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<b>Report To:</b>	<b>Safe, Sustainable Communities Committee</b>	<b>Date:</b>	<b>09 March 2010</b>
<b>Report By:</b>	<b>Corporate Director of Environment &amp; Community Protection</b>	<b>Report No:</b>	<b>ECP/ENV/AB10.41</b>
<b>Contact Officer:</b>	Willie Rennie	<b>Contact No:</b>	<b>4761</b>
<b>Subject:</b>	<b>Play Area Strategy</b>		

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## 1.0 PURPOSE

1.1 The purpose of this report is to request approval of a strategy for the provision, management and maintenance of local authority play areas within Inverclyde.

## 2.0 SUMMARY

2.1 The May 2009 Safe, Sustainable, Communities Committee remitted the Corporate Director Environment & Community Protection to carry out a review of play area provision across Inverclyde with a view to producing a play area strategy for the medium and long-term.

2.2 At present there is an approved budget of £519,000 available to spend in 2010/2011 on play area modernisation and investment.

2.3 A play area strategy was drafted with the key objectives being to:

- Assess the current demand for and the supply of children's play areas.
- Inform as to the adequacy of the existing provision to meet current and future demand.
- Recommend a local standard for provision of children's play areas.
- Investigate external funding opportunities for the provision of play areas.
- Recommend priorities in respect of investment in play areas.

2.4 A summary of the recommendations made in the strategy document, Appendix 1, is as undernoted:

### Aim

By 2020 Inverclyde Council will provide or have assisted in the provision of an appropriate distribution of quality children's play areas which will be readily accessible to the district's children and young people.

### Strategy Recommendations

- a) Consideration should be given to constructing 3 Destination Play Areas within Inverclyde, as part of the planned development at Rankin Park, and at Battery Park and Coronation Park.
- b) Inverclyde Council adopt a recognised framework for the provision of play areas based on an adaptation of the National Playing Fields Association's Six Acre Standard as detailed in the strategy document.

- c) Inverclyde Council adopt European Safety Standards EN 1176 and EN 1177.
- d) Inverclyde Council undertakes to ensure that procedures, policies and practices do not make it unreasonably difficult for people with disabilities to access play areas.
- e) An annual budget of at least £100k is allocated for the modernisation of existing play areas; however a more realistic figure would be £250k given the age profile, standard and condition of the current stock.
- f) A separate play area investment budget is created which would be used to increase the number of facilities. The decision as to where to locate the new play areas will be informed by the data contained in the strategy document, but the decision as to which area to invest in first is open to consideration by elected members. It is also suggested that such an investment budget could be accessed by local housing associations through a bidding process, and that scope is available for community groups to bid for funds for local projects e.g. as matched funding in a lottery or other external funding bid. A minimum of £150k should be set aside as an investment fund, ideally every year until such time as we have an adequate number of play areas to meet the existing gap in provision.
- g) Proposals for priority of investment are:
  - i. Invest in current stock to meet safety standards.
  - ii. Invest in current stock to modernise/refurbish.
  - iii. Invest in new provision to meet quantity and quality standards. This may take the form of increasing the size and varying the content of existing play areas, or the construction of new play areas on new sites.

### **3.0 RECOMMENDATIONS**

- 3.1 That the committee approve the play area strategy and the associated recommendations.
- 3.2 That it be remitted to the appropriate Director to produce an action plan in respect of prioritising the spend of currently available funding, based on the criteria set out in the strategy, and to report to committee an updated action plan if or when additional funding is allocated, or becomes available from external sources.
- 3.3 That of the available budget of £519,000, £269,000 be allocated to the modernisation of existing play areas and £250,000 allocated to investment in new play areas.

**Neil Graham**  
**Corporate Director**  
**Environment & Community Protection**

## 4.0 BACKGROUND

4.1 There are 45 play area sites currently managed by Inverclyde Council, this compares to 83 sites at the time of a previous survey 10 years ago. The reduction in the number of sites over the period was in the main as a result of the equipment having to be removed due to its age, because of vandalism or due to the locality being redeveloped. In May 2009 a report to the Safe, Sustainable, Communities Committee made recommendations that 10 sites that don't meet satisfactory standards should receive immediate investment to bring them up an acceptable standard and that a further 4 sites be upgraded within 3 years. The balance of the play area investment fund (earmarked reserves from 2009/2010) is currently £169,000. The recommendations made to the May 2009 in respect of these 14 sites were not approved and instead the committee requested a play area strategy be formulated to better inform as to the most appropriate areas of investment. A further £350,000 has been allocated for play area improvements in 2010/2011, giving an overall balance to spend on play area modernisation/investment of £519,000.

## 5.0 IMPLICATIONS

### 5.1 Financial

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	Budget Year	Proposed Spend this Report £'000	Virement From	Other Comments
Carried Forward Earmarked Reserves	Play Area Investment & Modernisation	2010/2011	£169		
New Earmarked Reserves	Play Area Modernisation	2010/2011	£200		None
New Earmarked Reserves	Play Area Investment	2010/2011	£150		None

Cost Centre	Budget Heading	Budget Year	Proposed Spend this Report £'000	Virement From	Other Comments
To Be Confirmed	Play Area Modernisation	2011/2012 and annually thereafter	£100-£250		Proposed annual budget if Play Area Strategy is approved. Funding yet to be identified.
To Be Confirmed	Play Area Investment	2011/2012 and annually thereafter	£150		Proposed annual budget if Play Area Strategy is approved. Funding yet to be identified.

### 5.2 Human Resources, Legal and Equalities

None

## 6.0 CONSULTATION

6.1 Finance was consulted on the Financial Implications section of this report.

# PLAY AREA STRATEGY 2010



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## **Introduction**

The purpose of this document is to produce a strategy for the provision, management and maintenance of local authority play areas within Inverclyde. The primary reason for developing this strategy is to inform the future investment decisions of the local authority in play areas. The term play area specifically relates to sites containing play equipment, multi-use games areas or skateboard/bmx facilities.

The standards of play areas will be an important element within an overall play strategy. This will require consideration of play area safety, location, choice of equipment, design and layout, installation, and an inspection and maintenance regime. More specifically:

- The location of play areas based on realistic assessments of neighbourhood needs, taking into account the location of roads, community boundaries and distance from homes.
- The range of play provision needed to cater for different age groups and those with special needs.
- Staffing requirements to carry out the consultation, design, inspection and maintenance of sites.
- Capital and revenue budgets.
- Co-ordination between local authority departments and local housing associations.
- Community participation involving children, parents, schools and other partners.
- A development programme for new play areas and the refurbishment of existing ones.

## **Objectives**

- Assess the current demand for and the supply of children's play areas.
- Inform as to the adequacy of the existing provision to meet current and future demand.
- Recommend a local standard for provision of children's play areas.
- Investigate external funding opportunities for the provision of play areas.
- Recommend priorities in respect of investment in play areas.

## **Background**

There are 45 sites currently managed by Inverclyde Council, this compares to 83 sites at the time of a previous survey 10 years ago. The reduction in the number of sites over the period was in the main as a result of the equipment having to be removed due to its age, because of vandalism or due to the locality being redeveloped. In May 2009 a report to the Safe, Sustainable, Communities Committee made recommendations that 10 sites that don't meet satisfactory standards should receive immediate investment to bring them up an acceptable standard and that a further 4 sites be upgraded within 3 years. The balance of the play area investment fund is currently £184,500.

## **Why Provide Play Areas?**

Children have a legal right to play enshrined within the United Nations Convention on the rights of the child. However, long before the Convention was adopted by the United Kingdom in 1991, local authorities recognised the benefits of play to children. It has been long established that play has developmental benefits and helps keep children healthy and fosters social interaction and inclusion. In addition to being fun it lays the foundation for the solving of complex problems and helps develop an awareness of risk and danger.

Older children need a place to 'hang out'. Such meeting points are for young people who consider themselves too old to play and who instead want a place to meet their friends, chat and have some fun. There will be a challenge in design and layout terms

in how to achieve a balance between the potentially conflicting needs and attitudes of teenagers and local residents.

*Playing is integral to children's enjoyment of their lives, their health and their development. Children and young people – disabled and non-disabled – whatever their age, culture, ethnicity or social and economic background, need and want to play, indoors and out, in whatever way they can. Through playing, children are creating their own culture, developing their abilities, exploring their creativity and learning about themselves, other people and the world around them. Children need and want to stretch and challenge themselves when they play. Play provision and play space that is stimulating and exciting allows children to encounter and learn about risk. This helps them to build confidence, learn skills and develop resilience at their own pace.*

Charter for Children's Play: Play England 2009

### **The Six Acre Standard**

Early versions of the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA<sup>1</sup>) Six Acre Playing Space Standard provided a framework for planning and policy decisions concerning formal outdoor land-based sport and play provision for children. The original concept dating back to the 1930's was that there should be six acres of space available for recreation per 1,000 head of population. In their 1992 review of the Standard, the NPFA introduced the concept of a hierarchy of unsupervised designated play facilities and further developed it in the 2001 update. The concept called for the provision of different types of play areas catering for a range of age groups in a manner appropriate to need. Most frequent and closest to home were small areas for young children; less frequent and further away were areas for older children: e.g.:

- Local areas for play (LAPs)
- Local equipped areas for play (LEAPs)
- Neighbourhood equipped areas for play (NEAPs)

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<sup>1</sup> The National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) has recently changed its name to Fields In Trust (FIT) however it is still widely referred to as the NPFA in reference to The Six Acre Standard.



*The concept of LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs has been considered and or adopted – and sometimes adapted – by approximately 70% of planning authorities. It is now embedded in the lexicon of recreational planning*

NPFA 2008

### LAPs, LEAPs & NEAPS – The Hierarchy

It has long been recognised that opportunities for outdoor play and activity are essential for the healthy development of children. Children are also significant users of the outdoor environment – particularly close to home. The provision of designated places to play is intended to provide an attractive, challenging and safe resource when they cannot play outside their homes because of traffic or other limitations. The NPFA standard recommends a hierarchy of provision based on walking time. While the guidance also suggests indicative age ranges these are not intended to be prescriptive, so flexibility in the application of the standard is encouraged. Different children will seek to play in different ways and age restrictions are almost always unenforceable in any case.

### LAPs

Are small areas of open space specifically designated and primarily laid out for very young children up to age 6 to play close to where they live i.e. within one minute walking time of home and not more than 100m distance. LAPs require no play equipment and as such they do not feature to any significant degree in this document. It is also the case that subsequent to stock transfer most if not all of the landscaped open space within housing estates in Inverclyde suitable to create a LAP is not within the ownership of Inverclyde Council.

### LEAPs

Are areas of open space specifically designated and laid out with features and equipment for children up to age 8 who go out to play independently, close to where they live i.e. within five minutes walking time of home and not more than 400m (quarter mile) distance. They have play equipment that should provide opportunities for at least five types of play, such as climbing, sliding, swinging, rocking, balancing etc. The recommended minimum activity zone is 400 sq. m. A buffer zone of 10m minimum separates the activity zone from the nearest dwelling, this doubles to 20m if there is a dwelling with windows facing the LEAP.

### NEAPs

Are areas of open space specifically designated, laid out and equipped mainly for older children, but with play facilities for younger children as well. Ideally they are located within fifteen minutes walking time of home and not more than 1000m (just over a half mile) distance. Play equipment is a particularly appropriate form of provision for younger children, but as children grow older, towards the latter stages of primary school age, they look for different types of challenges and stimuli. In particular, they engage more in wheeled activities, skateboards, bmx etc., and informal ball games. As they move towards their teenage years, young people increasingly seek out opportunities to meet up with friends away from home. The NEAP should provide a greater variety of opportunity for both active and passive play. The recommended minimum activity zone is 1000 sq. m. A buffer zone of 30m minimum separates the activity zone from the nearest dwelling; this may have to increase if there is a dwelling with windows facing the NEAP or if skateboard ramps are included in the design.

### Combined LEAPs & NEAPs

Combining LEAPs and NEAPs on the same site offers a number of advantages, including: The ability to provide for a greater age range of children and thereby increasing the opportunity for family involvement. Combined sites also mean reduced land usage in the locality due to the sharing of a common buffer zone. There would also be savings on the capital cost of procurement and installation, and revenue savings on maintenance and inspection.

