

Burnley's Play Area Strategy 2017-2026



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Foreword

Play is fundamental to the development of our young children as it contributes to their cognitive, physical, social and emotional wellbeing and this is recognised in Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which affirms their right to play and leisure.

Outdoor play in parks and greenspaces is an important part of children's play experience and provides an ideal opportunity for families to play together and for children to interact with others. It encourages mental and physical health and helps to tackle childhood obesity which is one of the most important health issues facing this country.

Burnley Council recognises the importance of children and young people's play and this Strategy has been developed to ensure that decisions about provision of play areas and youth facilities are based on sound information, take account of the particular needs of local communities in Burnley and also recognise that the Council's budget has been significantly reduced since the last play strategy was prepared.

Burnley currently provides 58 equipped play areas and this Strategy identifies the need to refurbish 16 of these play areas over the next 10 years but also the need to close or relocate 8 smaller and less well used play areas. Which will to ensure that the Council very limited resources are sufficient to maintain play areas to a high standard?

The Council also recognises that access to good quality green spaces for playing is just as important as having access to play areas. In recent years the Council has significantly increased access to green spaces through development of the new Padiham Greenway and the Brun Valley Forest Park, both of which link parks, woodlands and other green spaces together on traffic-free greenways and provide children with opportunities to explore.

Finally, the Council's new local plan identifies and protects the town's important green spaces and ensures that, as new development takes place, children will have access to local green spaces for play.

Councillor John Harbour
Executive Member for Leisure and Culture

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Section 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

This document provides a review of outdoor play provision for children and young people that is funded and managed by Burnley Council.

Facilities provided specifically for children and young people include; equipped play areas, ball courts, skate ramps and youth shelters. The Strategy also takes account of the provision of parks and greenspaces where children and young people play and interact.

Current provision includes:

Category	Quantity
Equipped play areas	50
Multi-use games areas	23
Unfenced football/basketball areas	11
Skate parks	4
Youth shelters	5
Total	93

The Council has prepared this strategy to guide future provision of these facilities and ensure that the Council's very limited and decreasing resources are directed to addressing the greatest needs.

1.2 Purpose of the Play Strategy

The aims of the Play Strategy are as follows:

- a) To map out and identify current levels of play provision based on child population, deprivation, population density, open space provision and the play value of existing play areas.
- b) To identify any areas of the borough where there is a shortfall in play provision and greatest need for improved provision, where the Council will actively work with partners to secure improvements.
- c) To identify areas where there is a need to maintain existing play area provision within the constraints of current maintenance budgets.

- d) Identify play areas of the borough where there is less need for equipped play areas to enable informed decisions to be taken regarding future closure of any play facilities.
- e) To develop an action plan for implementation.
- f) To help the Council and partners to secure external funding and guide investment in play for the future.

1.3 Scope of the Play Strategy

For the purpose of this Strategy, the term 'play' means unsupervised outdoor play on play areas, ball courts, parks and green spaces.

The age group for this Strategy relates to young people from early years i.e. 0-5 year olds through to 14 years old.

1.5 The Benefits of Play Provision

Play is vital to a child's social, physical and mental development. This is recognised in Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child affirms that "every child has a right to rest and leisure, play and recreation."

There is no statutory duty on local authorities to provide parks and green spaces and play areas but, in common with other local authorities, Burnley Council recognises the many important benefits of encouraging outdoor play, which are identified below:

Play and Health

Play is a main form of physical exercise for children and this contributes to improving their health and wellbeing.

Providing safe and accessible opportunities for outdoor play can increase children's activity levels and promotes their physical development. Conversely if children are provided with few opportunities for physical activity there may be greater risks of obesity with the consequent implications for their health in later life.

There is also evidence that play of all types helps to promote good mental health and that outdoor play is particularly important.

Play & Learning

Play is the mechanism by which children learn to interact with other people and with the environment around them and the early years development of children takes place primarily through play. The external environment can offer a huge range of play and

learning opportunities and outdoor play can foster children's independence and self-esteem.

