

More and Better Play for Gloucester: Appendices

Appendix One:

Progress Made - An Analysis of Then and Now

Tracking progress made from Gloucester's 2006 Play Strategy to May 2010 in unsupervised facilities and supervised settings where the main focus is play (not childcare or education). This has been recorded in each of the nine Neighbourhood Partnership areas of Gloucester.

Matson (Matson & Robinswood Community Partnership)

2006 Strategy

Identified play needs - more holiday activities in play sites; more youth activities to combat anti social behaviour; involvement of children and young people in design and use

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
Matson (Matson & Robinswood Community Partnership)	Play facilities & opportunities	Three Oaks	Play area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baneberry Road Play Area (City Council funded) • Matson MUGA (BLF funded) • Evans Walk Play Area refurbished (City Council funded) • Matson Park (Playbuilder site for 2010/11)
		Evans Walk	Play area	
		Redwell Green	Open space	
		Libby Green	Open space	
		Redwell Centre	Indoor space	
		Matson Neighbourhood Project	Indoor space	
	Playwork	Play in the park (run by Matson Neighbourhood Project)	3 days per week during school summer holidays	<p>Matson Play Project - Four nights per week playwork provision based from the Phoenix club in Matson run by GL Communities</p> <p>Play Gloucestershire's Play Ranger weekly after school & holiday sessions at Evans Walk (BLF funded)</p>

Funding for Matson Play Project (GL Communities) ends March 2011

Funding for Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers end September 2010

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White City

2006 Strategy Identified Play Needs – sustain playwork on current sites

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
White City	Play facilities & opportunities	White City Adventure Playground (WCAP)	Adventure Playground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Venture White City (previously WCAP) - £5K BLF funds • Bibury Road Play Area • 'The Green' – open space next to The Venture White City (also an allotment project started there)
		Finlay School Field	School grounds	
White City Community Project	Indoor space			
	Playwork	White City Adventure Playground	Staffed sessions	3 nights per week playwork provision 4 days per week during all school holidays Summer holidays only: outreach playwork 1 day per week with Play Gloucestershire at Three Oaks

Funding for The 'Venture White City ends March 2011

Funding for Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers end September 2010

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Coney Hill (Barnwood Community Partnership)

2006 Strategy Identified Play Needs – Increase outdoor playwork on current play sites

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
Coney Hill (Barnwood Community Partnership)	Play facilities & opportunities	Birch Avenue	Play area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birch Avenue Play Area refurbishment (City Council funded) • Coney Hill Park BMX track & mounds / Youth Shelter (City Council funded)
		Coney Hill Park	Play area	
		Coney Hill Neighbourhood Project	Indoor play	
		Echoes Youth Centre	Informal sports & youth activity	
	Playwork	Chill Out Zone' play sessions (run by Coney Hill Neighbourhood Project)	Chill out zone' closed when Coney Hill Neighbourhood Project shut down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coney Hill Play Project' part of GL Communities runs three nights per week from Echoes youth Centre, currently from the church, for 5 – 14 year olds • Play Gloucestershire's Play rangers weekly after school & holiday sessions in Coney Hill Park (BLF funded)

Funding for Coney Hill Play Project (GL Communities) ends March 2011

Funding for Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers end September 2010

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Podsmead (Three Bridges Neighbourhood Partnership)

2006 Strategy Identified Play Needs – Increase outdoor playwork on current play sites

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
Podsmead (Three Bridges Neighbourhood Partnership)	Play facilities & opportunities	Podsmead Green	Play area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Milton Avenue play area (Playbuilder funded 2009/10) • Scott Avenue (City Council funding 2010/11)
		Milton Avenue	Play area	
		Podsmead Neighbourhood Project	Indoor space	
	Playwork	Play sessions (run by Podsmead Neighbourhood Project)	Some staffed sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Podsmead Children and Young Peoples Project part of GL Communities runs open access play sessions for 6 – 16 year olds four nights / days per week from the Y-Pod Café on Scott Avenue • Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers weekly after school & holiday sessions at Milton Avenue (BLF funded)