### Play Area Hierarchy: Main characteristics of LAPs, LEAPs and NEAPs

	<b>Local Area for Play</b>	<b>Locally Equipped Area for Play</b>	<b>Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play</b>
Age Group	Up to 6 years.	4 – 8 years	Older Children
Walking time from home	1 minute	5 minutes	10 minutes

	<b>Local Area for Play</b>	<b>Locally Equipped Area for Play</b>	<b>Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play</b>
Location	Adjacent to a well used pathway, overlooked by houses and on a flat site that is well drained.	Adjacent to a well used pathway and on a flat site that is well drained.	Adjacent to a well used pathway and on a flat site that is well drained.
Minimum activity zone	100m <sup>2</sup> .	400m <sup>2</sup> .	1,000m <sup>2</sup> divided into 2 parts; at least 465m <sup>2</sup> of hard surface area and equipped play space area.
No. and type of play equipment	Demonstrative play features to enable children to identify space as their own domain.	At least 5 types of play equipment where at least 2 are individual items rather than part of a combination. Impact absorbing surface beneath and around play equipment.	At least 8 types of play equipment to allow developmental play amongst younger children and moderate/adventurous play for older children.
Buffer zone	5m depth including planting.	10m depth including planting and other physical features.	30m depth including planting and other physical features.
Fencing	600mm high fencing and barrier to limit speed of child entering or leaving the facility.	1m high fencing with two pedestrian gates & barriers to limit speed of child entering/leaving the facility.	1m high fencing with two pedestrian gates & barriers to limit speed of child entering/leaving the facility.
Furniture	Seating.	Seating and at least 1 litter bin.	Seating and litter bins at each access point. Secure bicycle parking facilities.

	Local Area for Play	Locally Equipped Area for Play	Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play
Signs and Notices	Area solely used for children and that adults are not allowed unless accompanied by children.	Area solely used for children and that adults are not allowed unless accompanied by children, and name and tel. no. of facility manager.	Area solely used for children and that adults are not allowed unless accompanied by children, and name and tel. no. of facility manager.

NPFA 2001

In the NPFA's 2008 update of the Standard they revise their guidance on the need for fencing:

*The question of enclosure is one for the manager, but the boundaries should be recognisable by landscaping. Perimeter fences are generally considered inappropriate, though some fencing may be necessary if the site adjoins one or more roads. If the NEAP is enclosed there should be two outward opening, self closing gates on the opposite side of the NEAP.*

NPFA 2008

It has been our recent, local experience that adults accompanying very young children to play areas can consider the provision of two pedestrian gates as detrimental. Where seating is located in the vicinity of a single gate there is a degree of comfort to be gained from the added security of having only one access and egress point. It is therefore recommended that judgment may be applied in respect of this part of the Standard.

#### Destination Play Areas

In addition to local and neighbourhood play areas there may be larger sites which are referred to as Destination Play Areas. Destination Play Areas are play areas within a key site, such as a park; they are aimed at attracting families and similar groups for longer visits and they tend to be larger than neighbourhood sites. Destination Play Areas will also have car parking (free), a greater quantity and variety of fixed equipment and access to facilities such as cafes and public toilets. Most children will be accompanied by an adult so their access to the play area will be limited to the

occasions when an adult, teacher, youth leader etc. is able to take them. Many users will require to use public or private transport to get to the site. Battery Park is the obvious choice to create a Destination Play Area within Inverclyde, as many of the required elements are already in situ. It would however require an expansion of the existing 3 play areas within the park (including the skateboard/bmx park), or for at least one large additional site to be added. An investment of £100k - £125k would be required to bring Battery Park to the Destination Play Area standard. The new play area would also meet the LEAP and NEAP requirement within a half mile radius. There are at least two other current potential opportunities to create Destination Play Areas in Inverclyde, as part of the already proposed development at Rankin Park and within Coronation Park. Consideration should be given to creating Destination Play Areas in these locations.

Assessment of Current Provision – by Distance from Home

The Six Acre Standard states that the key element in judging adequacy of provision is the time it takes a child to reach the play area. There are of course other important factors such as the features, quality and security of the playing space (which influences its perceived value) and use. For the moment we will only consider adequacy of provision based on a distance assessment. The distance assessment used in this example does not adhere strictly to the Six Acre Standard, but it is an adaptation of it.

Walking Time		
Time	Straight Line Distance	Pedestrian Route
1 min	60m	100m
5 mins	240m	600m
15 mins	600m	1,000m
Approximate conversion: Quarter mile = 400m Half mile = 800m		
Note: estimates of walking time were established through trials with children of different age ranging from 4 to 14, and by using a representative sample of pedestrian routes. (The Six Acre Standard 2001, NPFA)		

An average of the straight line and pedestrian route distances is used and then converted to fractions of a mile; the outcome is that the distances used in this assessment are quarter and half miles. The data is then used to produce radial catchment zones which are displayed on 12 neighbourhood maps and 1 overview map (Appendix 1) showing the distribution of play areas in Inverclyde and the homes they serve within a quarter of a mile radius LEAPS (yellow circles) and half a mile radius NEAPS (orange circles). Where existing sites do not meet the minimum LEAP standard (see table below) they have been designated OTHER (blue circles) and a quarter mile radial catchment zone applied. The distribution of gaps in play area provision across the district then becomes obvious i.e. the blue areas where provision exists but fails to meet minimum standards, and the white areas where no provision exists.

With few exceptions most homes within Inverclyde are within half a mile of an existing Inverclyde Council play area, which may prove to be a key point in deciding how the gap in provision may be filled e.g. upgrading an existing site to create a combined LEAP and NEAP would double the radial catchment zones of existing LEAPS and OTHER category sites. Not all locations may be suitable for such an approach, a site specific assessment would be required to test the feasibility of the option.

Play area type	Min. size equipped play area	Min. no. of play units	NPFA Radial straight-line distance for play area	Inverclyde Council Radial straight-line distance for play area
LAP	100m <sup>2</sup>	1-2 types of play features	60m	See note below.
LEAP	400m <sup>2</sup>	5	240m	¼ mile – 400m
NEAP	465m <sup>2</sup>	8	600m	½ mile – 800m

Using the NPFA play area categories summarised in the table above it is recommended that the LAP category should be ignored as it is not considered that this

type of play space provides valuable opportunities for play and the numbers required to meet the standard would pose maintenance and budgetary problems. Furthermore, LAPs would have to be located within housing estates near to houses and therefore any inappropriate use of them may cause a nuisance to local residents e.g. there are several potential LAP sites throughout Inverclyde where residents have complained of nuisance and requested that 'No Ball Games' signs are installed.

Also, it may be considered that the minimum qualifying criteria for the LEAP and NEAP play area categories are too restrictive considering the budgetary constraints that are facing the local authority, and they may also be too blunt e.g. the same play value is attributed to a small springy as to a large multi-faceted item (see examples below). Discretion should therefore be permitted to vary the NPFA play area categories where appropriate to enable the Council and other potential service providers to look at the positive impact of small-scale improvements to existing play areas. For example, if a site falls short of meeting the NEAP criteria by having 7 play units rather than 8 and one of the units is a large, multi-faceted item, then discretion should be applied to reclassify the play area from a LEAP to a NEAP.



multi-faceted item



small springy

The breakdown of play area categories in Inverclyde is as undernoted. For the purposes of this assessment, where a site fails to meet the minimum standard for a relatively minor shortcoming i.e. lack of seating, signage or a litter bin, the shortcoming is set aside and the site put in the higher category. Battery Park has been

treated as one site, with the 2 play areas and 1 skate park being aggregated to permit the site to be categorised as a NEAP. Some other sites have also been aggregated due to their very close proximity to each other, hence the lower numbers reported here than elsewhere in the document.

Inverclyde	
Category	Quantity
OTHER	21
LEAP	7
NEAP	14

The distance from home method of assessing play area provision is well recognised and employed by several local authorities, it does however have its shortcomings, and none more so than its failure to take account of local or physical boundaries e.g. a NEAP located in Oronsay Avenue with a ½ mile radial catchment will radiate into both the Slaemuir and Bardrainney neighbourhoods however the locals in these neighbourhoods may not associate the play area in question as being their local play area. Regardless of which assessment model is used there will be a need to make compromises and adjustments in its application.

#### Assessment of Current Provision – by per 1,000 population

It is recommended that the adequacy of play area provision is assessed using the distance from home method, however there is an alternative approach used in the case of new developments. Inverclyde Council's Planning Practice Advice Note 3 (PPAN No. 3): Private and Public Open Space Provision in New Residential Development sets a standard based on provision per 1,000 population. Children's play areas and kick-about areas should comprise 0.32 ha per 1,000 population.

For the purposes of this assessment model 72 neighbourhoods across Inverclyde are assessed independently. The make up of the neighbourhoods in question is arrived at using local knowledge, some are well known and recognised neighbourhoods while others are an amalgamation of adjacent residential areas. The data used for population measurement is taken from the Inverclyde Council publication Key Facts 2008 and the Inverclyde Council Corporate Address Gazetteer. Non-council play areas that we



are aware of are included in the assessment e.g. on housing association land and in private estates.

The 72 neighbourhoods are treated as if they are new developments and the 0.32 ha per 1,000 standard applied. Only 8 of the 72 neighbourhoods meet the standard. Appendix 2 shows a detailed breakdown of the assessment and the number of households per neighbourhood is indicated on the relevant maps.

It is safe to conclude that while the per 1,000 population standard may be appropriate for new developments, it is not appropriate to apply it to existing ones in retrospect. It is therefore recommended that this method of assessment is not adopted.

### **Play Area Safety Standards**

Play area providers are required to make decisions concerning the safety of equipment and surfaces, design and layout of sites, and appropriate inspection and maintenance regimes. In order to provide a good practice framework for these decisions, European and British Standards have been produced covering all these areas. Compliance with these standards is not mandatory within the United Kingdom. The standards do however represent good practice and are regarded as authoritative and may be referred to during court actions, for example, in a claim of negligence.

There are two European Standards, EN 1176 and EN 1177 that play area providers should pay due attention to and adopt. They first came into force in late 1998 with the intention of providing comprehensive guidance on the design, installation and maintenance of play area equipment, surfacing and safety areas. The main area of concern for Inverclyde Council as regards these standards is that there are still some play areas that do not have safety surfacing around equipment that needs it. In such circumstances there is only really two viable options, either remove the play equipment or install safety surfacing. It is recommended that, where appropriate, the necessary investment is made to install safety surfacing to existing sites that require it.

### **Accessible Play**

Making play areas accessible helps children with disabilities to feel included and it enhances their social development. It also benefits their siblings and parents. Non-disabled children will also benefit through chances to build and develop friendships with, and positive attitudes towards, disabled children. Parents or carers may themselves have a disability with consequent implications for the child's use of the play area. Making play areas accessible is not just a moral obligation; it is also a legal one e.g. the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Disability Discrimination Act 1995. Inverclyde Council should therefore undertake to ensure that procedures, policies and practices do not make it unreasonably difficult for people with disabilities to access play areas.

### **Consultation**

It is important to consider the needs of local communities when providing play areas. Consultation with both adults and children will help establish:

- Loyalty to and ownership of the facility to help reduce vandalism and therefore maintain safety levels.
- The age range of the likely users, to ensure that the site and equipment are appropriate and safe.
- How many children with disabilities live within the target area, and what special needs they have.
- Any special circumstances, such as community boundaries or safety issues which may determine unsuitable sites.
- Preferred types of equipment.
- Layout of site.
- Anticipated problems such as noise nuisance.

