan, Gloucester City Council has previously adopted the minimum standard of providing 2.8 hectares (7 acres) per 1,000 population. Of that 0.7 hectares (1.7 acres) is for play. Therefore the proposed minimum standard for this strategy is -

0.7 hectares (1.7 acres) per 1,000 population for all play provision including play areas, skateparks, ball games areas, BMX tracks and youth shelters.

**Distribution Standards**

2.15 The NPFA's Six Acre Standard defines an outdoor play facilities catchment zone in terms of how long it takes a child of up to 14 years of age, to walk to the facility. Within the POS Strategy and the new Local Plan, Gloucester City Council has previously adopted the minimum standard of

For a LEAP, the catchment zone is a 5 minute walk, which is a straight line distance of 240 metres.

For a NEAP, the catchment zone is a 15 minute walk, which is a straight line distance of 600 metres.
Design Standards

2.16 These standards are as those previously set out in the POS Strategy and the Local Plan –

LEAP - Local Equipped Area for Play

2.17 These are equipped, unsupervised areas of play to cater mainly for 4-8 year olds, although consideration should also be given to the needs of supervised children under 4 and unaccompanied children slightly older than 8. They should also be suitable for children with special needs.

2.18 They should consist of:

• At least 5 types of play activity.

• An Activity Zone of at least 400m² in area.

• A buffer zone of at least 20m between the edge of the Activity Zone and the boundary of adjacent residential development.

• Impact absorbing safety surfacing with a hard surfaced route between all equipment.

• Metal fencing to exclude dogs with at least 2 self-closing pedestrian access points, plus a lockable maintenance access gate.

• A minimum of 2 metal seats for adults and 2 metal litter bins (preferably with at least 1 dog bin sited nearby), plus seating for children or a picnic table.

• Bicycle parking facilities at each entrance (outside fencing).

• A level, well drained area with grass and/or hard surfaced playing space, with a hard surfaced path leading from the nearest public footway.

• An entrance/information sign at each gate, including dog exclusion signs.

2.19 All equipment and surfacing should comply with the relevant British or European Standards. Adequate safety measures should be provided to minimise the risk of road-related accidents and potential dangers from nearby watercourses, electricity cables and railway lines. They should be located to allow informal supervision, for example by being overlooked by nearby houses or from well used pedestrian routes.
NEAP - Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play

2.20 These are equipped, unsupervised areas of play to cater mainly for older children aged 8 and above, but can also contain opportunities for play for younger children too. They should be suitable for children with special needs.

2.21 They should consist of:

- At least 8 types of play activity.
- An Activity Zone of at least 1000m$^2$ in area.
- A buffer zone of at least 30m between the edge of the Activity Zone and the boundary of adjacent residential development.
- Impact absorbing safety surfacing with a hard surfaced route between all equipment.
- At least half of the Activity Zone should be hard surfaced for wheeled sport (such as skateboards/rollerblades and bikes) and ball games area (e.g. five-a-side football) and should include a Mini-MUGA.
- Metal fencing to exclude dogs with at least 2 self-closing pedestrian access points, plus a lockable maintenance access gate.
- A minimum of 3 metal seats for adults and 3 metal litter bins (preferably with at least 1 dog bin sited nearby), plus seating for younger children or a picnic table.
- A separate covered seating area for teenagers to use as a meeting place.
- Bicycle parking facilities near the entrance (outside fencing).
- A level, well drained area with grass and/or hard surfaced playing space, with a hard surfaced path leading from the nearest public footway.
- An entrance/information sign at each gate, including dog exclusion signs.

2.22 All equipment and surfacing should comply with the relevant British or European Standards. Adequate safety measures should be provided to minimise the risk of road-related accidents and potential dangers from nearby watercourses, electricity cables and railway lines. They should be located to allow informal supervision, for example by being overlooked by nearby houses or from well used pedestrian routes.
MUGA - Multi-Use Games Area

2.23 These are equipped, unsupervised areas for formal sport to cater mainly for children and adults over 8 years old. They should also be accessible for people with special needs.

2.24 They should consist of:

- An Activity Zone of at least $648m^2$ (36 x 18m) in area.
- A buffer zone of 30m between the edge of the Activity Zone and adjacent residential development.
- A minimum of 2 basketball hoops and 2 football goals or equivalent.
- A level, fully draining hard surface or equivalent, with a hard surfaced path leading from the nearest public footway.
- Metal perimeter fencing at least 1 metre high on side boundaries and 3 metres high at goal ends with at least two access points, plus a lockable maintenance access gate.
- A minimum of 4 metal seats and 2 metal litter bins (outside fence) set on a hard surfaced area. At least 2 of the seats should be fully covered for use as a meeting place.
- An entrance/information sign at each gate, including dog exclusion signs.
- Bicycle parking facilities at each entrance (outside fencing).
- Lighting.

2.25 All equipment and surfacing should comply with the relevant British or European Standards, DIN (German) or specialist guidelines relating to the type of equipment. Adequate safety measures should be provided to minimise the risk of road-related accidents and potential dangers from nearby watercourses, electricity cables and railway lines. They should be located to allow informal supervision, for example by being overlooked by nearby houses or from well used pedestrian routes.
MINI-MUGA – Mini Multi-Use Games Area

2.26 These are equipped, unsupervised areas for informal sport or play to cater mainly for over 8 year olds and teenagers. They should also be accessible for people with special needs.

2.27 They should consist of:

- An Activity Zone of at least 324m$^2$ (18 x 18m) in area.
- A buffer zone of 30m between the edge of the Activity Zone and adjacent residential development.
- A minimum of 1 basketball hoop and 1 football goal or equivalent.
- A level, fully draining hard surface or equivalent, with surfaced path leading from the nearest public footway.
- Metal perimeter fencing at least 1 metre high on two side boundaries and 3 metres high at the goal end with at least 2 access points.
- A minimum of 2 metal seats and 1 metal litter bin (outside fence) set on a hard surfaced area. At least 1 of the seats should be fully covered for use as a meeting place.
- At least one entrance/information sign.
- Bicycle parking facilities (outside fencing).

2.28 All equipment and surfacing should comply with the relevant British or European Standards, DIN (German) or specialist guidelines relating to the type of equipment. Adequate safety measures should be provided to minimise the risk of road-related accidents and potential dangers from nearby watercourses, electricity cables and railway lines. They should be located to allow informal supervision, for example by being overlooked by nearby houses or from well used pedestrian routes.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

**Design Guidance**

2.29 The following comprises of guidance on the design of those types of youth facilities, which were not listed in the POS Strategy or the Local Plan. These have not been set as standards as these types of facilities may alter in their design in order to take account of their location and local factors.

**Youth Shelters**

2.30 These are seating areas that provide shelter from rain and wind.

2.31 They should:

- Be sited on a level, well drained area adjacent to a MUGA or MINI-MUGA, or skate/bike area rather than near to younger children’s play equipment.
- Have buffer zones of 30 metres from the nearest residential property boundary.
- Be accessible with good road crossing points
- Have good lighting, both to access paths and within the seating area
- Be well overlooked and openly accessible for community safety, preferably with unlimited access/exit points.
- Have surfaced access paths and bicycle parking
- Have some covered seating (rain proof), to accommodate at least 6 people comfortably under shelter, additional outdoor metal seating for at least 6 people and at least two litter bins.
- Be vandal proof/graffiti resistant design and materials.
Skate Parks

2.32 These are equipped, unsupervised areas for informal use by skateboards, rollerblades and cycles to cater mainly for over 8 year olds and teenagers.

2.33 They should consist of:

• A buffer zone of 30m between the edge of the Activity Zone and adjacent development.
• A minimum of 1 grind rail and 1 small ramp or equivalent.
• A level, fully draining hard surface or equivalent, with surfaced path leading from the nearest public footway.
• Metal perimeter fencing with at least 2 pedestrian and 1 vehicular access points.
• All fixings and fittings to be rounded or recessed and all materials should be vandal proof and graffiti resistant.
• A minimum of 2 metal seats and 1 metal litter bin set on a hard surfaced area. At least 1 of the seats should be fully covered for use as a meeting place.
• At least 1 entrance/information sign.
• Bicycle parking facilities

2.34 All equipment and surfacing should comply with the relevant British or European Standards, DIN (German) or specialist guidelines relating to the type of equipment. Adequate safety measures should be provided to minimise the risk of road-related accidents and potential dangers from nearby watercourses, electricity cables and railway lines. They should be located to allow informal supervision, for example by being overlooked by nearby houses or from well used pedestrian routes.
BMX Tracks

2.35 These are unequipped, unsupervised areas for informal use by BMX cycles to cater mainly for over 8 year olds and teenagers.