A healthy and playful child with a positive mental attitude is likely to learn better in a formal educational environment.

Play & Development

Play promotes imagination, independence and creativity and can build resilience through risk taking and challenge and dealing with new and novel situations and outdoor play can provide these new experiences for children.

This strategy also considers how the Council can promote natural play allow children to build dens, dams and erect tree swings and take part in other forms of play in the natural environment.

Play and the Family

It is not only children who benefit from play. Parents, grandparents, other carers all benefit from participating in play with children and the family group is strengthened.

Greenspaces and play areas provide ideal opportunities for parents to play with their children, away from the confines and domestic chores of home. Parks and good play areas provide a great reason to get out of the house and can help to reduce the stress and isolation that carers can often feel. Consultation for this strategy identified that a good network of accessible play areas, close to where people live, is important to parents and carers.

Play and Behaviour

Provision of good un-supervised play activities can provide a positive direction for children's play and have a positive impact on children and young people's behaviour. There is evidence in Burnley that the provision of facilities for children and young people have helped to reduce problems of anti-social behaviour and conflict between local residents, park users and youths.

Play and Community Cohesion

Play provides opportunities for social interaction between both children and adults of different communities, who may not normally come into contact with each other in their daily lives.

Public parks and playgrounds are free to use and provide a relaxed and enjoyable environment for people of different racial, social and economic backgrounds to mix together. 'Town' parks such as Thompson Park and Towneley Park have a particularly important role in this regard as they attract visitors from across the whole borough.

1.6 Play Policy Statements

Burnley Borough Council has adopted the following key policy statements to guide the development of its Play Strategy:

- 1 Play opportunities within the Borough should promote equality, social inclusion and community cohesion.
- 2 Given limited resources, the priority for maintaining and refurbishing play areas will be determined by the need for play areas in different parts of the Borough and the play value and condition assessments of each play area.
- 3 The need for play provision will be assessed using child population, deprivation and the amount of open space in each residential area.
- 4 Children and young people should be involved in the planning and development of play opportunities.
- 5 The Council will work with park friends groups, the voluntary sector, town and parish councils and housing developers to maintain and improve play provision in Burnley.
- 6 Developers of new housing in Burnley will be required to contribute to play and amenity open space in accordance with the local plan. Where new on-site play areas are provided the Council will normally seek conditions with developers for ongoing maintenance by management committees/residents associations, rather than the Council.
- 7 The Council recognises and will encourage play in natural and semi-natural environments.
- 8 The value of street play is recognised and the Council will work with partners to create safer and child-friendly streets.

Section 2: Context

2.1 What's Special about Play in Burnley?

Play is obviously important to young people everywhere. However, in trying to develop this Play Strategy, there is need to understand what makes Burnley special and what factors need to be taken into account in developing a vision for play and the associated action plan. These factors include:

- The 2011 Index of Deprivation ranks Burnley as the most deprived district council in the country and 15 of Burnley's 60 Lower Super Output Areas are in the 5% most deprived nationally.
- Deprivation causes social exclusion. Parents on low incomes do not have the same ability or opportunity to provide more varied play opportunities for their children as those who are better off.
- There is a high proportion of terraced housing in Burnley. These have no gardens, the narrow streets are occupied by cars and there are often few green spaces except those created through housing clearance.
- There are relatively high levels of open space provision and play areas across the borough as a whole, although in some residential areas (particularly terraced housing) areas there are deficiencies and the quality of that provision is declining as play facilities age with time.
- In many areas of Burnley there are high levels of health deprivation which impact on the health and well-being of young and old alike.
- In parts of Burnley different communities don't mix.
- Parental concerns about 'stranger danger' and increasing traffic volumes may be restrict children's freedom to play outside.
- Media focus on anti-social behaviour may be leading to an increasing intolerance of children and young people's naturally noisy and exuberant activities and an increasing tendency to categorise it as anti-social behaviour.