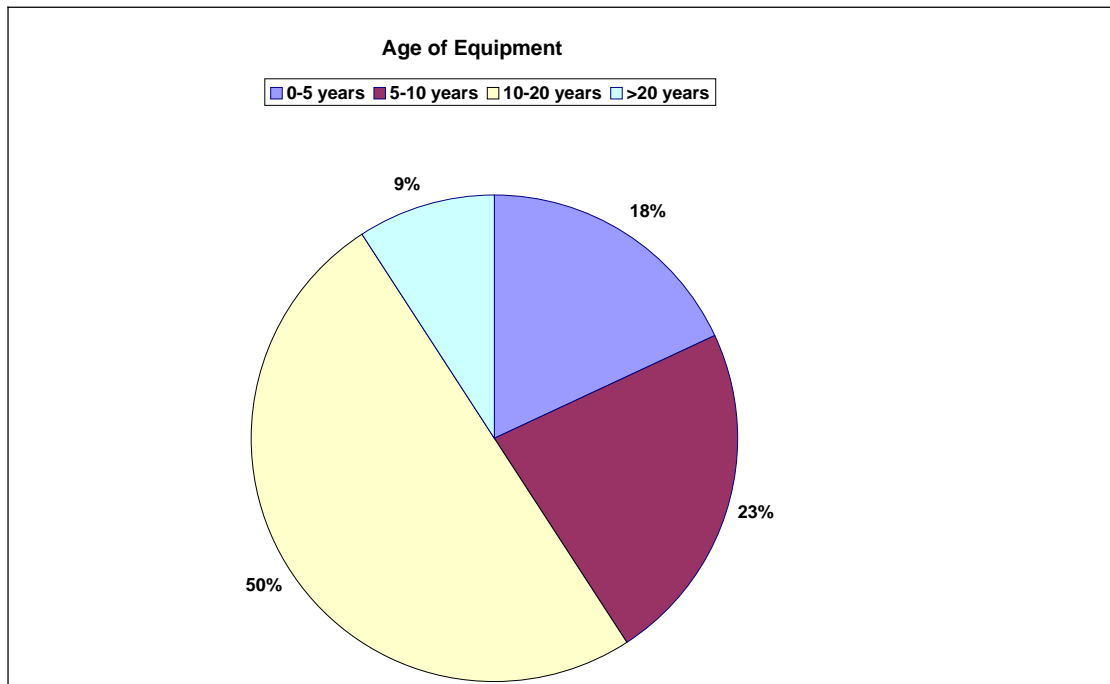
There are a number of models of good practice for community consultation. Most involve the following principles:

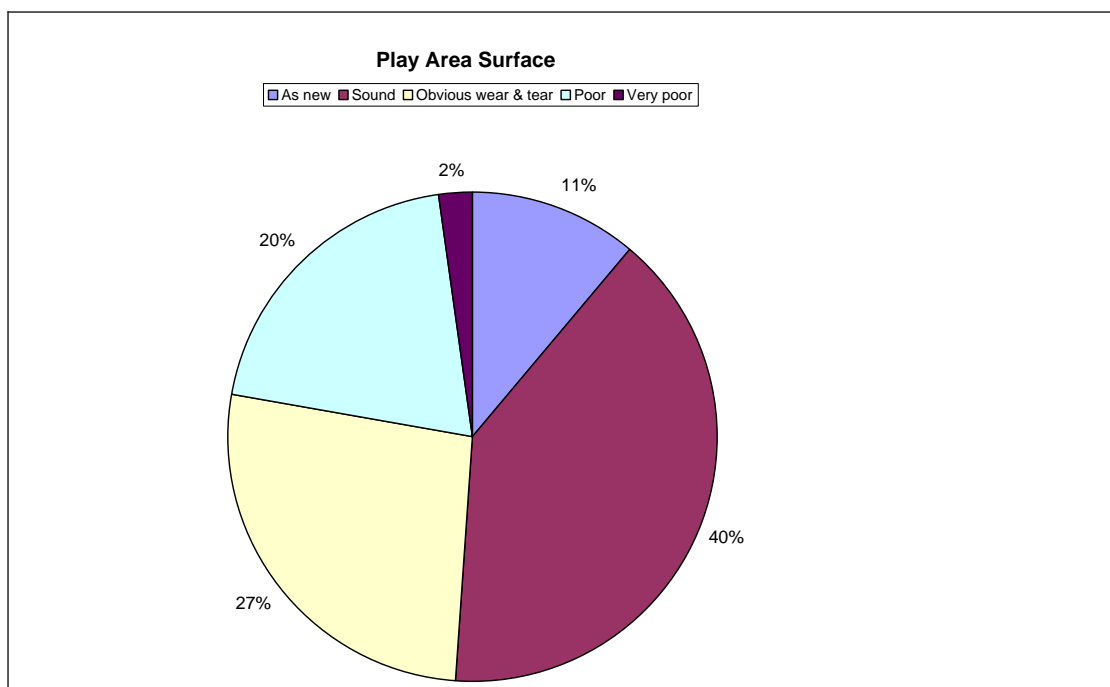
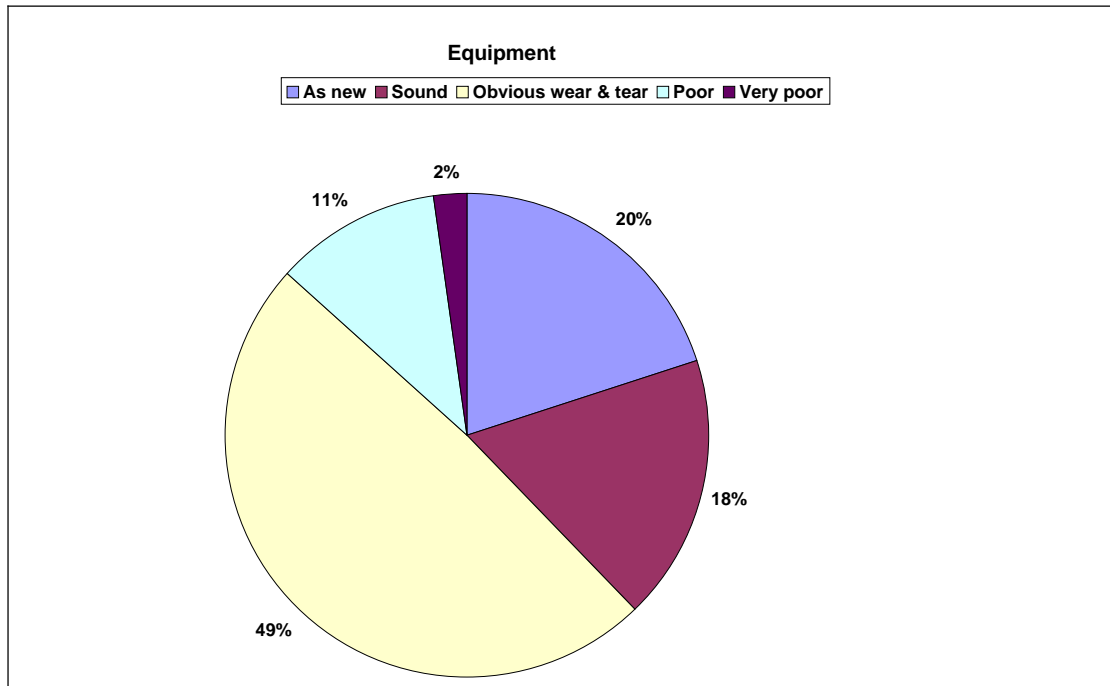
- The process must be truly accessible.
- No false promises are made to the participants.

- All ideas are respected.
- The extent and limits of the ideas put forward are explained at the outset.
- The participants are given as much information as they need about money, timescale, scope, scale etc. in order to make good judgements concerning the project.
- Feedback is given at all stages, and at the end, including an indication of appreciation for the time and effort of the participants.

### Age & Condition Assessment

A play area age and condition assessment was carried out on all sites, a summary of the outcomes is as undernoted. Site specific data can be seen in Appendix 3.





## Funding

The bottom line on funding is that Inverclyde Council should be prepared to fund the majority of play area provision in Inverclyde. There may on occasion be the opportunity to access external funding, but it cannot be relied upon and it should therefore be looked on as a bonus when it is made available. There is no obvious source of external funding available to the Council at present; certainly not to the levels required to deal with the matter at hand.

*The vast majority of funding for play comes from the public sector, through the budgets of local authorities.*

*Unlike in England and Wales, Scotland saw no dedicated funding from the lottery or central government.*

*There is also a feeling that the lack of a dedicated play fund has left play short of funding. Based on allocations to play in England and Wales, an equivalent play fund in Scotland would have totalled around £20m*

*Despite the importance of local authorities, providing opportunities for play is not a statutory duty and the enthusiasm among councils varies. A survey in 2006 by Play Scotland found that although 68% of councils perceived play to be a priority, only 31% had a play strategy and only 41% had a strategic play development officer.*

Inspiring Scotland: Go Play - Baseline Report 2009

Council funding needs to be made available on an ongoing basis just to stand still. For example, assume 45 play areas with a life expectancy of 20 years (best case) also assume starting from a point where most sites are fairly new (Inverclyde Council sites are not) and meet quality and safety standards, it would be necessary to modernise or replace the equivalent of 2 or 3 sites every year just to sustain the current provision. If we presume a cost of modernisation of £75k (minimum) per site and the starting point for annual funding is about £150k. It should be noted that the percentage of costs involved in the installation or refurbishment of existing sites may see less than 50% going towards play equipment. The other big cost will be on surfacing, both safety surfacing and also repairs to access paths.

It is proposed that an annual budget of at least £100k is allocated for play area modernisation; however a more realistic figure would be £250k given the age profile, standard and condition of the current stock. It is stressed that this would be for modernisation of current play areas to ensure that those that already meet the LEAP and NEAP standard continue to do so, and to raise the standard of OTHER sites to a

LEAP or NEAP standard. The choice as to which play areas and in what order to modernise should be to be decided on an objective appraisal of the condition of the sites.

Separately, to deal with the shortfall in numbers of play areas in various localities, it is proposed that a separate play area investment budget is created which would be used to increase the number of facilities. The decision as to where to locate the new play areas will be informed by the data contained in this strategy document, but the decision as to which area to invest in first should be open to consideration by elected members. It is also suggested that such an investment budget could be accessed by local housing associations through a bidding process, and that scope is available to community groups to bid for funds for local projects e.g. as matched funding in a lottery or other external funding bid. A minimum of £150k should be set aside as an investment fund, ideally every year until such time as we have an adequate number of play areas to meet the existing gap in provision.

The sustainability of play areas must be a key objective of Inverclyde Council's play area strategy and as such when play areas are upgraded or new sites created there will be a requirement to review the revenue budget for inspection and maintenance. It is important that the revenue budget is maintained at a level adequate to maintain the sites to a safe standard and also that quality standards are sustained.

### Procurement

There are two main methods currently used to procure new play areas:

1. A design brief is drafted in-house which includes the project budget and contractors are then invited to produce a detail design which is then evaluated under a range of criteria, but not price as the price was set in the brief. This method has worked well in the past, provided good value and no budget overruns.
2. A detail design and estimated project budget is drafted in-house and contractors are invited to bid for the work. In this model price will feature significantly in the assessment and there is a possibility that bids will be more than the project budget. Professional fees are usually greater with this option.

It is proposed that both options for procurement remain available for use, but that option 1 is the default method of procurement.

## **Summary of Recommendations**

### Aim

By 2020 Inverclyde Council will provide or have assisted in the provision of an appropriate distribution of quality children's play areas which will be readily accessible to the district's children and young people.

### Recommendations

1. Consideration should be given to creating 3 Destination Play Areas within Inverclyde, as part of the planned development at Rankin Park, at Battery Park and within Coronation Park.
2. Inverclyde Council adopt a recognised framework for the provision of play areas based on an adaptation of the National Playing Fields Association's Six Acre Standard as detailed in this document.
3. Inverclyde Council adopt European Safety Standards EN 1176 and EN 1177.
4. Inverclyde Council undertakes to ensure that procedures, policies and practices do not make it unreasonably difficult for people with disabilities to access play areas.
5. An annual budget of at least £100k is allocated for the modernisation of existing play areas; however a more realistic figure would be £250k given the age profile, standard and condition of the current stock.
6. A separate play area investment budget is created which would be used to increase the number of facilities. The decision as to where to locate the new play areas to be informed by the data contained in this strategy document, but the decision as to which area to invest in first to be open to consideration by elected members. It is also suggested that such an investment budget could be accessed by local housing associations through a bidding process, and that scope is available to for community groups to bid for funds for local projects e.g. as matched funding in a lottery or other external funding bid. A minimum of £150k should be set aside as