2.36 They should consist of:

• A buffer zone of 30m between the edge of the Activity Zone and adjacent development.

• Ramps of soil only construction, though equipment specifically designed for bike use could be included.

• A minimum of 1 metal seats and 1 metal litter bin set on a hard surfaced area.

• At least 1 entrance/information sign.

• Bicycle parking facilities

2.37 All equipment and surfacing should comply with the relevant British or European Standards, DIN (German) or specialist guidelines relating to the type of equipment. Adequate safety measures should be provided to minimise the risk of road-related accidents and potential dangers from nearby watercourses, electricity cables and railway lines. They should be located to allow informal supervision, for example by being overlooked by nearby houses or from well used pedestrian routes.
Safety Surfacing

2.37 To comply with the European Standards all items of play equipment greater than 600 mm in height require an impact absorbing safety surface with suitable characteristics for that situation. Safety surfacing does not prevent accidents, but if correctly installed it greatly reduces the seriousness of any injury to a child.

2.38 There are two main types of safety surfacing commonly in use in play areas; loose fill materials and rubber based surfacing.

Loose fill materials

2.39 These are usually in the form of sand and bark or wood chips. Because of their loose nature, they provide a play element in themselves, increasing the play value of a site. However, this can cause a conflict of uses and so, especially when using sand, extra areas need to be provided for creative play. They are unsuitable for use under moving items of play equipment such as swings and roundabouts as constant kicking and scuffing removes the material, thereby reducing its depth and safety value. Both cannot be installed to falls and good drainage must be provided. The abrasive nature of sand causes extra wear on wooden platforms and steps and can remove paintwork from metal equipment. Moving parts, if not correctly sealed, can also wear quicker.

2.40 Although easily scattered about, they are difficult to vandalise and unless there is a constant source of external flame or fuel, bark is difficult to burn. Both bark and sand need regular maintenance and raking to ensure no hazardous materials are present, and need to be topped up on a regular basis in order not to infringe the impact absorbing qualities. It is very difficult to ensure that all hazardous items such as broken glass are found and removed from loose fill materials.

Rubber surfacing

2.41 This can be in the form of pre-formed tiles or in situ laid layers of rubber (wet pour). Both are suitable for use under all types of equipment, though some tiles are not suitable for use under higher equipment. Wet pour can be laid on shallow slopes. If not fixed down securely a determined vandal can damage the edges and for this reason, wet pour is generally more vandal resistant than tiles. Prolonged frost and extremely hot temperatures can cause the edges of old tiles to raise thereby causing trip hazards. Neither will burn unless a substantial, sustained external source of heat is applied. Both of these products are more durable than loose fill materials and unless damaged, do not require any maintenance other than sweeping.
Not all falls are directly downwards. Some items of play equipment may cause children to fall off at an angle, causing the child to land on the surface with sideways as well as downwards motion. If these “glancing falls” occur on static rubber safety surfacing, which has a higher non-slip quality, then there is a greater possibility of suffering a twist fracture of a limb. This can result in major bone damage requiring pinning and which may cause more difficulties for a far longer period. Therefore, certain moving items of play equipment (such as aerial runways) should have loose fill safety surfacing rather than static rubber safety surfacing.

The vast majority of Gloucester’s play areas currently have bark safety surfacing and a large proportion of the current maintenance budget is spent on renewing bark each year. Therefore the following is proposed as a standard for this strategy for new or refurbished play areas -

**Unless the circumstances are not suitable, rubber safety surfacing is the standard impact absorbing safety surface to be used under playground equipment.**
SECTION 3

CITY WIDE ANALYSIS OF GLOUCESTER CITY COUNCIL’S PLAY PROVISION
SECTION 3: CITY WIDE ANALYSIS OF GLOUCESTER CITY COUNCIL’S PLAY PROVISION

ASSESSMENT

Assessment of Area

3.1 The population of Gloucester in 2001 was 109,888. There are currently 4.3241 hectares of open space for play and youth facilities. Therefore, there is 0.039 hectares of play per 1,000 population in Gloucester. The standard is 0.7 hectares per 1,000 population. Gloucester’s play provision is well below the recommended standard on an area basis.

Assessment of Distribution

3.2 The plan in Appendix 4 shows the location of all play areas, youth shelters, and BMX tracks, skateparks and ball games areas. The plan also shows the catchment zones of all the current and future play areas. The distribution of the play areas and youth facilities is discussed on a ward by ward basis at the end of this section. Appendix 2 & 3 contain a list of all the proposed locations of new facilities.

Assessment of Design

3.3 Many factors affect the design of a play facility and in order to rate all the play areas an assessment system was used. Local Areas of Play (LAPs), have not been assessed as we currently do not provide any LAPs.

3.4 It must be noted that this condition survey only shows the condition of the play areas over a short time frame. With wear, vandalism and ongoing repairs, the condition of play areas can change dramatically, sometimes overnight.

Method of Assessment

3.5 In order to assess all of the factors of play area provision and draw up a priority list of play area improvements, we utilised a detailed assessment method that was developed by the City of Cardiff. This was developed over two years with the help of the NPFA, ILAM, Play Wales and other local authorities, and utilises both the safety standards and the NPFA’s guidelines along with other factors.

3.6 The system is based on using detailed assessment forms to assess the condition, quality, provision and vandalism aspects of the play equipment, safety surfacing, seats, litter bins, and fencing. The numbers and types of activities the play equipment provides for different ages of children, any potential dangers the open space may contain and the layout and design of the site are also rated and noted.

3.7 Each play area is then compared to a minimum standard and classified as to whether it provides for 3 to 7 year old children (a LEAP) or it provides for children up to an older age (a NEAP).

3.8 By comparing each LEAP or NEAP to the minimum standards, an average score is given to each play area. This average score is then used to rank each play area into a priority list for
improvement on its overall performance and attractiveness as a play area, not just on safety standards (Appendix 2). This form of ranking also shows which aspects of play provision have to be raised so that all play areas provide an attractive as well as safe area to play in and fulfil their purpose as play areas. The standard and priority of each play area is discussed at the end of this section on a ward by ward basis. The priority list includes an assessment of the potential future funding of each play areas improvements. From this, a work programme of play area improvements was drawn up for the next 5 years through to 2008. This is within the Executive Summary. Capital revenue has been allocated to those play areas that are of high priority but which have no other identified source of funding.

3.9 As there are currently so few teenage facilities, they have not been assessed in the same detail as the play areas. The current youth facility provision is discussed on a ward by ward basis at the end of this section.
3.10 ABBEY

Current Play Provision

There is 1 NEAP play area within this ward but no youth facilities either within that play area or elsewhere.

Glevum Way play area fails the NEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of different play activities, hard surfaced area, youth facilities, signs and seats. It is number 16 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 8 pieces of equipment, 1 is not currently useable as it is missing a swing seat. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

Distribution

Parts of the ward are within the catchment zones of Glevum Way and Evans Walk play areas and potentially, the new play area at the old Coney Hill Hospital site. There is an area along the boundary with Matson where residents are not within a catchment zone. Some of these residents would be within a catchment zone if Matson Park play area were improved to a NEAP status. There are no suitable areas of open space in this southern part of the Abbey ward to install any new play areas. Therefore, residents in this area will remain outside a play area’s catchment zone. Residents around Lobleys Drive would be better served by Lobleys Drive Open Space play area if it were improved to a NEAP status and moved to a more suitable location within the open space.

Opportunities

The majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

Recommendations

- Glevum Way open space as a potential site for youth facilities
3.11 BARNWOOD

**Current Play Provision**

There are 5 play areas in this ward, 3 LEAPs and 2 NEAPs. Of the NEAPs, Coney Hill Park is the only one that contains youth facilities.

**Savernake Road play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the play area consisting of only one swing with no fencing or safety surfacing. For this reason, it is number 1 on the priority list for improvements. The swings lifespan is predicted to be 10 years but the lack of safety surfacing causes a moderate risk.

**King George V Playing Fields play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the area and buffer zone being too small and the lack of different play activities, paths, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 11 on the priority list for improvements.

All 3 pieces of equipment have a lifespan that is predicted to be up to 8 years. Two pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance with the new standards.

**Duncroft Road play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of signs and seats. It is number 20 on the priority list for improvements.

All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance with the new standards.