2.2 Relevant National and Local Policy Guidance

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)

The National Planning Policy Framework was published in March 2012. It is the key national policy document and is a material consideration in planning decisions.

The previous guidance 'Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play' (PDOSP) predates the NPPF and the Benchmark Guidelines in the revised guidance reflect the relevant requirements of the NPPF, and the revocation of Planning Policy Guidance 17: Sport and Recreation on which the PDOSP was based.

The NPPF advocates a presumption in favour of sustainable development and identifies the three dimensions of sustainable development as economic, social and environmental. Access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation are highlighted as an important aspect of healthy communities.

One of the core planning principles set out under NPPF paragraph 17 seeks to “secure high quality design and a good standard of amenity for all existing and future occupants of land and buildings”.

NPPF paragraph 73 states that “access to high quality open spaces and opportunities for sport and recreation can make an important contribution to the health and well-being of communities. Planning policies should be based on robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision”.

The NPPF also promotes the protection of existing open space (paragraph 74) which is a key aspect of Fields in Trusts' operations as a national charity that safeguards recreational spaces.

Department of Transport – Manual for Streets

Manual for Streets provides guidance for practitioners involved in the planning, design, provision and approval of new residential streets, and modifications to existing ones. It aims to increase the quality of life through good design which creates more people-orientated streets.

Burnley Community Strategy 2017 – 2020

Now in its fourth edition, covering 2017 to 2020, the Sustainable Community Strategy, named Burnley's Future, sets out the vision of the Burnley Action Partnership to create a Burnley that is an even better place to Live, work and learn and the key priorities for the Borough under three themes, or strategic priorities:

- Prosperity – securing the Borough’s economic future
- Places – making the Borough clean, green and safe
- People – creating opportunities and sustaining ambition.

The strategy identifies Burnley’s parks and green spaces as an important asset for the town and the vision is for “Fine historic parks form part of a well-connected network of greenspaces, including the Brun Valley Forest Park, linked to the wider countryside and the South Pennine uplands”.

Children’s play provision is important in creating a town where families choose to live and can contribute to Burnley being:

- A united community
- A place to live
- A place to be healthy
- A place to relax

The Burnley Local Plan

The Local Plan contains the following policies that are relevant to the provision of play space.

Policy H7 - Open Space in New Housing developments

The Council will require all new housing developments to provide, or contribute to, Public Open Space provision.

1. Proposals for new housing development of 50 houses or more will be expected to incorporate recreational public open space to a minimum standard of 0.3 Ha (0.74 acres) per 50 dwellings or a proportion thereof, in accordance with the National Playing Fields Association Standard of 2.4 hectares (6 acres) per 1000 population.
2. Proposals for new housing developments of between 10 and 49 dwellings inclusively, will be expected to provide Public Open Space in line with the above standard. Where such a Public Open Space is impracticable or unusable the Council will negotiate with the developer the payment of a commuted sum, for the benefit of existing Public Open Space nearby, in lieu of the provision normally required by this policy.
3. Proposals for new housing development of less than 10 dwellings will be expected to provide the payment of a commuted sum, for the benefit of existing Public Open Space nearby, in lieu of the provision normally required by this policy.

4. As part of the overall recreational space requirement referred to in 1. (above), developers of housing sites comprising predominantly family housing, will be required to provide 0.09 Ha (0.23 acres) of equipped children’s play space per 50 dwellings, or proportion thereof.

The policy also identifies that where Public Open Space is provided in new housing development it must normally be a single plot of minimum size 1200m² and provision is made for the payment of a Section 106 contribution in lieu of open space provision to will be used towards upgrading Public Open Space in that residential area or adjoining residential areas.

Policy CF3 – Protection of Existing Public Parks, Informal recreation Areas, Major Open Areas, Play Areas and other Areas of open Space

Public Parks, Major Open Areas, Informal Recreation Areas, Play Areas and other areas of open space identified on the Proposals Map, will be retained, and where possible enhanced, for their recreation and/or amenity value.