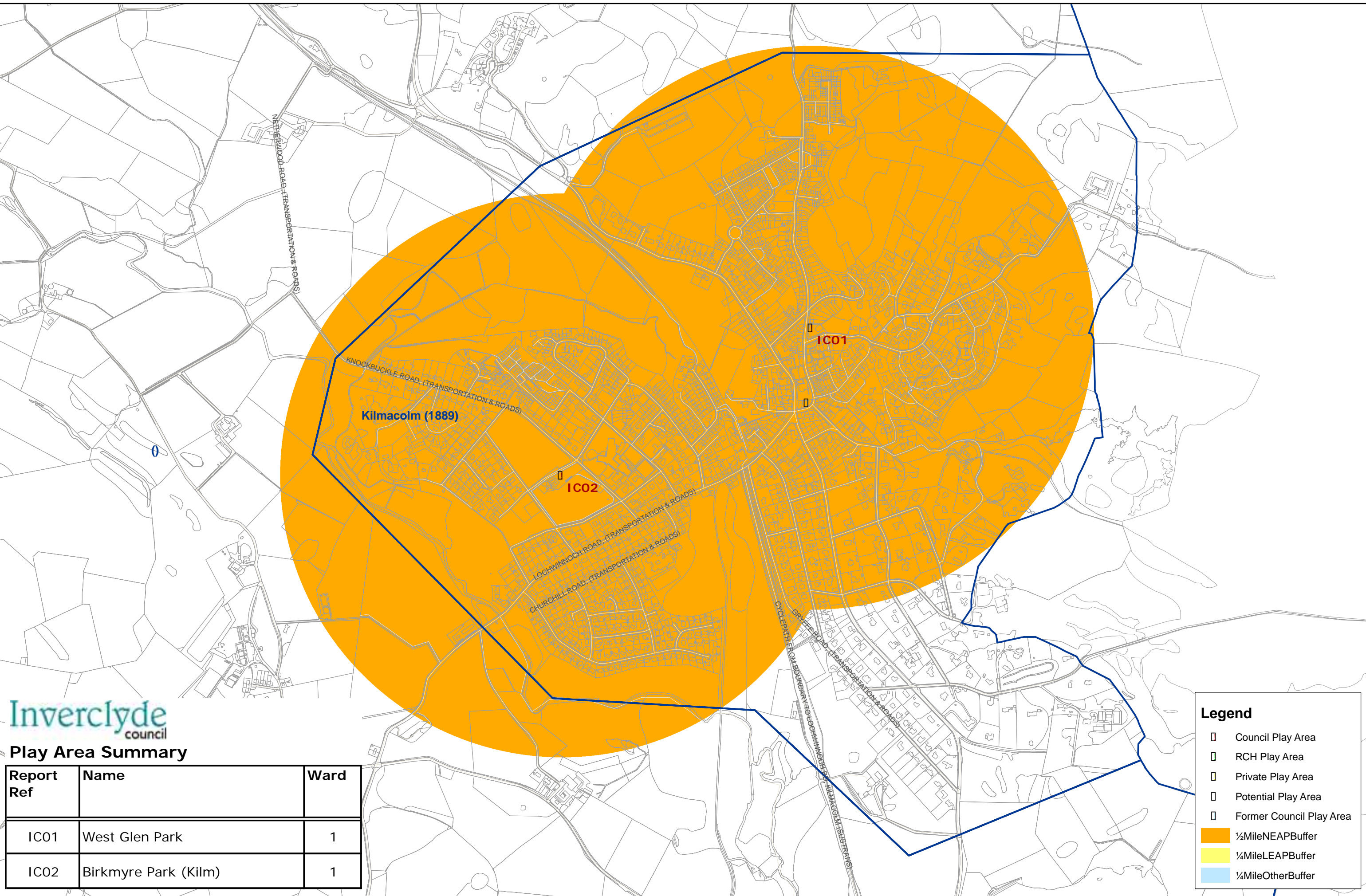
an investment fund, ideally every year until such time as we have an adequate number of play areas to meet the existing gap in provision.

7. Proposals for priority of investment are:
  - a. Invest in current stock to meet safety standards.
  - b. Invest in current stock to modernise/refurbish.
  - c. Invest in new provision to meet quantity and quality standards. This may take the form of increasing the size and varying the content of existing play areas, or the construction of new play areas on new sites.

# Appendix 1

## Neighbourhood Maps





**Inverclyde**  
council  
**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC01	West Glen Park	1
IC02	Birkmyre Park (Kilm)	1

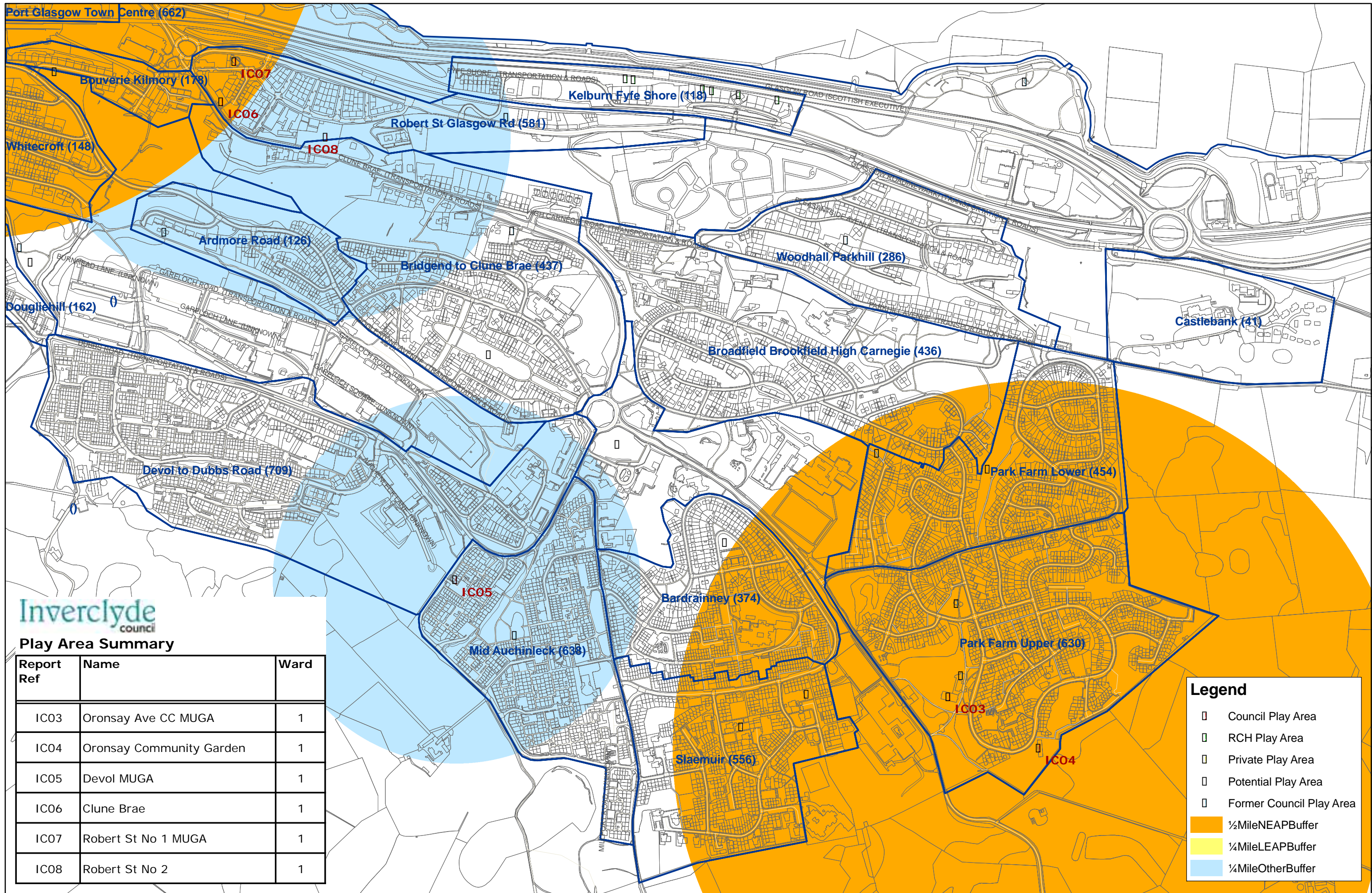
**Legend**

- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- 1/2 Mile NEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile LEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile Other Buffer

Head of Environmental Services  
Alan Barnes  
Ingleston Park, Cartsburn Street  
Greenock PA15 4UE

Produced By : Martin Burrows  
Date: January 2010  
Scale: 1:9,573

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**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC03	Oronsay Ave CC MUGA	1
IC04	Oronsay Community Garden	1
IC05	Devol MUGA	1
IC06	Clune Brae	1
IC07	Robert St No 1 MUGA	1
IC08	Robert St No 2	1

**Legend**

- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- 1/2 Mile NEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile LEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile Other Buffer

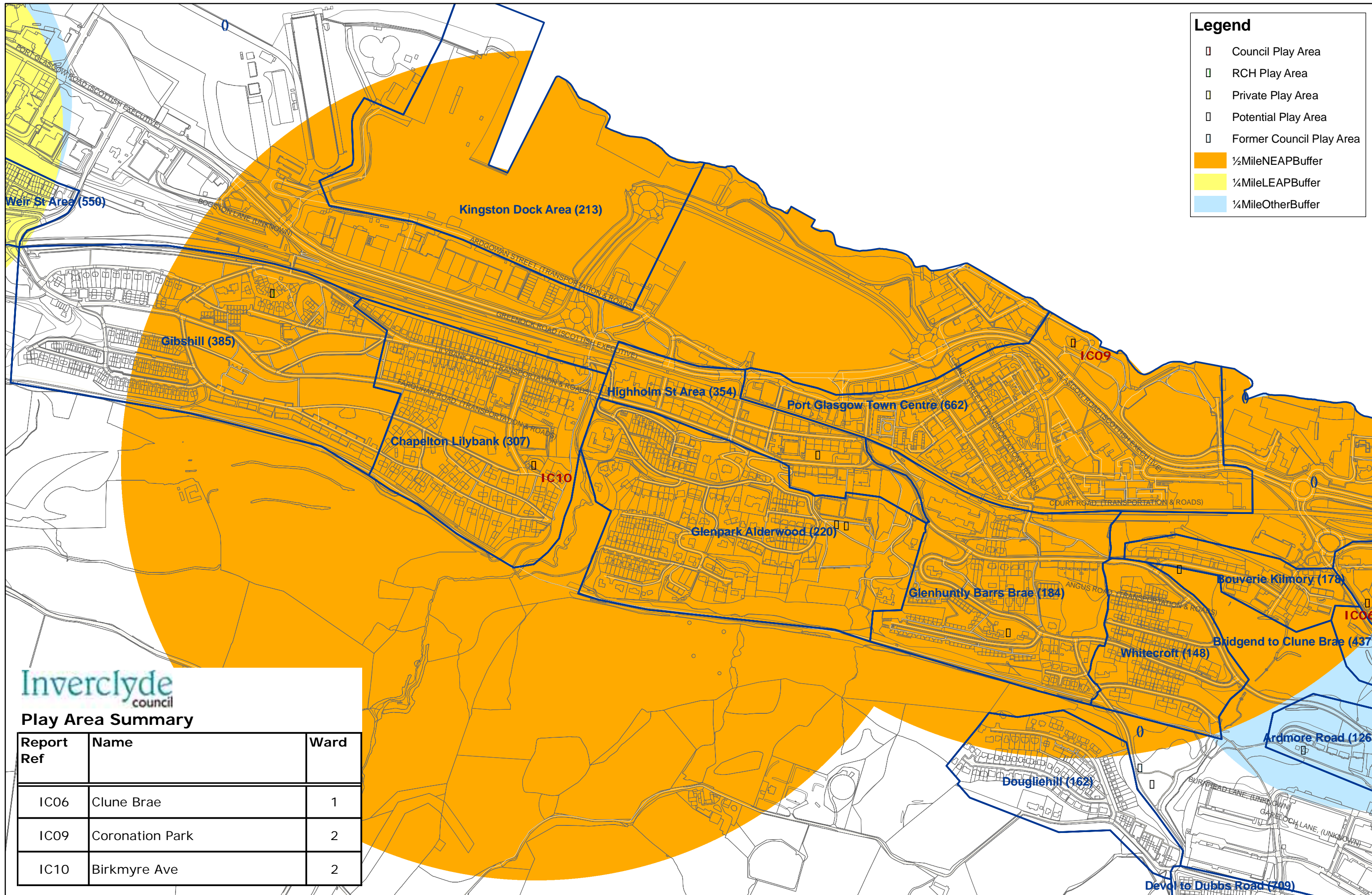
Head of Environmental Services  
 Alan Barnes  
 Ingleston Park, Cartburn Street  
 Greenock PA15 4UE

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**Legend**

- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- ½MileNEAPBuffer
- ¼MileLEAPBuffer
- ¼MileOtherBuffer