Funding for Podsmead Children and Young People's Project (GL Communities) ends March 2011

Funding for Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers end September 2010

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Barton & Tredworth (Barton & Tredworth Neighbourhood Partnership)

2006 Strategy Identified Play Needs – sustain outdoor playwork on current sites and increase in Gloucester Park & Westgate

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
Barton & Tredworth (Barton & Tredworth Neighbourhood Partnership)	Play facilities & opportunities	Widden	Play area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Widden MUGA (BLF part funded) • Gloucester Park – volleyball system; table tennis table and games table (BLF funded improvements) • Parry Field play area & MUGA (City Council funded)
		St James Park	Play area	
Parry Field	Play area			
Gloucester Park	Play area			
	Playwork	Play rangers in Parry Field & St James Park	Play rangers in holidays	Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers in holidays (BLF funded) Additionally in Parry Field for weekly after school sessions

Funding for Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers end September 2010

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Kingsholm (Kingsholm & Wotton Neighbourhood Partnership)

2006 Strategy

Identified Play Needs – more outdoor playwork on Rec and Meadow, with play ranger activities – especially on the Meadow because it has no facilities and would attract children and young people from all over

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
Kingsholm (Kingsholm & Wotton Neighbourhood Partnership)	Play facilities & opportunities	Dean's Way Meadow	Football pitch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dean's Way play area (City Council funding 2010/11) • Sebert Street play area (City Council funding 2010/11) • Armscroft Park play area & MUGA (City Council funded)
		Sebert Street Recreation	Play area	
Armscroft Park	Pitches & play area			
	Playwork	Informal play support	Local volunteers provide	Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers weekly after school & holiday sessions at Sebert Street (BLF funded)

Funding for Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers end September 2010

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Linden / Moreland (Moreland Community Partnership)

2006 Strategy

Identified Play Needs – more play activities, especially for 5-12 year olds

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
Linden / Moreland (Moreland Community Partnership)	Play facilities & opportunities	Linden school	MUGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oval play area and MUGA (City Council funded) • Lannet play area (Playbuilder funding 2010/11)
		Oval	Tennis courts	
Lannet Road	Play area			
	Playwork	MUGA	Youth support provided (weekly)	Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers after school and holiday sessions at The Lannet (BLF funded)

Funding for Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers end September 2010

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Tuffley (Three Bridges Neighbourhood Partnership)

2006 Strategy

Identified Play Needs – alongside developing a new play area, there is an identified need for play activities for children and young people of different ages. Existing play spaces could be better used with input from play rangers, community sports coaches, youth workers, etc – especially in holiday times

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
Tuffley (Three Bridges Neighbourhood Partnership)	Play facilities & opportunities	Randwick Park	Play area, incl MUGA & Youth shelter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seventh Avenue play area (BLF part funded) • Homleigh Fields (City Council funding 2010/11)
		Seventh Avenue	Grass area	
		Holmleigh Fields	Grass area	
		Beaufort Sports Centre		
	Playwork			Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers weekly after school & holiday sessions at Seventh Avenue (BLF funded)

Funding for Play Gloucestershire's Play Rangers end September 2010

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Westgate (City Centre Community Partnership)

2006 Strategy

Identified Play Needs – range of playwork activities needed to cater for different ages: from more play-focussed park rangers to development of play trails. Neighbourhood Partnership interested in bringing a play element into whole community activities such as treasure hunts – could develop a park or city centre orienteering trail

Analysis of then and now

Area	Play analysis	Opportunities in 2006	Type	Changes made (as at May 2010)
Westgate (City Centre Community Partnership)	Play facilities & opportunities	Gloucester Park	Play area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volleyball system; table tennis & games table (BLF funded) • Skate, BMX & MUGA – Bakers Field (City Council funded)
		Bakers Field		
		Leisure facilities	Examples GL1, Guildhall and climbing wall, Westgate leisure area (boating lake / pitch & putt)	
	Playwork			

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Appendix Two: Types of Spaces and Places for Play

Children and young people play in a variety of spaces and settings, including:

Unsupervised Play Areas Such as Parks, Playgrounds, Skate Parks, Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA's), Playing fields . Children and young people generally access these types of settings unaccompanied by adults.