Burnley’s Green Spaces Strategy (2015-2025)

The Green Spaces Strategy is designed to contribute to the Community Strategies, the Local Plan and to meet the requirements of National Planning Policy Framework in providing robust and up-to-date assessments of the needs for open space, sports and recreation facilities and opportunities for new provision.

The strategy undertook a detailed audit of all greenspace within the Borough, including children’s play space and the following local standards for provision of greenspace that are relevant to play provision were adopted.

Open space type	Adopted provision standard per 1,000 population	Adopted Accessibility Standard
Play space for children and young people	0.2 ha	5-10 min walk
Amenity greenspace	0.8 ha	5 min walk
Parks and gardens	0.8 ha	15 min walk
Natural & semi natural greenspace	0.5 ha	15 min walk

These adopted local standards will be applied by the Council when considering open space provision on any new housing developments and in determining applications for development on existing public open space:

The Green Spaces Strategy also identified of areas of the Borough where there are deficiencies in play space provision and made the following recommendations:

Ref	Recommendation
AGS 4	In new housing developments, the focus for amenity green space should be on larger functional sites rather than distributed amongst smaller sites. The minimum functional size of open space is a single square area of 1,200 m ² , overlooked by adjoining properties.
AGS 1	In areas where there are significant deficiencies of amenity green space additional open space should be created if opportunities arise through development, clearance, etc. subject to the additional costs of maintenance being approved by the Council.
AGS2	In areas where there are deficiencies of amenity green space, priority should be given to improving the quality of existing open space to compensate for the shortfall in quantity.
CYP3	Identify how access to play provision can be improved in the Lowerhouse, Casterton and South Lanehead residential areas, which have significant child populations but no readily accessible provision.
CYP4	Address the absence of play provision in Brownsie, Red Lees and Rowley residential areas by improving Worsthorne play area and developing a new play area at Rowley as part of the Brun Valley Forest Park development, subject to funding.
CYP5	If resources allow, improve provision on the following play areas: Calder Park, Barclay Hills, Thornber Gardens, Kibble Bank, Stoneyholme.
CYP6	Improve the existing greenway access from Lower Manor residential area to the Barden Gardens play area.
CYP8	As resources are reduced, prioritise replacement of play equipment on playgrounds that are well located, for example near schools & community facilities and accessible on the greenway network.

2.3.5 Burnley's Sport and Physical Activity Strategy (2010 - 2017)

Play is the main form of physical activity enjoyed by children. The consultation undertaken for this strategy identified surprisingly high levels of outdoor play and policies that further encourage children to play out of doors will contribute towards the vision of the sport and physical activity strategy.