**Chester Road play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the area and buffer zone being too small and the lack of different play activities, hard surfaced area, youth facilities, paths, signs and seats. It is number 24 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 7 pieces of equipment, 4 contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Coney Hill Park play area** fails the NEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of different play activities, paths, signs and seats. It is number 7 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 5 pieces of equipment, the lifespan of 3 is predicted to be only 6 years. Only 1 item of equipment contains risks, 1 of which is moderate. This is due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Distribution**

This ward contains five existing play areas and will gain another two within the next few years. However, residents around Saintbridge and the Barnwood Park area are not within the catchment zones. It is difficult to site play areas in Barnwood Park and Saintbridge Balancing Ponds, as they are both balancing ponds and therefore designed to flood. If it is not possible to site equipment in these areas then residents will remain outside catchment zones.

**Opportunities**

A LEAP has been installed by the developers within the new open space between Blake Hill Way and The Oaks, which will soon be adopted by Gloucester City Council.

It is thought that the funds that the city council will gain over the next few years to improve the new open space at the old Coney Hill hospital site will provide a NEAP and skate park.
The existing play area within Coney Hill Park is currently only overlooked by the rear windows of the houses along Stanway Road. The development of the adjoining school land will enable new houses to be sited so that front windows overlook the play area, thereby increasing the natural surveillance of the site and its security for those using it. We will seek co-operation from the county council over any improvement of their adjoining land at the youth club to improve the access to the park. The development of the school land may also provide financial contributions from the developers to improve the current play area.

Savernake Road open space is not a suitable site for a play area being too close to housing to attain an adequate buffer zone and hidden behind the housing with no natural surveillance. Therefore, rather than improve the existing provision of one swing frame, it would be more appropriate to re-site this item to a gap in provision within another existing play area onto existing safety surfacing.

Other than the school site, the majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or significant funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

**Recommendations**

- Barnwood Park and Saintbridge Balancing Ponds as potential sites for new LEAPs – flooding restrictions will have to be investigated.
- Barnwood Park as potential site for small youth facilities which are outside play areas
- Improve King George V Playing Fields to NEAP status to increase the catchment zone within the Hucclecote ward
- Install a skate park, MUGA and youth shelter at the old Coney Hill Hospital site
- Install a new NEAP at the old Coney Hill Hospital site
- Relocate the swing on Savernake Road play area to replace a missing item in another play area
- Improve the access and overlooking aspects of Coney Hill Park play area
3.12 BARTON & TREDWORTH

Current Play Provision

There are 2 play areas, a LEAP and a NEAP in this ward. The NEAP at Napier Street play area contains a MUGA but there are no other youth facilities.

St James Park play area fails the LEAP standards due to the buffer zone being too small and the lack of paths, gates, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 8 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 6 pieces of equipment, 1 has reached the end of its life. Two items are currently not usable as parts are missing. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards and the bark safety surfacing being too shallow.

Napier Street play area fails the NEAP standards due to the buffer zone being too small and the lack of different play activities for older children. However, it is the best play area being number 28 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 12 pieces of equipment, 4 pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

Distribution

This ward is one of the best covered by the catchment zones of the existing play areas.

Opportunities

The majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

Recommendations

• Move St James Park play area within the park and improve
• St James Park play area as potential site for youth facilities
3.13 **ELMBRIDGE**

### Current Play Provision

There is only one LEAP within this ward and there are no youth facilities.  

**Manor Park play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the buffer zone being too small and the lack of gates, fencing, signs, and litter bins. It is number 17 on the priority list for improvements.  

Of the 4 pieces of equipment, 2 have reached the end of its life and another’s lifespan is predicted to be only 4 years. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards and the lack of enough safety surfacing.

### Distribution

The majority of the ward does not lie within the catchment zone of **Manor Park play area**. This play area is very close to the local housing that it is situated behind and it would have to be moved to a more open location on other open space before improving it to a NEAP could increase its range.  

A new play area will be sited within open space in the residential development alongside the railway line. Being a LEAP, there will be residents in the north west of the ward who will remain outside of these potential new catchment zones. Unfortunately, there is no open space in this part of the ward suitable for a play area therefore, residents will remain outside catchment zones in this area.

### Opportunities

The new LEAP within the new open space will remain the responsibility of the developer until the open space is adopted by the city council. This will take at least two years.  

The majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

### Recommendations

- **Move Manor Park play area** to **Elmbridge Playing Fields** and improve to NEAP status  
- **Elmbridge Playing Fields** as potential site for youth facilities
3.14 FIELDCOURT

Current Play Provision

This ward contains one of Quedgeley Parish Council’s LEAP play areas. The city council’s open space on Field Court Drive contains a basketball post, a youth shelter and football posts. Part or all of the funds for the 3 youth facilities were raised by community groups from various grants.

Distribution

The parish’s Druids Oak play area only serves part of the residents of this ward. A new NEAP play area on Field Court Drive Open Space would serve the majority of the other residents in this ward. There are no other suitable open spaces to site a play area on within this ward.

Opportunities

The old RAF Quedgeley site is within this ward and new residential developments on this site would include adequate public open space and play provision.

Apart from this site, the majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

Recommendations

- Field Court Drive Open Space as potential site for new NEAP
3.15 **GRANGE**

**Current Play Provision**

There is one play area in this ward, a NEAP.

**Holmleigh Park play area** fails the NEAP standards due to the buffer zone being too small and the lack of hard surfaced area, youth facilities and signs. It is number 18 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 9 pieces of equipment, 6 contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Distribution**

Grange is served by 2 play areas, one of which **Randwick Road Park**, which is just outside the ward boundary, could be improved to NEAP standard to increase its catchment zone. However, this would still leave part of the southern end of the ward outside catchment zones, as there are no suitable areas of open space to site a play area on in that area.

**Opportunities**

The majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

**Recommendations**

- **Holmleigh Park** as potential site for youth facilities
3.16 HUCCLECOTE

Current Play Provision

Within this ward there is one LEAP at Lobleys Drive open space but adjoining the ward there are 2 other LEAPS. There are also some tree stake goals and a small BMX track on Lobleys Drive open space.

Lobleys Drive play area fails the LEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of different play activities, paths, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 6 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 3 pieces of equipment, all contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

Distribution

Parts of this ward are within the catchment zones of Lobleys Drive, King George V and Duncroft Road play areas, but the majority of the east of the ward is outside their catchment zones. Two of these play areas could be improved to NEAP standard. In addition, a new play area could be sited on Hucclecote Recreation Ground on Churchdown Lane as long as it did not conflict with the Scheduled Ancient Monument and the existing rugby pitch.

Opportunities

The play area at Lobleys Drive is in a very secluded part of the open space, which has led to a regular occurrence of vandalism over the past few years. There is a proposal to site a new community centre on this open space next to the existing play area. This would increase the natural surveillance of the site; however, funding has not been secured for this new building. If the community centre goes ahead, the play area could be enhanced in its current position, but without the community centre, it would be more appropriate to relocate it to a more overlooked part of the site before it was improved. This would require some thinning or select removal of part of the thick vegetation around this site to create an open area.

Hucclecote Recreation Ground was created from a land swap with the county council. As part of the agreement, the county council agreed to pay the city council £5,000 towards any new play area on that site.

The majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

Recommendations

- Move Lobleys Drive play area within the area of open space and improve to NEAP status including youth facilities
- Hucclecote Recreation Ground as a potential site for a new play area and maybe small youth facilities if there is no conflict with the SAM
3.17 **KINGSHOLM & WOTTON**

**Current Play Provision**

There are 2 LEAP play areas in this ward along with goal posts on Sebert Street Open Space.

**Sebert Street play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of different play activities, paths, signs and seats. It is number 19 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 2 pieces of equipment, one has reached the end of its life and the others lifespan is predicted to be only 6 years. Both pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Armscroft Park play area** fails the LEAP standards due to its area and buffer zone being too small and the lack of signs and seats. It is number 22 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 4 pieces of equipment, the lifespan of 1 is predicted to be only 5 years. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards and the bark being too shallow. One item has a moderate risk due to its design.

**Distribution**

Residents in the centre of the ward between the hospital and Oxford Road live outside of the catchment zones of Sebert St and Armscroft Park play areas. Deans Way Open Space used to contain a play area and would be a suitable site for a new NEAP. Armscroft Parks catchment zone would be increased if it were improved to NEAP status. This would mean that the majority of residents were then within catchment zones.

**Opportunities**

Financial contributions from recent developments nearby has provided the city council with £10,000 to improve the play provision of Sebert Street play area and approximately £80,000 for the improvement of Armscroft Park. The £10,000 will allow for the replacement of one of the current multi-play units with one big or a few smaller items of play equipment. The £80,000 for the improvement of Armscroft Park could fund either an upgrade of the existing play area or the provision of a well equipped multi-use games area which would provide for formal sport as well as informal use.