Staffed /Supervised Play Settings These include Out of School Clubs, Holiday Clubs, Pre-School and Play Projects where access is restricted. Play may not be the main focus of these settings, although opportunities for play are generally offered as part of their service

Open Access Play Settings Such as Adventure Playgrounds, Play Projects, Mobile or Outreach Play including Play Rangers, and some Holiday Clubs. Open Access settings mean children are free to come and go as they please.

Non-designated play spaces There are many other places where children play that do not fall into pre-defined categories. Children play anywhere and everywhere! They play in streets close to home, and in other public places such as outside shops and car parks.

Appendix Three: Links to National and Local Strategies and Plans

National Initiatives

In recent years, play has featured more prominently in government policy, initiatives and strategy.

Every Child Matters

Play makes a major contribution to the Government's Every Child Matters agenda. The benefits of children's play are closely linked to each of the five outcomes for children and young people that form the core of Every Child Matters:

- Being Healthy
- Staying Safe
- Enjoying and Achieving
- Making a positive contribution
- Achieving Economic Well-being

Play Specific National Initiatives

In the Government's **Children's Plan (2007)** the DCSF committed itself to publishing the first ever national **Play Strategy** which followed in 2008, showing a clear understanding of the value of play for children and families.

The Government's **Playbuilder Programme** has invested £235m in up to 3,500 play areas across the country. In Gloucestershire a £2m improvement programme is underway that 4 sites in Gloucester will benefit from.

Childcare

The Government's commitment to expanding childcare recognises children's needs alongside those of parents. Choice For Parents, The Best Start For Children sets out the Government's 10-year strategy to create a sustainable framework for high quality

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integrated early years and childcare activities for all children and families. The strategy, which includes the development of school-based childcare and activities at both primary and secondary levels, will be implemented through the Every Child Matters framework.

Extended Services

The Extended Services agenda means that children are spending increasing amounts of their leisure time in the school environment. Where free play provision is a key part of the service can have an important role in the play strategy, but it is important that its primary aim of providing play provision and opportunities for children is not diverted by the childcare or educational agendas.

Youth Matters

Youth Matters (published 2005) recognises the importance of providing positive activities, including unstructured as well as structured provision. Proposals set out in Youth Matters include a new duty on local authorities, working through Children's Trusts, to secure positive activities for young people, with plans for a new set of national standards and support for local authorities in developing a local offer to young people. These national standards aim to encompass the full range of 'exciting and enriching activities in which young people might wish to engage in their free time', including 'less structured activity that nonetheless contributes to a rich and varied life outside school or work, such as somewhere safe to hang out with friends'.

Children's Centres

The Government is committed to delivering a Sure Start Children's Centre for every community by 2010. Children's Centres integrate services such as childcare, early years education, play, health and family support for children aged 0-5 and their families.

National Planning Guidance PPG17

The National Planning Guidance PPG17 outlines the importance of undertaking local assessments and developing local strategies for the provision of recreational space, including play areas.

Section 106 is the term used for a Planning Obligation, which is the means by which a developer contributes towards the provision of infrastructure and services associated with a proposed housing development. Such contributions can include local roads, public transport schemes, public open spaces, community facilities and affordable housing.

Local Context: Gloucestershire

Gloucestershire is a two tier authority and locally there are both County and six District strategies and plans that impact on play.

Gloucestershire County Council is responsible for leading the Change for Children programme locally through Gloucestershire's Children and Young People's Strategic Partnership (CYPSP). This is a partnership of the key local organisations that provide services for children and young people, providing the strategic steer for all multi-agency work related to services for children and young people in Gloucestershire. The CYPSP is Gloucestershire's Children's Trust - a Government requirement.