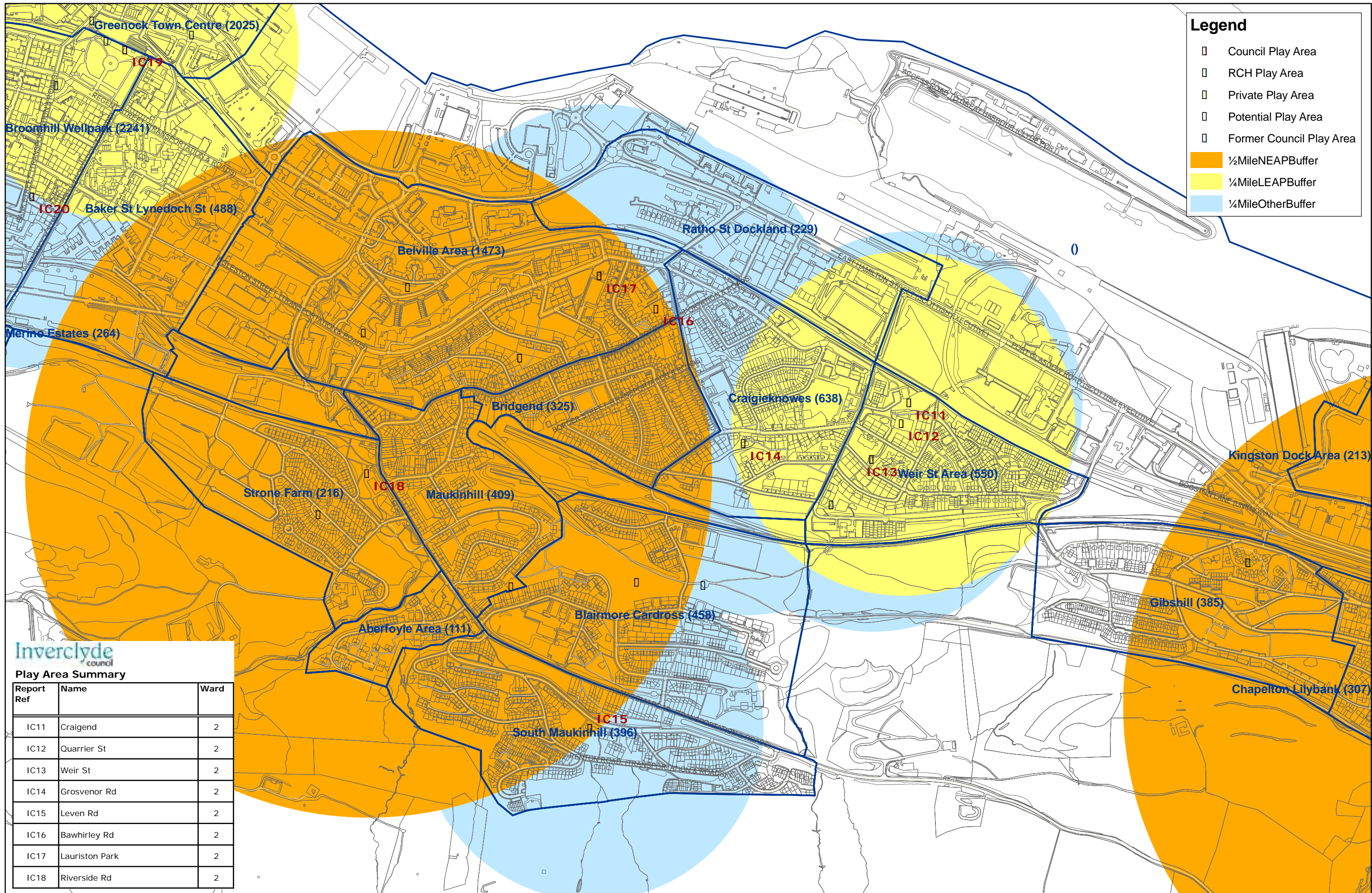
**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC06	Clune Brae	1
IC09	Coronation Park	2
IC10	Birkmyre Ave	2

Head of Environmental Services  
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**Inverclyde**  
council

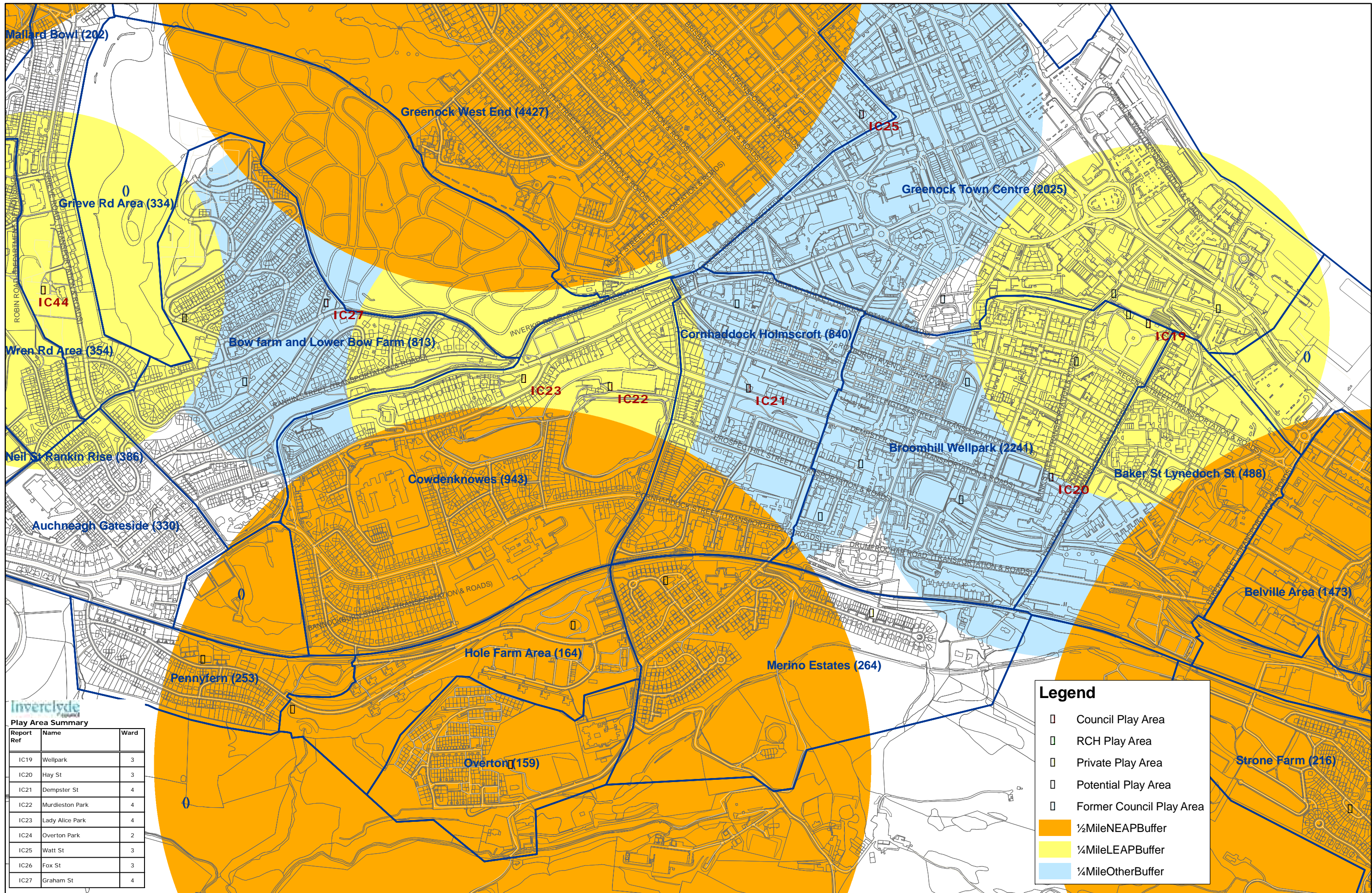
**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC11	Craigend	2
IC12	Quarrier St	2
IC13	Weir St	2
IC14	Grosvenor Rd	2
IC15	Leven Rd	2
IC16	Bawhirley Rd	2
IC17	Lauriston Park	2
IC18	Riverside Rd	2

Head of Environmental Services  
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Greenock PA15 4UE

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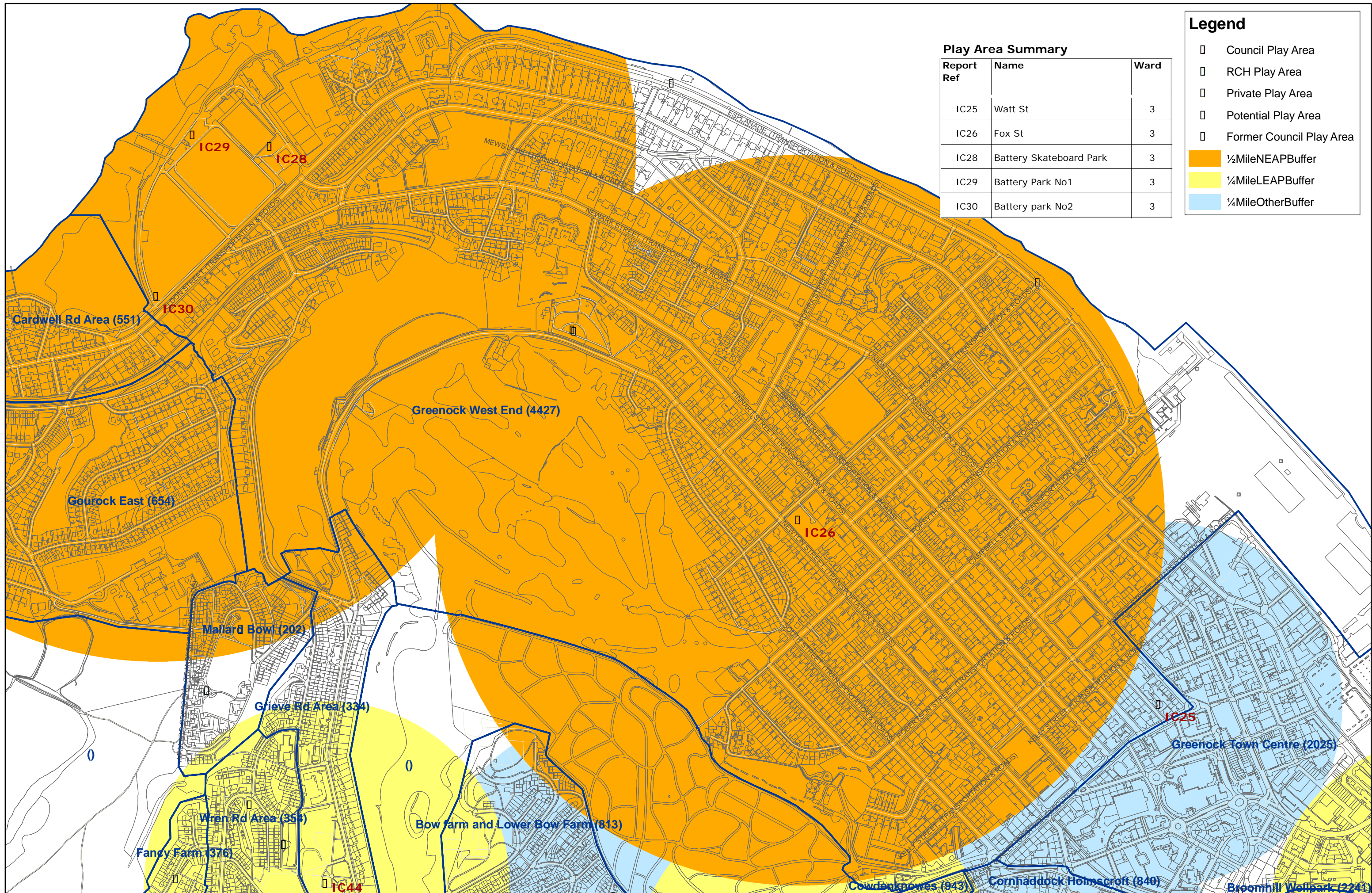


**Inverclyde**  
Play Area Summary

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC19	Wellpark	3
IC20	Hay St	3
IC21	Dempster St	4
IC22	Murdleston Park	4
IC23	Lady Alice Park	4
IC24	Overton Park	2
IC25	Watt St	3
IC26	Fox St	3
IC27	Graham St	4

**Legend**

- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- 1/2 Mile NEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile LEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile Other Buffer



**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC25	Watt St	3
IC26	Fox St	3
IC28	Battery Skateboard Park	3
IC29	Battery Park No1	3
IC30	Battery park No2	3