Opportunities for further, improvements to existing play areas or the installation of new play provision will arise from the developments at the cattle market and other areas. Some other minor funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

**Recommendations**

- Deans Way open space as potential site for new NEAP
- Improve Armscroft Park play area to NEAP status or install a formal MUGA
- Consult on and implement improvements at Sebert Street play area
- Armscroft Park open space as potential site for youth facilities
3.18 **LONGLEVENS**

**Current Play Provision**

There are 3 LEAPs within this ward and an all-weather kickabout area at Longlevens Recreation Ground.

**Longlevens Recreation Ground play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of paths, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 13 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 4 pieces of equipment, 2 have a predicted lifespan of only 5 years. Three pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards. One item also has a moderate risk due to its design.

**Paygrove Lane play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the lack of paths and seats. It is number 21 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 4 pieces of equipment, 2 have reached the end of its life and both of the others lifespan is predicted to be only 7 years. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is due to lack of compliance to the new standards in their design.

**Greyhound Gardens play area** fails the LEAP standards due the lack of paths and seats. It is number 26 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 5 pieces of equipment, 1 has reached the end of its life. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards and shallow bark safety surfacing.

**Distribution**

Residents in the Gambier Parry Gardens area and between Innsworth Lane and Cheltenham Road live outside catchment areas of the existing 3 play areas. The residents around Gambier Parry Gardens would only be served by a play area on Plock Court. There are no suitable open spaces between Innsworth Lane and Cheltenham Road to site a play area on, but part of this area could be served by increasing the catchment zone of Longlevens Recreation Ground play area by improving it to a NEAP. Residents along Cheltenham Road will remain outside catchment areas.

**Opportunities**

There is a possible development site in this ward, which is within the catchment zones of existing play areas. It may be some years before this site is developed, but financial contributions could be sought to improve the existing play areas within this ward. Some minor funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

**Recommendations**

- **Plock Court** as potential site for new play area
- Improve Longlevens Recreation Ground play area to NEAP status
- Improve kickabout area at Longlevens Recreation Ground to MUGA
- Longlevens Recreation Ground and Paygrove Lane open space as potential sites for youth facilities
3.19  MATSON & ROBINSWOOD

Current Play Provision

There are 3 city council play areas in this ward along with White City’s Adventure Playground. There are no youth facilities within this ward apart from a small shelter that White City has within their playground.

Matson Park play area fails the LEAP standards due to the lack of different play activities, paths, gates, fencing, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 4 on the priority list for improvements.

There is only 1 swing on this site, which has a predicted lifespan of 5 years and moderate risks due to the lack of enough safety surfacing.

Baneberry Road play area fails the LEAP standards due to the area and buffer zone being too small and the lack of safety surfacing, paths, fencing, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 5 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 7 pieces of equipment, 6 have reached the end of their life. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards. Two also contain moderate risks, which is due to the lack of safety surfacing. Although this play area is number 5 on the priority list, it is the worst play area as far as safety and the condition of play equipment is concerned.

Evans Walk play area fails the NEAP standards due to the lack of different play activities, hard surfaced area, youth facilities, paths, signs and seats. It is number 3 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 4 pieces of equipment, both multi-plays have reached the end of their life. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks and 2 moderate risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

Distribution

The community’s White City Adventure playground serves the residents of the White City area, but other residents at the southern end of the ward are outside of the catchment zones of the city council’s 3 play areas. Improving Matson Park, play area to NEAP status could alleviate this.

Opportunities

Due to safety aspects in recent years, the play area at Matson Park has lost all items of play equipment other than the swing. This play area is not in the best position within the park and would be better located in a more central area of the park. Rather than improve the safety surfacing under the swing in its current position, it would be more appropriate to relocate the swing to a new position with an improved play area in Matson Park or an existing play area elsewhere as opportunities arise.

Baneberry Road play area contains some of the oldest play equipment in the city, is not fenced and is in an inappropriate location close to the road and public house. Virtually all of the equipment has reached the end of its useful lifespan and the safety surfacing is inadequate. Rather than improve the existing play area in its current position, the condition of the play equipment leads officers to recommend that it be removed now. A capital fund bid for 2003/04 has been allocated to install new play equipment within this open space in a suitable location.
Matson Neighbourhood Project and The Big IT Up Crew are currently seeking funding to improve the play area at Evans Walk.

There are future development opportunities within Matson, which are within the catchment zone of an existing play area. Therefore, financial contributions would be sought to improve existing play areas rather than provision of new play areas. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

**Recommendations**

- Remove all play equipment from Baneberry Road play area for safety reasons at this present time and install a new LEAP on a more suitable part of the site as funds allow in the future
- Relocate the swing from Matson Park play area to an other existing play area
- Improve Matson Park play area to NEAP status and relocate within the park
- Matson Park, Evans Walk and Baneberry Road open spaces as potential sites for youth facilities either within play areas or alone
3.20 MORELAND

Current Play Provision

There are 3 play areas in this ward, 1 LEAP and 2 NEAPs. This ward also has the highest concentration of youth facilities, with a MUGA, skate park, basketball court and BMX track at Bakers Field, basketball posts at The Lannett and Parry Road and a youth shelter at The Lannett. There are also disused tarmaced tennis courts at The Oval and Bakers Field.

Parry Road play area fails the LEAP standards due to the buffer zone being too small and the lack of safety surfacing, paths and signs. It is number 9 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 6 pieces of equipment, 2 are unable to be used because of missing elements. The lifespan of the 2 spring bouncies is predicted to be 5 years. All useable pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

Alma Place play area fails the NEAP standards due to the area and buffer zone being too small and the lack of different play activities, hard surfaced area, youth facilities, paths, signs and seats. It is number 2 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 4 pieces of equipment, the lifespan of both multi-play units is predicted to be only 3 years. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

The Lannett play area fails the NEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of different play activities and signs. It is number 25 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 4 pieces of equipment, all contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

Distribution

The majority of the Moreland residents live within the catchment zones of the wards 3 play areas and White City Adventure Play Area

Opportunities

A small area of open space at Theresa Street, which served no recreational purpose, was recently disposed of for development. Part of the funds from this are now being used to improve Alma Place play area. This play area will become a LEAP as the site's size means that any play area will be too close to the nearby houses to accommodate a NEAP. The new play area may include some smaller items suitable for older children, but will mainly be aimed at younger children.

The disused tennis courts at Bakers Field and The Oval provide tarmac bases which could be utilised for informal tennis or other youth facilities as funds allow.

The majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

Recommendations

- Carry out consultation on and install a new LEAP at Alma Place
- Investigate possible uses for the disused tennis courts
3.21 **PODSMEAD**

**Current Play Provision**

This ward contains 2 LEAP play area and a new youth shelter and football goals at **Scott Ave Open Space**.

**Milton Ave play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the buffer zone being too small and the lack of signs. It is number 27 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 10 pieces of equipment, 3 have reached the end of their life and all of the others lifespans are predicted to be up to only 7 years. Only 4 pieces of equipment contain risks, all of which are slight or very low, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Scott Ave play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of different play activities, paths, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 14 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 3 pieces of equipment, the lifespan of 1 is predicted to be only 4 years. The other 2 pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Distribution**

Podsmead is served by 2 play areas whose catchment zones could both be increased by improving the play areas to NEAP status. These would than serve virtually all the residents within this ward.

**Opportunities**

This ward contains a future development area, which is within the catchment zone of an existing play area. Therefore, rather than the provision of a new play area, we will seek financial contributions to enable the improvement of existing play facilities within this ward. Some minor funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

**Recommendations**

- Improve both **Milton Ave** and **Scott Ave play areas** to NEAPs
3.22 SEVERNALE

Current Play Provision

This ward contains 2 of Quedgeley Parish Council’s play areas, a LEAP at Bristol Road Recreation Ground and a LEAP at Woolstrop Way open space. These will be joined by a new city council NEAP at the existing Green Farm open space and a new city council LEAP at the future open space within the Bodiam Ave development.

Distribution

Unfortunately, the residents in the western part of this ward are outside of the catchment zones. The current open spaces in this ward are unsuitable for new play areas.

Therefore, unless new opportunities arise through further developments, these residents will remain outside catchment zones, apart from a few along the boundary who may live within catchment zones of Stroud District Council’s play areas within their new developments.

Opportunities

Due to previous planning agreements, the developers provided the city council with funds to install a new play area on Green Farm open space. The shape and nature of the site has led to only one suitable location for the play area and we will soon be consulting with the local residents on its design.