Section 3: Consultation

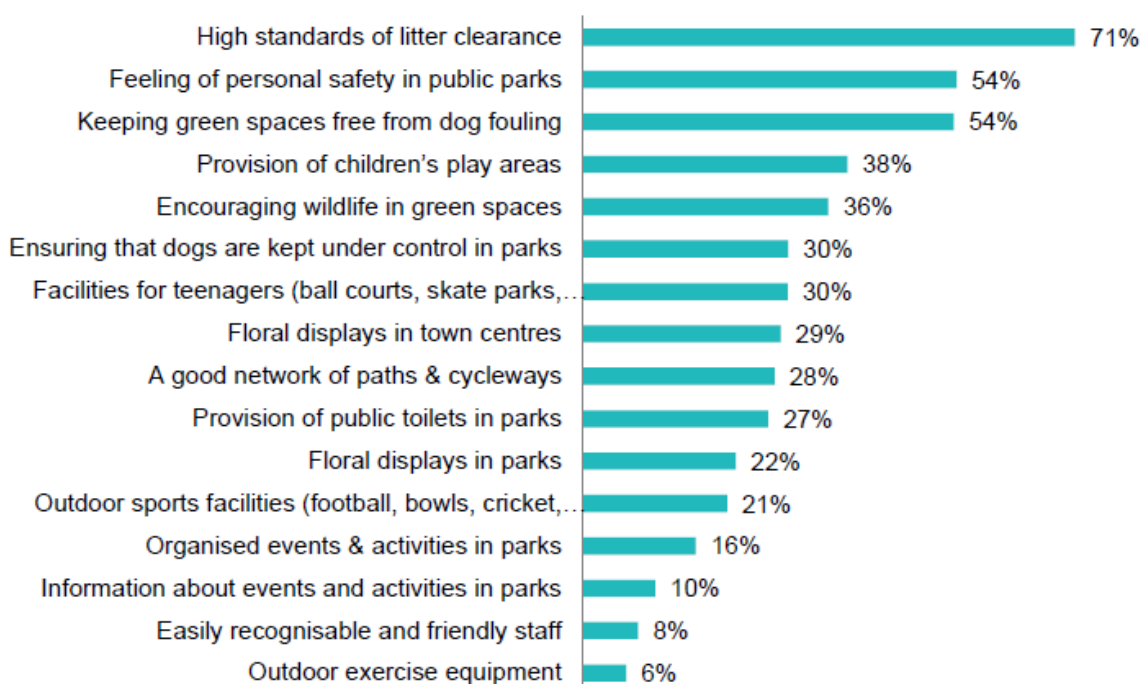
This section reviews the consultation that has been undertaken to inform the development of the Play Strategy. This includes consultation that has been undertaken specifically in relation to this Strategy together with earlier consultation work relating to the Green Spaces Strategy and the Council's Citizen's Panel surveys.

Importance of Play Provision

The public consistently identifies the provision of play areas as one of the most important aspects of parks and green spaces in Burnley.

In 2015 the order of priority was as shown below with play areas ranking fourth. This compares with a third place ranking in 2005.

Fig x: The most important things in relation to parks and greenspaces?



Frequency of Use

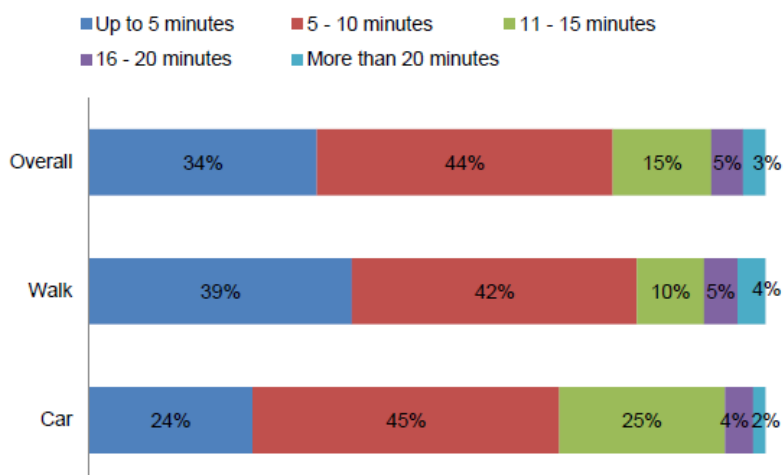
49% of respondents indicated that they or a member of their family regularly use play areas. Of these active users, 70% of families with children visit at least weekly and 40% use play areas at least twice a week. This compares with 64% visiting at least weekly in 2005, suggesting that the popularity of outdoor play areas has increased.

Travel time to play areas

The 2015 survey identified that 66% of people usually walk to their local playground and for those who walk, 39 % take less than 5 minutes and 81% walk for less than 10 minutes.

Less than 31% travel by car but this group is prepared to travel further in both distance and time with 25% driving for 11 – 15.

Fig X Mode of travel to play areas and travel time



These results indicate that the current adopted Local Standard of a 5-10 minute walk time, which equates to 400 – 800m distance, is about right and covers 81% of people who walk to a play area. It also suggests that to achieve equality of access to play areas for children from different backgrounds and to reduce reliance on car use, a good network of local play areas is desirable.

(Walking to a park or play area is also good exercise for both carers and children and means fewer trips by car.)