**Legend**

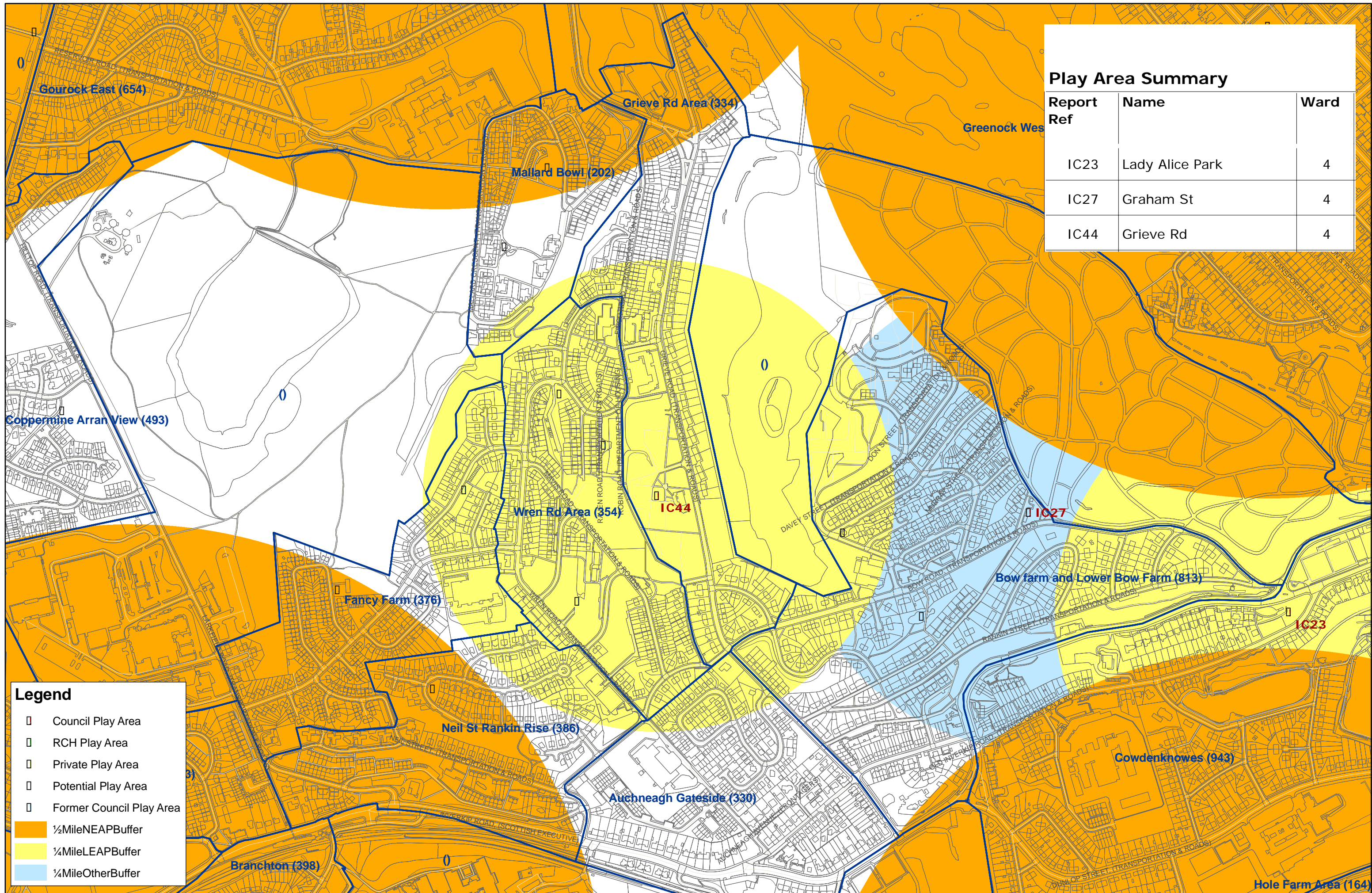
- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- 1/2MileNEAPBuffer
- 1/4MileLEAPBuffer
- 1/4MileOtherBuffer

Head of Environmental Services  
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### Play Area Summary

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC23	Lady Alice Park	4
IC27	Graham St	4
IC44	Grieve Rd	4

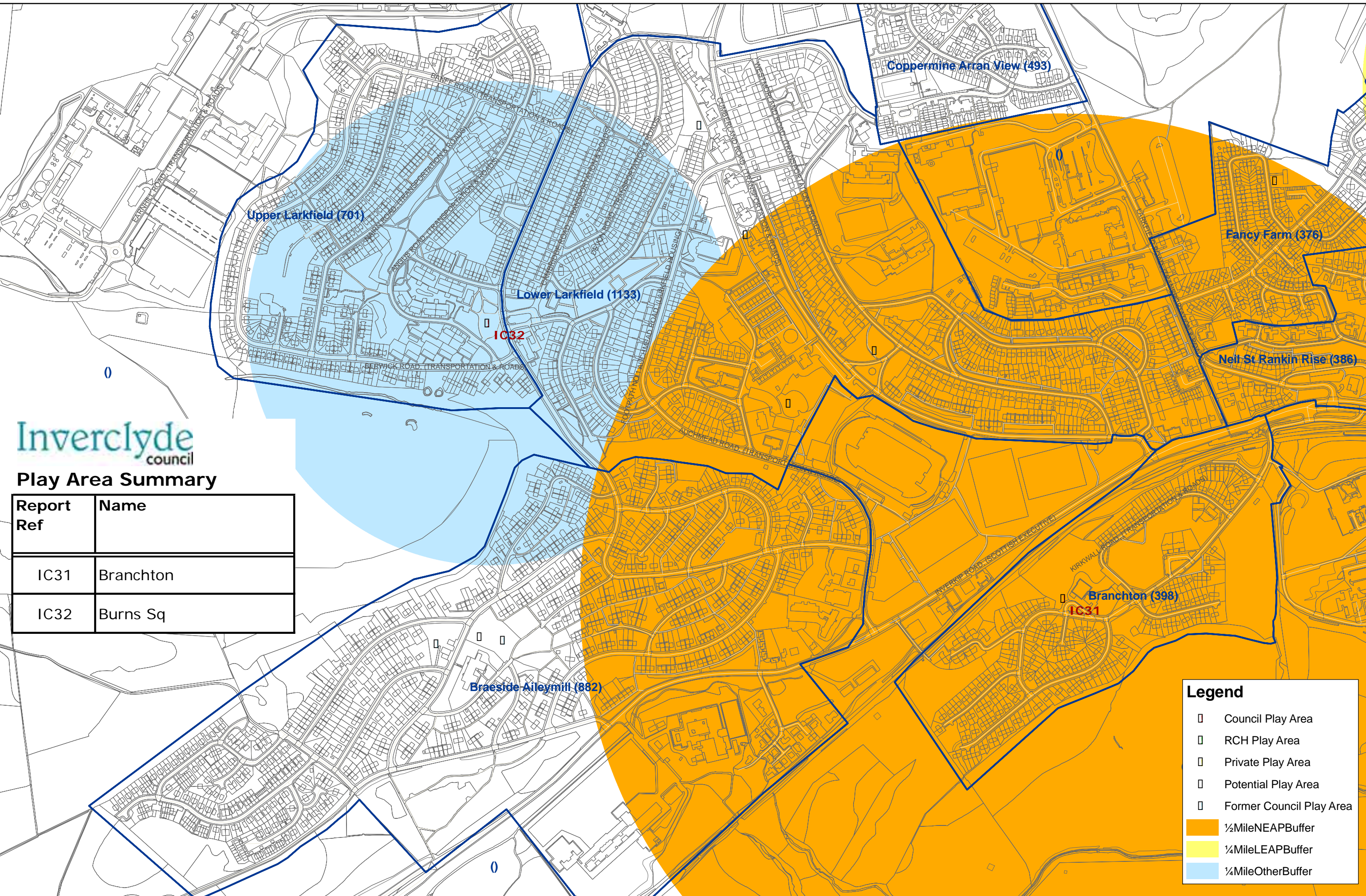
### Legend

- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- 1/2 Mile NEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile LEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile Other Buffer

Head of Environmental Services  
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**Inverclyde**  
council

**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name
IC31	Branchton
IC32	Burns Sq

**Legend**

- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- 1/2MileNEAPBuffer
- 1/4MileLEAPBuffer
- 1/4MileOtherBuffer

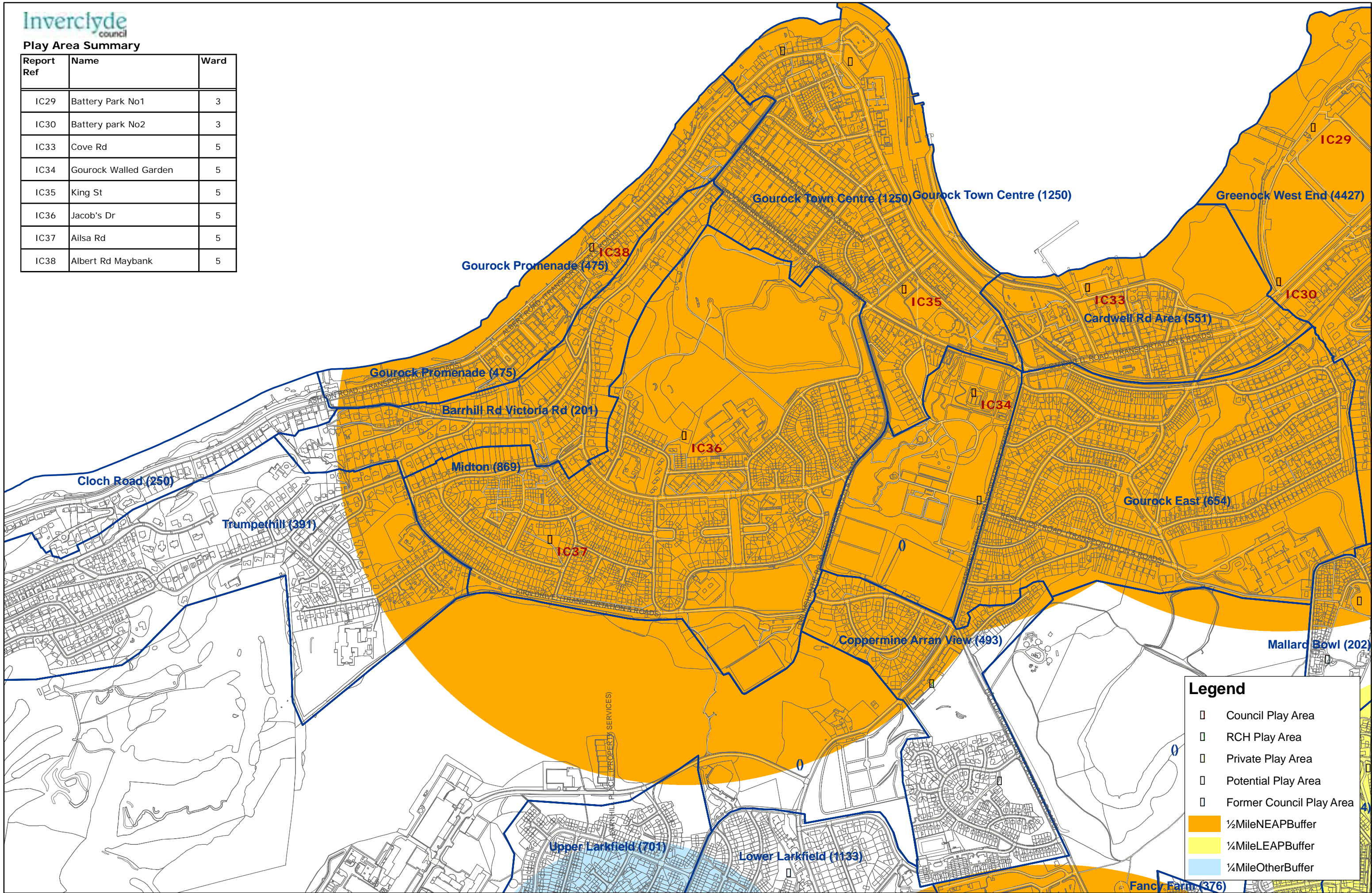
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**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC29	Battery Park No1	3
IC30	Battery park No2	3
IC33	Cove Rd	5
IC34	Gourock Walled Garden	5
IC35	King St	5
IC36	Jacob's Dr	5
IC37	Ailsa Rd	5
IC38	Albert Rd Maybank	5