Once the development at Bodiam Ave is completed and the open space has been adopted by the city council, the developers will provide funds to install a LEAP at this site.

The majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

Recommendations

- Consult on and install a new NEAP at Green Farm Open Space
- Consult on and when the open space has been adopted, install a new LEAP at Bodiam Ave
3.23 **TUFFLEY**

**Current Play Provision**

There are 2 LEAP play areas within this ward. In addition, there are youth facilities at Tuffley Court with the new goal posts and there is an equipped basketball court at Randwick Road Park along with unequipped disused, tarmaced tennis courts.

**Randwick Road Park play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the area being too small and the lack of paths, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 15 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 5 pieces of equipment, only 1 contains slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards

**Slimbridge Road play area** fails the LEAP standards due to the area and buffer zone being too small and the lack of different play activities, paths, gates, barriers, signs, litter bins and seats. It is number 12 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 2 pieces of equipment, only 1 contains slight risks, which are mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Distribution**

This ward contains two play areas but the majority of the ward is outside the catchment zones of these play areas. The only open space suitable for a new play area is Kemble Close, but this would only be suitable for a LEAP. More of the ward would be served if the Randwick Road Park play area were improved to NEAP standard. However, with no other suitable sites in the ward, some residents will remain outside the catchment zones.

**Opportunities**

The play area at Slimbridge Road is in an unsuitable location being effectively located in the middle of a traffic island. This play area catchment zone overlaps that of Randwick Road Park. A more suitable play area would be created if the equipment from Slimbridge Road play area was relocated within the Randwick Road Park play area.

The majority of this ward has now been developed; therefore, it is unlikely that the city council will gain any new play provision or sufficient funds for play within this ward. Some funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

The disused tennis courts on Randwick Road Park provide a tarmac base, which could be improved for youth, facilities or reinstated for tennis.

**Recommendations**

- **Kemble Close open space** as potential site for LEAP
- Relocate **Slimbridge Road** play equipment to **Randwick Road Park**
- Improve **Randwick Road Park play area** to NEAP status
- Investigate possible uses for the disused tennis courts at **Randwick Road Park**
- **Randwick Road Park** as potential site for youth facilities
3.24 **WESTGATE**

**Current Play Provision**

There are 2 NEAPs within this ward but neither of them contains any facilities for youths though there are those in the adjoining area of open space at **Bakers Field**.

**Hempsted Recreation Ground play area** fails the NEAP standards due to the area and buffer zone being too small and the lack of different play activities, hard surfaced area, youth facilities, paths, and signs. It is number 10 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 5 pieces of equipment, the lifespan of 3 items is predicted to be less than 5 years. All pieces of equipment contain slight risks, which is mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Gloucester Park play area** fails the NEAP standards due the lack of different play activities, hard surfaced area, youth facilities, paths, signs and seats. It is number 23 on the priority list for improvements.

Of the 8 pieces of equipment, 2 have reached the end their life and another’s lifespan is predicted to be only 3 years. One piece of equipment is not usable because the swing seat is missing. Five pieces of equipment contain slight risks, and 2 pieces also contain moderate risks, which are mainly due to lack of compliance to the new standards.

**Distribution**

**Hempsted Recreation Ground play area** and the new play area at Monk Meadow ensure that the whole of Hempsted lie within a play area catchment zone.

Residents within the city centre and The Dukeries are not within the catchment zone of a play area. There is little open space in this area, leaving only **Westgate Leisure Area** as a potential site for a new play area.

**Opportunities**

A new small play area has been provided within the development at Monk Meadow. This will be adopted by the city council within the next few years. Funds to improve **Gloucester Park** including the play area are currently being sought from the Westgate redevelopment grants.

If the residential development at the cattle market does not provide any play facilities on site, than financial contributions will be sought to provide play facilities on nearby existing open spaces, which could include **Westgate Leisure Area**. Other future developments around the Docks area could either contribute with new facilities or funds to improve existing play provision.

Some minor funds for the improvement of existing play areas may be raised via the Local Plan contributions collection system for developments of less than 30 houses when it is set up.

**Recommendations**

- **Westgate Leisure Area** as potential site for a new NEAP – flooding restrictions will have to be investigated.
- **Westgate Leisure Area and Hempsted Recreation Ground** as potential sites for youth facilities within NEAP facilities
SECTION 4

MANAGEMENT, FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION
SECTION 4: MANAGEMENT, FUNDING AND IMPLEMENTATION

MANAGEMENT

Maintenance

4.1 As part of the Parks Security contract, each city council play area is litter picked and given a visual inspection 3 times a week. Any faults that are noticed are reported to Parks and Environmental Services.

4.2 On a regular basis, the Parks and Environmental Services Officers inspect each city council play area within their area. They check each piece of equipment, fencing, seats and litter bins for wear and vandalism.

4.3 Once a year an independent body, such as NPFA or RoSPA carries out a detailed inspection and risk assessment. This assesses the condition and safety of each item and compares it to the recommended standards within the European standard. These inspections also provide other data such as the likely lifespan of the equipment. Any items, which are deemed to have reached the end of their useful lifespan, are monitored to ensure their continuing condition rather than removed immediately.

4.4 Parks and Environmental Services are responsible for ordering any necessary repairs, moving and removing individual items of equipment and replacing worn equipment.

New Play Areas and Major Refurbishment

4.5 The Landscape Architects within Planning Services and the officers within Parks and Environmental Services jointly design the new play areas and play facilities. These officers carry out the consultation with the local residents and children over the design and siting of any facility.

4.6 Once the new facility has reached the tendering stage, then the scheme is passed to the Projects Team within Engineering Services, who oversee the installation of the equipment on site.

Community Play Areas

4.7 Community play areas are those where the land is leased from the city council or another land owner by a local community group who then use the site to provide a play area. There are various methods of the management of these areas, but lines of responsibility must be established to ensure that the site is adequately inspected and maintained.

4.8 White City Adventure Playground Association leases the land that the adventure playground occupies from Gloucester City Council. The community group has full responsibility for the equipment and the site including all issues of insurance, inspection and maintenance of the site.

4.9 With other community groups, the city council has previously agreed that the community groups could lease the land for a play area from the city council and that the responsibility of insurance, inspection and maintenance could be shared between the community group and the city council. A small group would then manage these play areas with members drawn from the community group, the city council, other interested bodies and residents.
FUNDING

4.10 This section of the Strategy provides practical guidance on how the proposed projects for improving the City Council’s play areas can be funded. As a local authority, Gloucester City Council may only be eligible to bid for a few of the grants listed below, but community groups would be eligible to bid for all.

4.11 We have recently worked with local community groups to seek funding to improve their local play facilities for both youth facilities and play areas. Whilst some of the bids for funding for youth facilities have been successful, one of the local community groups has become disheartened about continuing any work on a bid for funding for a play area after being turned down for funding.

4.12 It must be noted that whenever outside funding is sought, extra work is created in the raising of the match funding and the application processes of the other funding. This does create extra work for the community groups and an amount of determination and drive is required from them to ensure that the project is successfully funded and managed.

Parks and Environmental Services Budgets

4.13 In 2003/04, there will be a capital fund of £50,000 for the improvement of an existing play area and this has been allocated towards improvements at Baneberry Road play area. Parks and Environmental Services have no budget allocated to providing new play areas.

4.14 There is a budget for the repair and maintenance of play areas out of which all repairs, removals of equipment and new bark safety surfacing is paid for. This budget only covers the work that has to be carried out on a health and safety basis. It does not allow for major repairs to play equipment or replacement of major parts.

4.15 The means of funding such a comprehensive strategy as this is of critical importance. This Outdoor Play Area Strategy contains a number of recommendations, which if implemented will have a significant effect on both maintenance and capital budgets.

Local Plan Contributions

4.16 Under the new Local Plan, the city council asks developers to provide 2.8 hectares of public open space per 1,000 new residents, part of which should be set aside for children’s play. On developments of more than thirty properties, we ask developers to provide open space including equipped play facilities on site. This method has resulted in three new equipped play areas being provided in Gloucester. These areas will soon be adopted from the developers.

4.17 In some situations, we ask the developer to provide the open space and an additional budget so that the city council can install the play area on the open space to be adopted from the developer. In this way, we have gained budgets for the city council to install another three new play areas.

4.18 If the development is over thirty properties and is not able to provide adequate space for an equipped site for play or it is close to an existing play facility, then we will seek a financial contribution from the developer. This money would then be used to provide a new play facility on an existing city council owned open space nearby, or to upgrade an existing play facility. To date, we have secured funds to improve one play area under this method.