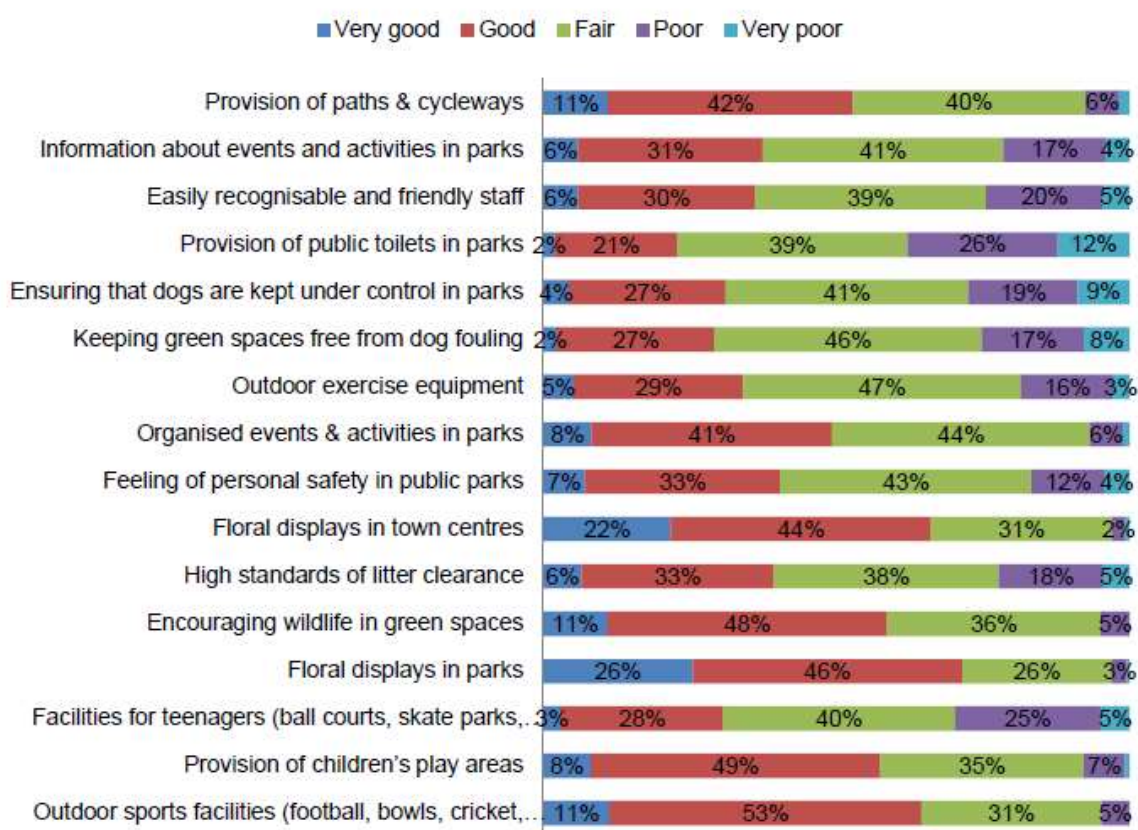
Satisfaction with Quality of Play Provision

In the most recent survey, 92% of respondents felt that provision of children’s play areas is fair, good or very good and was one of the highest scores across all areas of parks provision.

This compares with 80% felt that provision of play areas was satisfactory or good or very good in 2005 and this must reflect the significant investment that has made over the last 10 years to refurbish play areas.

When asked to rate facilities for teenagers 68% of respondents rated them as fair or better.