The key document that drives this work is Gloucestershire's Children and Young Peoples Plan which runs from 2009 to 2012. Under the Healthy Lifestyle priority one of the key

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actions is that children, young people and their families are engaging in more physical activity. Active play can contribute to this priority.

In a review of progress in Gloucestershire's 2006-2009 Children and Young Peoples Plan, under Enjoy & Achieve, "more Play Rangers, leading to more opportunities and wider choice for children..." was cited as a success.

The CYPSP have tasked the Gloucestershire Play Partnership to produce a Countywide Play Strategy (called a Plan) which it endorsed in early 2010.

This Gloucester Play and Free Time Strategy shares the vision and key priorities of the County group - with actions relevant to the City of Gloucester.

The Gloucestershire Health and Well-being Partnership have an implementation plan (2009-2020) for tackling overweight and obesity in Gloucestershire. Physical activity which includes active play is part of this plan.

NHS Gloucestershire have published 'Tackling Obesity in Gloucestershire' (June 2009) which lists increasing children's participation in physical activity; the provision of affordable physical activity in the 10% most deprived Gloucestershire communities; and the development of more community based prevention / early intervention services as some of their key priorities. Active play can make a significant contribution to these priorities.

Local Context: Gloucester

Gloucester has an estimated population of 117,485 and a 'younger' age profile when compared to Gloucestershire as a whole. It has the highest proportion of children of all districts in the county (around 23,100 aged 0-15 years).

Gloucester has a higher rate of overcrowded housing and unemployment than elsewhere in the county. Around 8,200 people in Gloucester are from Black and other minority ethnic groups. This equates to 7.5% of the total population of Gloucester compared with 2.9% of the county population overall.

The Gloucester Partnership has an emphasis on sustainable communities and are working collectively towards the Sustainable Community Strategy 2008-2018. This Strategy sets out a plan of action for a prosperous future for Gloucester and to tackle current key issues. This is set against the city's changing background of regeneration, cultural and social needs and aligns to the Local Area Agreement (LAA).

Deprivation throughout England can be measured using the Indices of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) The IMD 2007 shows Gloucester to be the most deprived district in the county, with a number of local neighbourhoods in the wards of Podsmead, Matson & Robinswood, Westgate, Barnwood, Tuffley, Moreland, Barton and Tredworth and Kingsholm and Wotton, ranking in the most deprived fifth (20%) of local neighbourhoods nationally. The overall level of deprivation in Gloucester is significantly worse than the England average.

Gloucester City Council has responsibility for a range of services that impact on children and young people's play and free time. (insert summary from Malcolm)

Relevant City Council Strategies are the Public Open Space Strategy (2001) and the Public Open Space Audit (2008)

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Strategy for Tackling Overweight & Obesity in Gloucestershire 2007-2017.

Strategy for Tackling Overweight & Obesity in Gloucestershire – Implementation Plan 2008 -2011 <http://www.gloucestershirehlp.nhs.uk/healthylivin116332.html>

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Embedding the Play Strategy, (Play England, 2009)

The Play Strategy, (DCSF & DCMS, 2008)

Managing Risk in Play Provision: Implementation Guide, (Play England and DCSF,2009)

Safe from Bullying in Play and Leisure Provision (DCSF, 2009)

Play Indicators, (Play England, 2009)

Promoting Physical Activity; Active Play and Sport for Pre-School and School Age Children and Young People in Family, School and Community Settings, Public Health Guidance 8 (NICE 2008)

Promoting and Creating Built or Natural Environments that Encourage and Support Physical Activity, Public Health Guidance 8 (NICE 2008)

Planning for Play: Guidance on the Development and Implementation of a Local Play Strategy, (Children's Play Council 2006)

Best Play: What Play Provision should do for Children, (NPFA, Children's Play Council and Playlink 2006)

Change4Life – The national NHS campaign to encourage people to eat well; move more; live longer. Play4life is a sub-brand of the campaign