Gloucester City Council  April 2003
4.19 If the development is under thirty properties, it is unlikely that public open space or equipped play facilities will be provided on site and we will then seek a financial contribution for public open space from the developer based on the likely increase in the number of residents. These funds would be split into three to provide for formal sport, play and general open space facilities in each different division identified in the Public Open Space Strategy. Dependent upon the process of the adoption of the Local Plan, it is expected that the city council will start to collect these funds within the next year. These funds will not be able to be released until the Local Plan has completed its consultation period, which will take at least two years.

4.20 These contributions would be spent on improving existing play areas or accumulated over time to provide new play areas in the area of the city that the developments were sited in.

**National Lottery Grants**

4.21 Different partners under the national lottery distribute various grants. All the grants require match funding from the applicant but this varies according to the grant, the type of project and the area that it is within:-

4.22 **Community Fund** – Distributes grants for projects (up to approx. £200,000) to groups who help those at the greatest disadvantage and can improve people’s quality of life in the community. Previous funding has included play areas.

4.23 **Awards for all** – Provides grants of up to £5,000 for small projects with a short application process. Previous grants have included works to play areas

4.24 **Doorstep Greens** – Distributed by the Countryside Agency to local community groups, these grants are usually up to £10,000 and are for the creation of new open space or to revitalise an old one. Areas for play have been previously funded, but they have usually been of natural and environmental nature rather than traditional equipped play areas.

4.25 **Playing Fields and Community Green Spaces Programme** – Distributed by Sport England, the funding levels and contributions vary according to the area the project is in. This programme will provide, protect and improve playing fields and green spaces by offering support to protect and enhance existing playing fields and pitches and by providing a number of innovative projects for community play for children and young people.

4.26 **Better Play** – Operated by a partnership of Barnardos and the Children’s Play Council this only provides revenue funding for service provision and practice development. It does not cover any capital costs. The programme offers grants throughout England to community organisations or organisations acting on behalf of communities, to deliver a range of play provision for children aged 5-16 years.

**Landfill Tax Credit Scheme**

4.27 Funded by the tax on waste being put into landfill sites, grants will fund improvements to parks and open spaces including play areas. Gloucestershire Environmental Trust distributes grants of up to £50,000 to certain local organisations for projects. Organisations/trusts claiming grants generally have to be registered with ‘Entrust’, a Government quango, and the national body that oversees the landfill tax scheme. They vet every project.
Disposal of Sites

4.27.1 In accordance with the policies in the Local Plan, the City Council will protect all public open spaces unless an alternative provision of public open space of equivalent benefit or better recreational standard in term of quantity and quality is made available at another appropriate and equally accessible location, or, it is an area or part area of poor quality which is unsuitable for recreation, and compensatory enhancements to existing public open space in the locality are implemented. This means that if an area of public open space is disposed of by the city council, then part or all of the funds, depending upon the circumstances will have to be allocated towards compensatory enhancements to existing public open space in the locality. A recent disposal of a small area of unusable open space has resulted in the funds for the complete overhaul of one of the city council's play areas.

Other Funding

4.28 Although there are no grants currently available that specifically apply to youth facilities, these facilities and their benefits are varied. This has enabled community groups, working with the local community police officer, to gain funding from and seek further funding from a variety of organisations including grants aimed at reducing crime, improving the lives of children, improving sporting facilities, improving open space and from local groups.

Future Funding

4.30 Many of the funding programmes for play under the current lottery funding will end in the next few years. Central government is proposing a further lottery funding of £200 million for play. To ensure that this funding results in good play opportunities, central government is currently reviewing children's play services and facilities across the UK. This review is expected to produce a strategy in the summer, which will feed into the planned policy directions for the lottery funding on play.
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

IMPLEMENTATION

4.31 This section of the Strategy provides practical guidance on how the proposals for improving the City Council’s play provision can be implemented through prioritisation, monitoring and review.

Public Consultation

4.32 Consultation on the Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy was carried out with interested bodies and community groups within Gloucester rather than a general public consultation with residents. As funding opportunities arise for individual sites, consultation will be carried out with local residents and children over the design and siting of all outdoor play facilities.

Phasing the Implementation Programme

4.33 The priority list for improving existing play areas that has arisen within this strategy (Appendix 2) allows us to concentrate our priorities into improving the worst play areas first subject to the available funding. The priority list included an assessment of the potential future funding for play area improvements. From this, a work programme for the next 5 years has been drawn up for improvements to existing play areas. There will need to be flexibility as funding opportunities arise. Any future capital funds would be allocated towards those play areas of greatest need where there is no other identified funding.

Reviewing the Strategy

4.34 Periodically, as further funding opportunities arise, the work programme within this strategy will be reviewed and updated. In addition, the play areas will be re-assessed in 2007 to enable a new priority list and work programme to be drawn up for 2008 onwards. The full implementation of this strategy will take 15 to 20 years to implement dependant upon the funding opportunities.

4.35 No priority list has been established for the installation of new play areas or youth facilities. This is because the funding for these elements is not currently predictable as it stems from new developments or community involvement in seeking grant funding. If a regular fund is established for the provision of new facilities, then a priority list for implementation can be drawn up using the ages and densities of the local child population, location and condition of other nearby facilities and public consultation.
SECTION 5

CONCLUSIONS
SECTION 5: CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions

5.1 The existing provision of land for outdoor play provision in the city falls well below the city council’s minimum standard. To reach the minimum standard existing play areas need to increase to cover bigger areas and new play areas and youth facilities need to be provided.

5.2 When the catchment zones of the play provision is examined, it is apparent that there is deficiency in play provision in Hucclecote, Longlevens, Elbridge, southern Abbeymead and Matson, Saintbridge, Wotton, Tewkesbury Road area, Tuffley, southern Grange and Quedgeley.

5.3 On the whole, the opportunities to correct the deficiencies of the quantity of play provision in these areas is possible by installing new facilities on existing open spaces. However, in south Abbeymead, Cheltenham Road area, north west Quedgeley, southern Grange and southern Tuffley this is limited by the lack of suitable existing open space.

5.4 It is important that new play provision should be fully equipped with the appropriate facilities and equipment.

5.5 There are 138 individual items of play equipment spread over 28 play areas. Eleven items of equipment have been removed in the past 3 years because they had become unsafe due to age or vandalism. None of these have been replaced. Gloucester does not suffer greatly with vandalism, however combined with the age and general condition of equipment; vandalism can occasionally render a piece of equipment obsolete.

5.6 Of all the individual items of play equipment, 28% are at the end of their life or have less then 5 years predicted lifespan. Virtually all of the other items of play equipment are within 10 years of the end of their predicted lifespan. Therefore, if we do not implement a programme of improvements now, we will have to remove the majority of play equipment within the next 10 years.

5.7 Play equipment across 10 of the play areas contains high or moderate risks. We are working to repair the play equipment or safety surfacing to remove the high risks but most of the moderate risks are due to the age of the play equipment and are generally present in equipment that is nearing the end of its life. It is recommended that the play equipment at Baneberry Road play area is removed now due to the safety risks and that a new play area is installed on a different part of the site within 2003/04.

5.8 The facilities and equipment in all of the existing play areas requires upgrading and improvement to ensure that it meets the proposed minimum standards on design.

5.9 Some sites are situated in inappropriate locations where they are not seen by passers by, too close to local housing, or placed in traffic islands in the middle of roads. We propose to relocate these play areas to locations that are more suitable either when funds are available to improve the whole play area, or if they contain only a few items of equipment within the next year. Therefore, we propose to relocate St James Park and Lobleys Drive play areas to more visible locations within their open spaces and Manor Park play area to a different open space, when funds allow. Next year we propose to move the remaining equipment from the Savernake Road and Slimbridge Road play areas to other existing sites. Neither of these sites is suitable for play areas and so the play equipment will not be replaced on these open spaces. Only a swing is left at Matson Park, which will be relocated to an existing play area and a new play area installed in a different part of the park when funds allow in the future.
5.10 Under the Disability Discrimination Act, all play areas must be inspected and assessed and adjustments made as necessary to ensure that there is access for the disabled.

5.11 There are various different types of youth facilities. It is not possible to predict which types of facilities will be sited on individual sites in the future. This will depend upon the funds available, the individual site and public consultation. It is intended that a variety of different types of facilities be scattered adequately across the city subject to future funding opportunities.

5.12 Recently, the majority of funds for improvements to play areas have resulted from new residential developments. In some areas of Gloucester, it is unlikely that there will be any large developments in the future that will provide significant funds. Therefore, the ability of the council to continue to allocate funds or generate funds is fundamental to implementing the Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy.