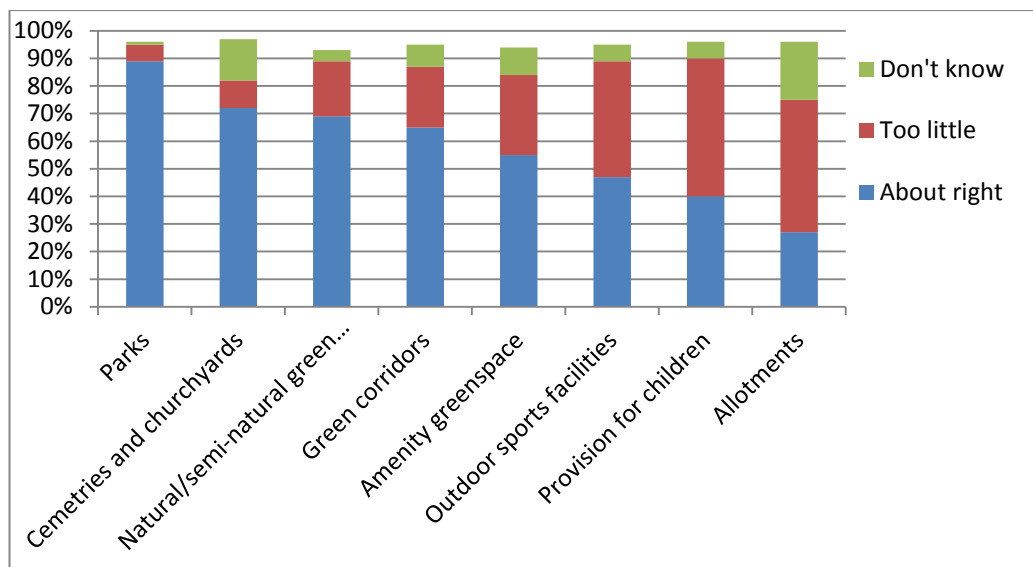
Fig x. Performance in areas relating to Green Spaces (2015)



Satisfaction with the quantity of green space for play

Whilst the public are satisfied with the quality of fixed equipment play areas only 40% feel that there is enough open space for children. This may reflect the character of Burnley with many children living in terraced houses in areas of town such as Burnley Wood, Stoneyholme, Daneshouse, Heasandford and Gannow where there is very little open space.

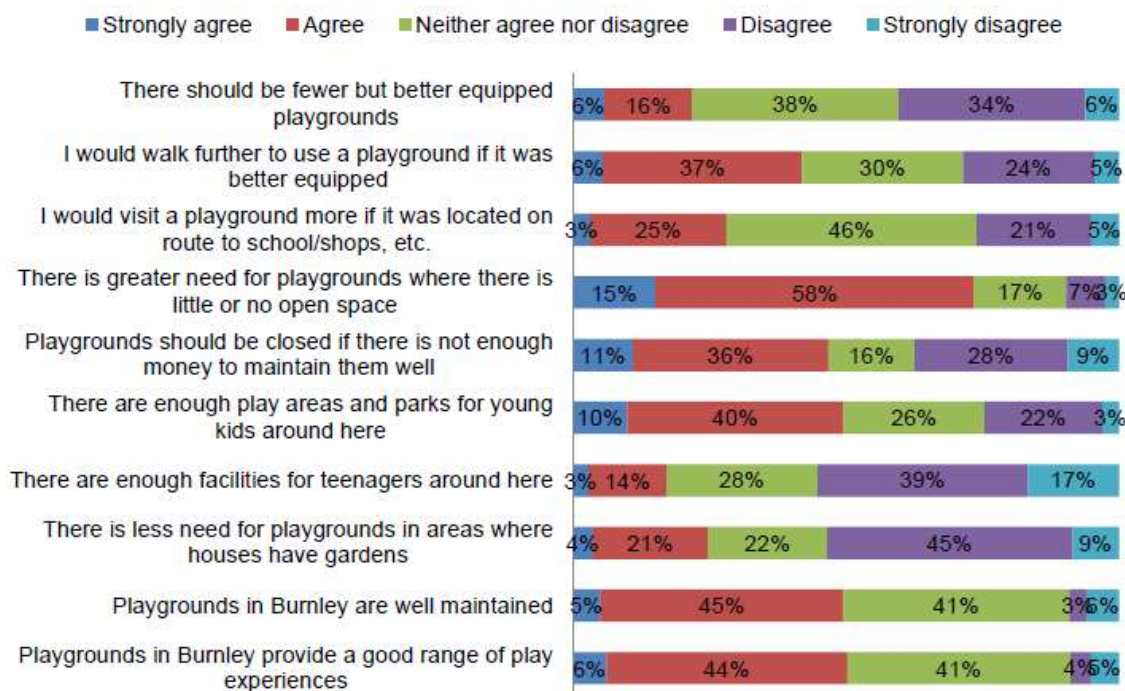
Figure 7: Do you think there is the right amount of green space in the borough?