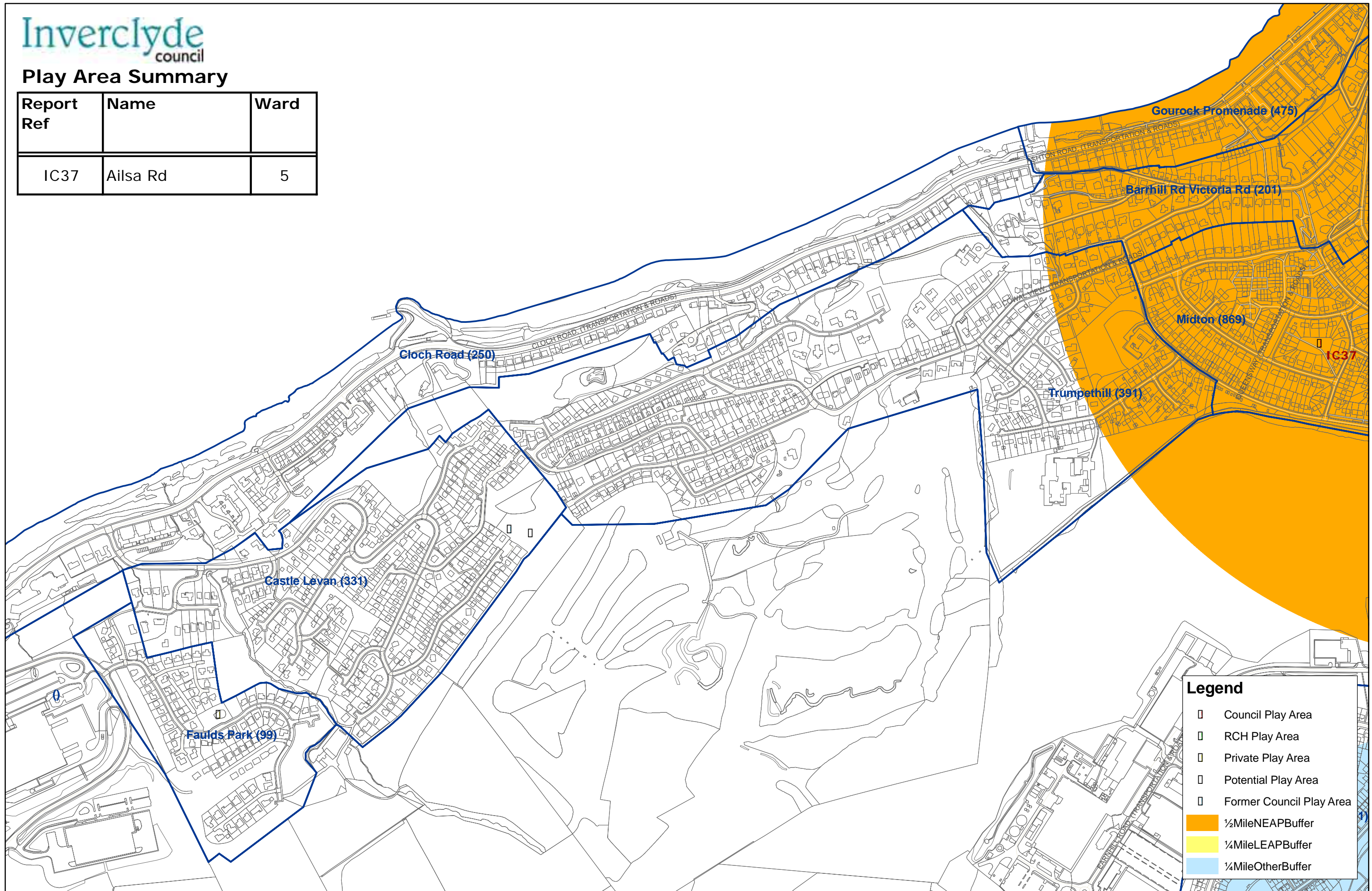
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Ingleston Park, Cartburn Street  
Greenock PA15 4UE

Produced By : Martin Burrows  
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Scale: 1:7,700

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**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC37	Ailsa Rd	5



**Legend**

- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- 1/2 Mile NEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile LEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile Other Buffer

Head of Environmental Services  
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Greenock PA15 4UE

Produced By : Martin Burrows  
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Scale: 1:5,946

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**Inverclyde**  
council  
**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC39A	Swallow Brae	6
IC39B	Swallow Brae	6
IC40	Inverkip CC	6
IC41	Cullen Cresc	6

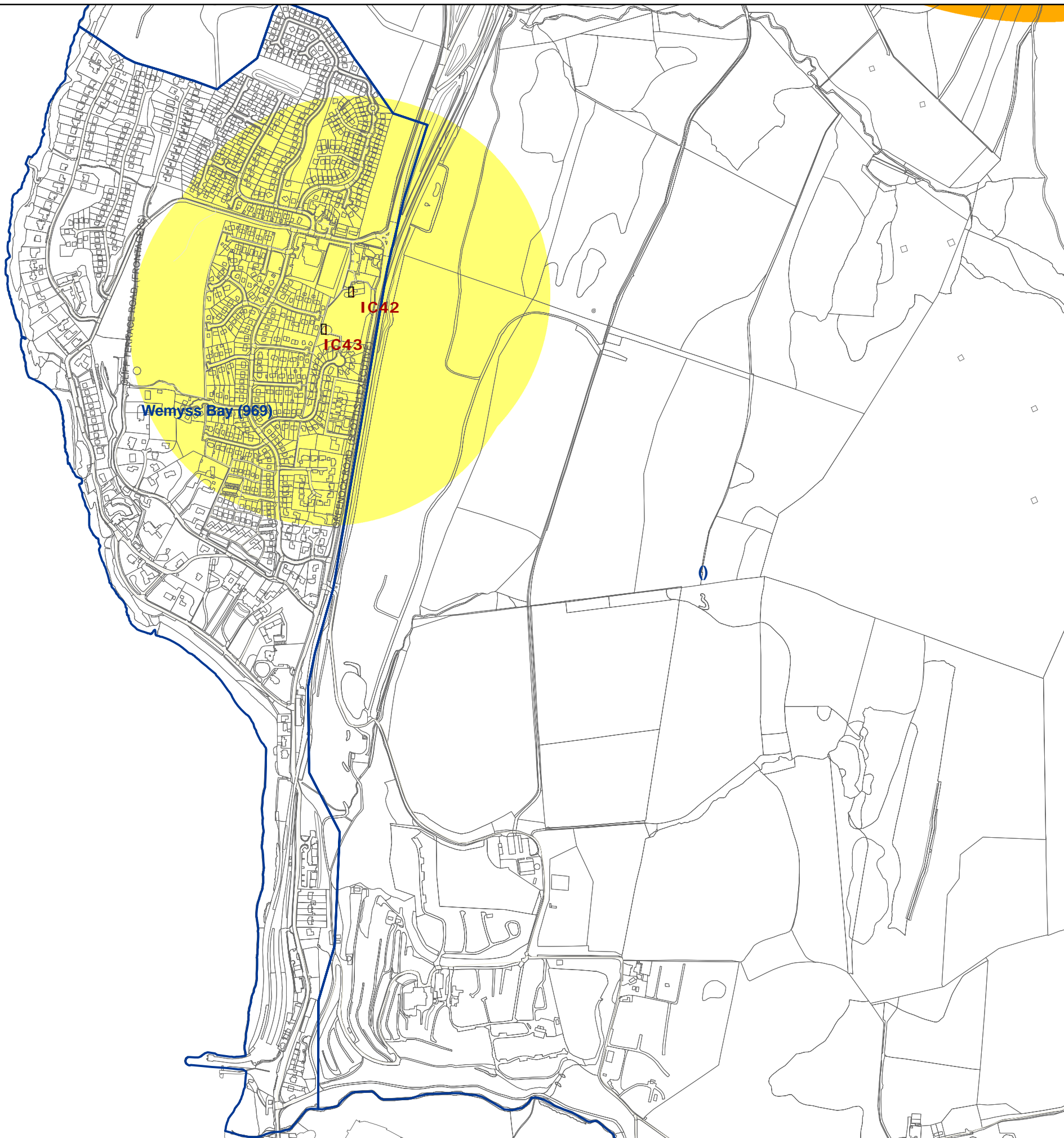
**Legend**

- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- 1/2 Mile NEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile LEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile Other Buffer

Head of Environmental Services  
Alan Barnes  
Ingleston Park, Cartsburn Street  
Greenock PA15 4UE

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**Legend**

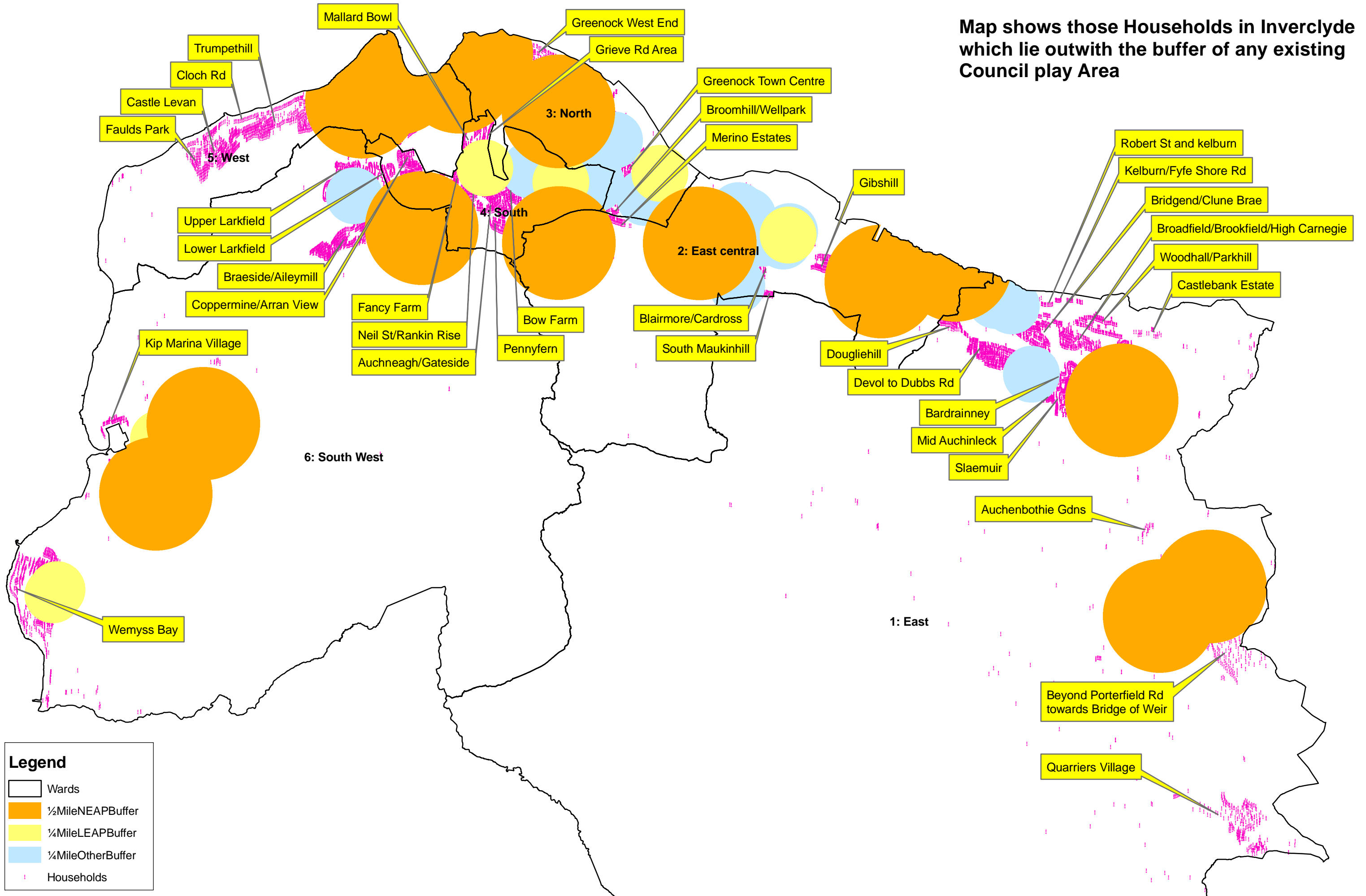
- Council Play Area
- RCH Play Area
- Private Play Area
- Potential Play Area
- Former Council Play Area
- ½MileNEAPBuffer
- ¼MileLEAPBuffer
- ¼MileOtherBuffer



**Play Area Summary**

Report Ref	Name	Ward
IC42	Wemyss Bay CC 1	6
IC43	Wemyss Bay CC 2	6

**Map shows those Households in Inverclyde which lie outwith the buffer of any existing Council play Area**



**Legend**

- Wards
- 1/2 Mile NEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile LEAP Buffer
- 1/4 Mile Other Buffer
- Households