5.13 It is acknowledged that the implementation of this strategy would require a significant financial commitment from the City Council and other sources. The outcome will be the improved quality of Gloucester’s play provision. It is envisaged that the full implementation of the proposals set out in the Strategy will need to be phased over a period of twenty years or more.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMENITY SPACE</td>
<td>Small parcels of open land which remain as a consequence of the layout of a particular development, and which may function to enhance the general appearance of a development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME ZONE</td>
<td>A residential area or street where cars are placed second to pedestrians, allowing for improved play opportunities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAP - LOCAL AREA OF PLAY</td>
<td>Small enclosed areas provided for 4 to 6 year olds to play within. Other than seating for carers they contain no fixed equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEAP - LOCAL EQUIPPED AREA OF PLAY</td>
<td>Unsupervised play areas located on areas of public open space principally aimed at 4 to 8 year olds. They should include at least 5 types of play activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOCAL PLAN</td>
<td>A document produced by the Council in which land use policies are set out to guide development in a particular local authority area taking account of Government guidance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MULTI-SPORTS WALL</td>
<td>A sports wall can be as simple as a football goal painted onto a wall with a basketball hoop attached to it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUGA - MULTI USE GAMES AREA</td>
<td>An enclosed area, about the size of a tennis court, with a hard surface principally used for five-a-side football, basketball and netball. Floodlighting could extend the hours of operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mini MUGA - MINI MULTI USE GAMES AREA</td>
<td>An area for informal sports use with only one goal end and a smaller hard surface area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEAP - NEIGHBOURHOOD EQUIPPED AREA OF PLAY</td>
<td>Unsupervised play areas located on areas of public open space mainly for older children between 8 and 14. They should include at least 8 types of play activity and youth facilities such as a shelter skate park or games area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPG - PLANNING POLICY GUIDANCE</td>
<td>Issued by Government which sets out the national planning policy context for Local Authorities to take into account in their planning work.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAY AREA</td>
<td>An area set aside for children to play in usually within a park or open space, which contains outdoor fixed play equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAY FACILITY</td>
<td>A facility provided within an open space or park that can be used for play by a variety of ages i.e. play area, shelter, games area, skate park, BMX track etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIVATE PLAYING FIELD OR OPEN SPACE</td>
<td>Land used for recreation purposes owned by a private individual or organisation and usually reserved for their own use i.e. not generally available for public use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POS - PUBLIC OPEN SPACE</td>
<td>Open space that is available for sport, active recreation or children’s play, which is of a suitable size and nature for its intended purpose, and safely accessible and available to the general public.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH FACILITY</td>
<td>A facility such as a skate park, BMX track, shelter or games area predominately used by 10 to 18 year olds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 1

NATIONAL PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION’S SIX ACRE STANDARD - 2001
APPENDIX 1 - National Playing Fields Association’s Six Acre Standard - 2001

Local Equipped Area for Play

A LEAP is a piece of open space that is designated and equipped for children of early school age. Such areas need to be located within a walking time of 5 minutes from home.

The main characteristics of a LEAP are:

1. It caters mainly for children of 4 to 8 years of age.
2. It is within a walking time of 5 minutes from home.
3. It is positioned beside a pedestrian pathway on a route that is well used.
4. It occupies a site that is well drained with grass or a hard surface and features an appropriate impact-absorbing surface beneath and around the play equipment.
5. It has an activity zone a minimum of 400m2 in area.
6. It contains at least 5 types of play equipment, of which at least two are individual pieces rather than part of a combination. Each item is designed to stimulate one of the following:
   (i) Balancing, e.g. beams, stepping logs, clatter bridges, or graphic line elements.
   (ii) Rocking, e.g. see-saw or spring animals
   (iii) Climbing or agility, e.g. frames, nets, overhead bars or angled climbers
   (iv) Sliding, e.g. traditional slides, fireman’s poles
   (v) Social play, e.g. sheltered areas or child seating

   Additional items might focus on rotating, swinging, jumping, crawling, viewing, counting or touching.
7. There is adequate space around the equipment to enable children to express their general exuberance and play games of tag and chase.
8. It has fencing, if the site is not already adequately enclosed, of at least 1 metre high around the perimeter of the activity zone with two, outward opening and self-closing gates on opposite sides of the space.
9. It has a barrier to limit the speed of the child entering or leaving the facility.
10. A buffer zone, not less than 10 metres in depth, is provided between the edge of the activity zone and the boundary of the nearest property containing a dwelling. Normally, a minimum of 20 metres should be provided between the activity zone and the habitable room façade of the dwelling. Where these minimum distances apply, careful consideration needs to be given to:
    (i) the design of the means of the enclosure, planting scheme and/or other physical features on the boundary of the residential property, and
    (ii) the siting of the play equipment within the activity zone (to preclude opportunities for overlooking nearby gardens and a consequential loss of privacy for residents).
11. The buffer zone includes planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture.
12. Some individual seats are provided for accompanying parents and carers.

13. It has a notice to indicate:

(i) That the area is solely for use by children.
(ii) That adults are not allowed unless accompanied by children.
(iii) That dogs should be excluded.
(iv) The name and telephone number of the operator of the facility to report any incident or damage to the play equipment.
(v) The location of the nearest public telephone.

14. It has a litter bin.

Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play

A NEAP is a site that is designated and equipped mainly for older children, but with opportunities for play for younger children too.

The main characteristics of a NEAP are: -

1. It caters predominately for older children.

2. It is within a walking time of 15 minutes from home.

3. It is positioned beside a pedestrian pathway on a route that is well used.

4. It occupies a site that is well drained with both grass and hard surfaced areas and features an appropriate impact-absorbing surface beneath and around the play equipment.

5. It has an activity zone a minimum of 1000m² in area that is divided into two parts: one containing a range of play equipment and the other provided with a hard surface of a least 465m².

6. It contains at least 8 types of play equipment, comprising:

(i) At least 1 item to stimulate rocking touch, social or developmental play among younger children.
(ii) At least 2 items to facilitate, sliding swinging or moderate climbing.
(iii) At least 5 items of which at least 3 are individual pieces rather than part of a combination, to encourage either more adventurous climbing, single point swinging, balancing, rotating, or gliding.

7. There is adequate space around the equipment to enable children to express their general exuberance and play games of tag and chase.

8. It has fencing, if the site is not already adequately enclosed, of at least 1 metre high around the perimeter of the activity zone with two, out-ward opening and self-closing gates on opposite sides of the space.

9. It has a barrier to limit the speed of the child entering or leaving the facility.
10. A buffer zone, of 30 metres minimum depth is provided between the edge of the activity zone and the boundary of the nearest property containing a dwelling. A greater distance may be needed where purpose built skateboarding facilities are provided.

11. The buffer zone includes planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture.

12. Some individual seats are provided for accompanying parents and carers in the vicinity of the play equipment and other seating is provided within the hard surfaced area.

13. It has a notice to indicate:

   (vi) That the area is solely for use by children
   (vii) That adults are not allowed unless accompanied by children
   (viii) That dogs should be excluded
   (ix) The name and telephone number of the operator of the facility to report any incident or damage to the play equipment
   (x) The location of the nearest public telephone.

14. It has a litter bin at each access point and in proximity to each group of seats.

15. It has convenient and secure parking facilities for bicycles.
APPENDIX 2

PROPOSALS FOR SITING OF PLAY FACILITIES
APPENDIX 2 – Proposals for siting of play facilities

ABBIGN
• **Glevum Way open space** as a potential site for youth facilities

BARNWOOD
• **Barnwood Park and Saintbridge Balancing Ponds** as potential sites for new LEAPs – flooding restrictions will have to be investigated.
• **Barnwood Park** as potential site for small youth facilities which are outside play areas
• Improve **King George V Playing Fields** to NEAP status to increase the catchment zone within the Hucclecote ward
• Install a skate park, MUGA and youth shelter at the old Coney Hill Hospital site
• Install a new NEAP at the old Coney Hill Hospital site
• Relocate the swing on **Savernake Road play area** to replace a missing item in another play area
• Improve the access and overlooking aspects of **Coney Hill Park play area**

BARTON & TREDWORTH
• Move **St James Park play area** within the park and improve
• **St James Park play area** as potential site for youth facilities

ELMBRIDGE
• Move **Manor Park play area** to Elmbridge Playing Fields and improve to NEAP status
• Elmbridge Playing Fields as potential site for youth facilities