Head of Environmental Services  
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 Ingleston Park, Cartburn Street  
 Greenock PA15 4UE

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# Appendix 2

## Neighbourhood

### Provision Data

Hectarage Provision based on  
Guideline Hectarage/Head of  
Population





Pop of Inverclyde: 80,780  
 No Households: 41,105  
 Ave Population/Household: 1.97  
 Guideline Hectares/Head: 0.00032

## Appendix 2

Scheme Name	Ward	H/holds	Est Population	Guideline Hectares	COUNCIL				PRIVATE (incl. RCH)				All Provision			Shortfall (Hectares)		
					Number		Area (M <sup>2</sup> )		Number		Area (M <sup>2</sup> )		Play Areas	Kick Abouts	Hectares	Council Provision	All Provision	
					Play Areas	Kick Abouts	Play Areas	Kick About	Play Areas	Kick Abouts	Play Areas	Kick About						
Ardmore Road	1	126	248	0.08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.08	-0.08
Bardrainney	1	374	735	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.24	-0.24
Bouverie Kilmory	1	178	350	0.11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.11	-0.11
Bridgend to Clune Brae	1	437	859	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.27	-0.27
Broadfield Brookfield High Carnegie	1	436	857	0.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.27	-0.27
Castlebank	1	41	81	0.03	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.03	-0.03
Devol to Dubbs Road	1	709	1,393	0.45	-	1	-	2,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.24	-0.21	-0.21
Dougliehill	1	162	318	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.10	-0.10
Kelburn Fyfe Shore	1	118	232	0.07	-	-	-	-	6	-	280	-	6	-	0.03	-	-0.07	-0.05
Kilmacolm	1	1,889	3,712	1.19	2	-	6,388	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.64	-	-0.55	-0.55
Mid Auchinleck	1	638	1,254	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.40	-0.40
Park Farm Lower	1	454	892	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.29	-0.29
Park Farm Upper	1	630	1,238	0.40	1	1	3,870	610	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.45	Complies	Complies	
Quarriers Village	1	276	542	0.17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.17	-0.17
Robert St Glasgow Rd	1	581	1,142	0.37	2	1	5,140	1,620	-	-	-	-	2	1	0.68	Complies	Complies	
Slaemuir	1	556	1,093	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.35	-0.35
Whitecroft	1	148	291	0.09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.09	-0.09
Woodhall Parkhill	1	286	562	0.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.18	-0.18
Aberfoyle Area	2	111	218	0.07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.07	-0.07
Belville Area	2	1,473	2,895	0.93	2	1	730	1,790	-	-	-	-	2	1	0.25	-	-0.67	-0.67
Blairmore Cardross	2	458	900	0.29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.29	-0.29
Bridgend	2	325	639	0.20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.20	-0.20
Chapelton Lilybank	2	307	603	0.19	1	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.12	-	-0.07	-0.07
Craigieknowes	2	638	1,254	0.40	1	-	1,634	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.16	-	-0.24	-0.24
Gibshill	2	385	757	0.24	-	-	-	-	1	-	160	-	1	-	0.02	-	-0.24	-0.23
Glenhuntly Barrs Brae	2	184	362	0.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.12	-0.12
Glenpark Alderwood	2	220	432	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.14	-0.14
Highholm St Area	2	354	696	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.22	-0.22
Hole Farm Area	2	164	322	0.10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.10	-0.10
Kingston Dock Area	2	213	419	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.13	-0.13
Maukinhill	2	409	804	0.26	-	-	-	-	1	-	907	-	1	-	0.09	-	-0.26	-0.17
Merino Estates	2	264	519	0.17	-	-	-	-	2	-	761	-	2	-	0.08	-	-0.17	-0.09
Overton	2	159	312	0.10	1	1	400	6,000	-	-	-	-	1	1	0.64	Complies	Complies	
Port Glasgow Town Centre	2	662	1,301	0.42	1	-	680	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.07	-	-0.35	-0.35
Ratho St Dockland	2	229	450	0.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.14	-0.14
South Maukinhill	2	396	778	0.25	1	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.04	-	-0.21	-0.21
Strone Farm	2	216	424	0.14	1	1	1,460	650	1	-	254	-	2	1	0.24	Complies	Complies	
Weir St Area	2	550	1,081	0.35	3	1	190	4,000	-	-	-	-	3	1	0.42	Complies	Complies	
Baker St Lynedoch St	3	488	959	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.31	-0.31
Broomhill Wellpark	3	2,241	4,404	1.41	2	-	530	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.05	-	-1.36	-1.36

Pop of Inverclyde: 80,780  
 No Households: 41,105  
 Ave Population/Household: 1.97  
 Guideline Hectares/Head: 0.00032

## Appendix 2

Scheme Name	Ward	H/holds	Est Population	Guideline Hectares	COUNCIL				PRIVATE (incl. RCH)				All Provision			Shortfall (Hectares)		
					Number		Area (M <sup>2</sup> )		Number		Area (M <sup>2</sup> )		Play Areas	Kick Abouts	Hectares	Council Provision	All Provision	
					Play Areas	Kick Abouts	Play Areas	Kick About	Play Areas	Kick Abouts	Play Areas	Kick About						
Greenock Town Centre	3	2,025	3,980	1.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-1.27	-1.27
Greenock West End	3	4,427	8,700	2.78	5	-	7,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	0.71	-2.07	-2.07
Auchneagh Gateside	4	330	649	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.21	-0.21
Bow farm and Lower Bow Farm	4	813	1,598	0.51	1	-	80	-	1	-	51	-	2	-	0.01	-0.50	-0.50	
Cornhaddock Holmscroft	4	840	1,651	0.53	1	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.01	-0.52	-0.52	
Cowdenknowes	4	943	1,853	0.59	2	-	3,780	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.38	-0.22	-0.22	
Fancy Farm	4	376	739	0.24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.24	-0.24
Grieve Rd Area	4	334	656	0.21	1	-	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.63	Complies	Complies	
Mallard Bowl	4	202	397	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.13	-0.13
Neil St Rankin Rise	4	386	759	0.24	-	-	-	-	1	-	164	-	1	-	0.02	-0.24	-0.23	
Pennyfern	4	253	497	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	391	-	1	0.04	-0.16	-0.12	
Wren Rd Area	4	354	696	0.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.22	-0.22
Coppermine Arran View	4/5	493	969	0.31	-	-	-	-	1	-	1,218	-	1	-	0.12	-0.31	-0.19	
Barrhill Rd Victoria Rd	5	201	395	0.13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.13	-0.13
Cardwell Rd Area	5	551	1,083	0.35	1	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.01	-0.34	-0.34	
Castle Levan	5	331	650	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.21	-0.21
Cloch Road	5	250	491	0.16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.16	-0.16
Faulds Park	5	99	195	0.06	-	-	-	-	1	-	244	-	1	-	0.02	-0.06	-0.04	
Gourock East	5	654	1,285	0.41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.41	-0.41
Gourock Promenade	5	475	933	0.30	1	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.02	-0.28	-0.28	
Gourock Town Centre	5	1,250	2,457	0.79	1	-	880	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.09	-0.70	-0.70	
Midton	5	869	1,708	0.55	2	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.22	-0.33	-0.33	
Trumpethill	5	391	768	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.25	-0.25
Braeside Aileymill	6	882	1,733	0.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.55	-0.55
Branchton	6	398	782	0.25	1	-	1,310	200	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.15	-0.10	-0.10	
Inverkip Finnockbog	6	340	668	0.21	1	-	490	-	1	-	266	-	2	-	0.08	-0.16	-0.14	
Inverkip Village	6	480	943	0.30	1	-	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.12	-0.19	-0.19	
Kip Marina	6	147	289	0.09	-	-	-	-	1	-	213	-	1	-	0.02	-0.09	-0.07	
Langhouse Swallow Brae	6	283	556	0.18	2	-	3,018	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	0.30	Complies	Complies	
Lower Larkfield	6	1,133	2,227	0.71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.71	-0.71
Upper Larkfield	6	701	1,378	0.44	1	-	1,270	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	0.13	-0.31	-0.31	
Wemyss Bay	6	969	1,904	0.61	2	1	720	7,000	-	-	-	-	2	1	0.77	Complies	Complies	

# Appendix 3

## Equipment Age & Condition Data



# Appendix 3

Age (Yrs): A (0-5); B (5-10); C (10-20); D (>20)

Condition: 1 (As New); 2 (Sound); 3 (Obvious Wear & Tear); 4 (Poor); 5 (V.Poor)

## Play Area Summary

Report Ref	Name	Ward	LEAP, NEAP, Other	Approx Size (M2)	No of Items	Age of Equip't	Condition	
							Surface	Equipment
IC01	West Glen Park	1	NEAP	6,048	9	B/D	2	3
IC02	Birkmyre Park (Kilm)	1	NEAP	340	8	A	1	1
IC03	Oronsay Ave CC MUGA	1	LEAP	610	MUGA	C	2	3
IC04	Oronsay Community Garden	1	NEAP	3,870	10	A	3	1
IC05	Devol MUGA	1	Other	2,350	MUGA	C	2	3
IC06	Clune Brae	1	Other	590	3	C	3	3
IC07	Robert St No 1 MUGA	1	Other	1,620	MUGA	A	1	1
IC08	Robert St No 2	1	Other	4,550	3	A	3	3
IC09	Coronation Park	2	NEAP	680	11	B/C	2	3
IC10	Birkmyre Ave	2	NEAP	1,200	11	A	3	1
IC11	Craigend	2	Other	2,970	4	B/C	3	3
IC12	Quarrier St	2	LEAP	1,160	4+MUGA	C	3/ 4(MUGA)	3/ 4(MUGA)
IC13	Weir St	2	Other	60	5	C	2	3
IC14	Grosvenor Rd	2	Other	1,634	4	D	3/4	3
IC15	Leven Rd	2	Other	390	3	C	4	5
IC16	Bawhirley Rd	2	Other	310	4	B/C	3	3
IC17	Lauriston Park	2	Other	2,210	1	B	4	2
IC18	Riverside Rd	2	NEAP	2,110	12+MUGA	B/C	2/ 4(MUGA)	3
IC19	Wellpark	3	LEAP	250	6	B	3	2
IC20	Hay St	3	Other	280	4	C	3	4
IC21	Dempster St	4	Other	90	3	C	4	4
IC22	Murdieston Park	4	Other	100	3	C	4	4
IC23	Lady Alice Park	4	LEAP	3,680	6	C	4	3
IC24	Overton Park	2	NEAP	6,400	7	A	1	1
IC25	Watt St	3	Other	1,380	3	C	3	3
IC26	Fox St	3	NEAP	4,760	13	B	3	2
IC27	Graham St	4	Other	80	2	A	2	2
IC28	Battery Skateboard Park	3	NEAP	350	1	B	2	2
IC29	Battery Park No1	3	NEAP	460	6	B	2	3
IC30	Battery park No2	3	NEAP	190	4	B	2	3
IC31	Branchton	6	NEAP	1,510	16+MUGA	A/B	1	1
IC32	Burns Sq	6	Other	1,270	2	C	5	4
IC33	Cove Rd	5	Other	110	2	C	3	3
IC34	Gourock Walled Garden	5	LEAP	290	6	B/C	2	3
IC35	King St	5	NEAP	880	7	A	1	1

# Appendix 3

Age (Yrs): A (0-5); B (5-10); C (10-20); D (>20)

Condition: 1 (As New); 2 (Sound); 3 (Obvious Wear & Tear); 4 (Poor); 5 (V.Poor)

## Play Area Summary

Report Ref	Name	Ward	LEAP, NEAP, Other	Approx Size (M2)	No of Items	Age of Equip't	Condition	
							Surface	Equipment
IC36	Jacob's Dr	5	NEAP	660	8	C/D	3	3
IC37	Ailsa Rd	5	Other	1,540	4	C/D	2	3
IC38	Albert Rd Maybank	5	Other	200	1	B	2	1
IC39A	Swallow Brae	6	NEAP	2,520	9	B	2	1
IC39B	Swallow Brae	6	Other	498	4	C	2	2
IC40	Inverkip CC	6	LEAP	1,150	5	C	2	3
IC41	Cullen Cresc	6	LEAP	490	7	C	2	2
IC42	Wemyss Bay CC 1	6	LEAP	7,420	3	C	4	3
IC43	Wemyss Bay CC 2	6	LEAP	300	3	C	2	3
IC44	Grieve Rd	4	LEAP	6,300	6	A/B	2	2