FIELD COURT
• **Field Court Drive Open Space** as potential site for new NEAP

GRANGE
• **Holmleigh Park** as potential site for youth facilities

HUCLECOOT
• Move **Lobleys Drive play area** within the area of open space and improve to NEAP status including youth facilities
• **Hucclecote Recreation Ground** as a potential site for a new play area and maybe small youth facilities if there is no conflict with the SAM

KINGSHOLM & WOTTON
• **Deans Way open space** as potential site for new NEAP
• Improve **Armscroft Park play area** to NEAP status or install a formal MUGA
• Consult on and implement improvements at **Sebert Street play area**
• **Armscroft Park open space** as potential site for youth facilities

LONGLEVENS
• **Plock Court** as potential site for new play area
• Improve **Longlevens Recreation Ground play area** to NEAP status
• Improve kickabout area at **Longlevens Recreation Ground** to MUGA
• **Longlevens Recreation Ground and Paygrove Lane open space** as potential sites for youth facilities
Outdoor Playground and Youth Facility Strategy

MATSON & ROBINSWOOD
- Remove all play equipment from Baneberry Road play area for safety reasons at this present time and install a new LEAP on a more suitable part of the site as funds allow in the future
- Relocate the swing from Matson Park play area to an other existing play area
- Improve Matson Park play area to NEAP status and relocate within the park
- Matson Park, Evans Walk and Baneberry Road open spaces as potential sites for youth facilities either within play areas or alone

MORELAND
- Carry out consultation on and install a new LEAP at Alma Place
- Investigate possible uses for the disused tennis courts

PODSMEAD
- Improve both Milton Ave and Scott Ave play areas to NEAPs

SEVERNVALE
- Consult on and install a new NEAP at Green Farm
- Consult on and when the open space has been adopted, install a new LEAP at Bodiam Ave

TUFFLEY
- Kemble Close open space as potential site for LEAP
- Relocate Slimbridge Road play equipment to Randwick Road Park
- Improve Randwick Road Park play area to NEAP status
- Investigate possible uses for the disused tennis courts at Randwick Road Park
- Randwick Road Park as potential site for youth facilities

WESTGATE
- Westgate Leisure Area as potential site for a new NEAP – flooding restrictions will have to be investigated.
- Westgate Leisure Area and Hempsted Recreation Ground as potential sites for youth facilities within NEAP facilities
APPENDIX 3

PRIORITY LIST FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO EXISTING PLAY AREAS AND PROPOSED LOCATIONS FOR NEW PLAY AREAS
## APPENDIX 3

**Priority list for improvements to existing play areas**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>CURRENT CATEGORY</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>PROPOSED CATEGORY</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING NEEDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Savernake</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>27.93</td>
<td>remove</td>
<td>• Move the remaining swing to an existing play area</td>
<td>£1,000 – available from maintenance budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Alma Place</td>
<td>Moreland</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>41.78</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>• replace existing play equipment to LEAP standard</td>
<td>£69,000 – funds received from disposal of Theresa Street site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Evans Walk</td>
<td>Matson &amp; Robinswood</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>48.83</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• Improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£90,000 – Grants being sought by Matson Neighbourhood Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Matson Park</td>
<td>Matson &amp; Robinswood</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>51.93</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• Move the remaining swing to an existing play area</td>
<td>£1,000 – available from maintenance budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£90,000 – may be funded by nearby development in future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Baneberry Road</td>
<td>Matson &amp; Robinswood</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>53.63</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>• Remove play equipment</td>
<td>£1,000 – available from maintenance budget</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Replace LEAP in different location on open space</td>
<td>£50,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lobleys Drive Open Space</td>
<td>Hucclecote</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>56.13</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• relocate within open space and improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£90,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
<td>PLAY AREA</td>
<td>WARD</td>
<td>CURRENT CATEGORY</td>
<td>SCORE</td>
<td>PROPOSED CATEGORY</td>
<td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>FUNDING NEEDED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Coney Hill Park</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>57.14</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• Improve access and overlooking</td>
<td>Negotiation with developer and county over design on new adjoining housing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Improve play area to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£35,000 – expected to be funded from school site development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>St James Park</td>
<td>Barton &amp; Tredworth</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>59.75</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>• relocate within open space and improve to LEAP standard</td>
<td>£50,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Parry Road</td>
<td>Moreland</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>59.94</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>• Improve to LEAP standard</td>
<td>£25,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Hempsted Recreation Ground</td>
<td>Westgate</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>60.74</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£70,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>King George V</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>63.06</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£90,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Slimbridge Road</td>
<td>Tuffley</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>63.56</td>
<td>remove</td>
<td>• Move equipment to Randwick Road Park and close play area</td>
<td>£10,000 – current maintenance budgets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Longlevens Recreation Ground</td>
<td>Longlevens</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>64.13</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£90,000 – may be funded by nearby development in future</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Scott Ave</td>
<td>Podsmead</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>64.69</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£80,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Randwick Road Park</td>
<td>Tuffley</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>64.8</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£60,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRIORITY</td>
<td>PLAY AREA</td>
<td>WARD</td>
<td>CURRENT CATEGORY</td>
<td>SCORE</td>
<td>PROPOSED CATEGORY</td>
<td>RECOMMENDATIONS</td>
<td>FUNDING NEEDED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
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<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Glevum Way</td>
<td>Abbey</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>64.95</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£25,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Manor Park</td>
<td>Elmbridge</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• move to Elbridge Recreation Ground and improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£90,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Holmleigh Park</td>
<td>Grange</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>66.32</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£30,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 19       | Sebert Street  | Kingsholm & Wotton    | LEAP             | 66.73 | LEAP              | • improve to LEAP standard                                                      | £10,000 – current funding from nearby developments  
<p>|          |                |                       |                  |       |                   |                                                                                   | £15,000 – no alternative identified funding |
| 20       | Duncroft Road  | Barnwood              | LEAP             | 66.88 | LEAP              | • improve to LEAP standard                                                      | £10,000 – no alternative identified funding |
| 21       | Paygrove Lane  | Longlevens            | LEAP             | 67.47 | LEAP              | • improve to LEAP standard                                                      | £30,000 – no alternative identified funding |
| 22       | Armscroft Park | Kingsholm &amp; Wotton    | LEAP             | 69.63 | NEAP              | • new play area or MUGA                                                         | £95,000 – current funding from nearby developments |
| 23       | Gloucester Park| Westgate              | NEAP             | 70.43 | NEAP              | • improve to NEAP standard                                                      | £90,000 – funding being sought from Westgate redevelopment grants |
| 24       | Chester Road   | Barnwood              | LEAP             | 71.38 | LEAP              | • Improve to LEAP standard                                                      | £20,000 – no alternative identified funding |
| 25       | The Lannett    | Moreland              | NEAP             | 73.39 | NEAP              | • improve to NEAP standard                                                      | £25,000 – no alternative identified funding |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRIORITY</th>
<th>PLAY AREA</th>
<th>WARD</th>
<th>CURRENT CATEGORY</th>
<th>SCORE</th>
<th>PROPOSED CATEGORY</th>
<th>RECOMMENDATIONS</th>
<th>FUNDING NEEDED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Greyhound Gardens</td>
<td>Longlevens</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>74.38</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£10,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Milton Ave</td>
<td>Podsmead</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>77.88</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£90,000 – expected to be funded from nearby development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Napier Street</td>
<td>Barton &amp; Tredworth</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>85.04</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>• improve to NEAP standard</td>
<td>£5,000 – no alternative identified funding</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# List of proposed locations for new play areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SITE</th>
<th>CATEGORY</th>
<th>FUNDING NEEDED</th>
<th>WARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barnwood Park</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – no funding identified</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saintbridge Balancing Pond</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – no funding identified</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Coney Hill Hospital site</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>£150,000 – funding received from developers</td>
<td>Barnwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field Court Drive open space</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>£90,000 – no funding identified</td>
<td>Fieldcourt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hucclecote Recreation Ground</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – County to fund £5,000</td>
<td>Hucclecote</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plock Court</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – no funding identified</td>
<td>Kingsholm &amp; Wotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deans Way open space</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>£90,000 – possible funding from cattle market development</td>
<td>Kingsholm &amp; Wotton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bodiam Ave development</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£35,000 – to be funded by developer</td>
<td>Severnvale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Farm open space</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>£70,000 – funds supplied by new development</td>
<td>Severnvale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kemble Close</td>
<td>LEAP</td>
<td>£50,000 – no funding identified</td>
<td>Tuffley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Westgate Leisure Area</td>
<td>NEAP</td>
<td>£90,000 – possible funding from cattle market development</td>
<td>Westgate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX 4

PLAN SHOWING PLAY FACILITIES AND CATCHMENT ZONES