73% of residents agree that there is more need for play areas in parts of the town where there is little or no open space. However, only half of people agree that there is less need for playgrounds in areas where houses have gardens, suggesting that the value of communal opens space where children can play together is important.

Consultation for the Play Strategy, Citizen’s Panel Survey

The Citizen’s Panel canvassed the views of a demographically representative sample of local residents. The key points that came out of the survey are summarised in the table below;



3.5 Summary of Consultation Findings and Policy Implications

Issue	Public's views	Policy Implications
Fewer but better play areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall only 22% support statement that there should be fewer but better play areas and 40% disagree. 43 % would walk further to use a better equipped play area, an increase from 38% in 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents value a network of local play provision, rather than fewer 'honeypot' play areas. This reflects the high proportion of users who walk to play areas within 10 minutes of their house. Prioritise maintaining a network of accessible play areas within walking distance. Consideration to closure of low play value sites if there are higher play value sites in walking distance
Locality of playgrounds is important and so is play value	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 28% of respondents identify they would visit play areas more if located on route to schools/shops. 29% would not. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Observation evidence indicates that play areas located near facilities are used more and a well located play area increases opportunities for children to use them. Prioritise maintaining and improving play areas that are well located for whole community to use, rather than tucked away.
Support for play areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 73% of respondents agree with statement that there is more need for playgrounds in areas where there is little or no open space. (down from 81% in 2005). Only 25% agree that there is more need for play grounds in areas where houses have gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Priority should be given to retaining play grounds in areas where there is little open space. This suggests that the social value of play areas is important and they are needed regardless of whether children also have access to gardens.
Closing playgrounds for financial reasons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 47% support closure of playgrounds if there is not enough money to maintain them well compared to a similar figure of 45% in 2005 (38% disagreed with closures). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The public recognise that if play areas can't be maintained well they need to be closed. The Council is currently maintaining more playgrounds than it has the resources for and the replacement of equipment is under-funded. Identify any play areas that are under-used and that should be considered for closure. This will allow limited resources to be used to improve maintenance of more popular play facilities

Issue	Public's views	Policy Implications
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council will not have resources to maintain all current play areas indefinitely and in the long term closures are inevitable. • A compromise may be to keep low priority play areas open until the equipment reaches end of life and then close and/or relocate equipment to improve remaining play areas.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% agreed that there is adequate provision and 25% disagree. This compares with just 22% agreeing in 2005 and 58% disagreeing. • 56 % of respondents feel that there are not enough facilities for teenagers. (58% in 2005) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The investment made in last 10 years has improved satisfaction for play provision. • Resources need to be identified to maintain current provision.
Rating of current play facilities is good	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% agree or have no opinion that play areas are well maintained and only 9% disagree. This has increased from 22% in 2005 • 66% feel that there are sufficient play areas and parks for young people in their area compared with only 26% in 2005. • 50% agreed that 'playgrounds in Burnley provide a good range of play experiences' compared with 24% in 2005 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efforts need to be focused on sustaining the current standard of maintenance. • This includes both day to day cleaning & maintenance and repair and replacement of broken and worn out equipment and also refurbishment of play areas at the end of their life.

Section 4: Existing Provision

4.1 Where Are We Now?

The previous section identifies the importance that Burnley's residents place on good quality and accessible local play facilities and an understanding that there is greater need for formal provision in areas where there are deficiencies in opens space provision.

In this section the quantity, quality and accessibility (distribution) of play facilities and open spaces is analysed in relation to need within the 51 'residential areas' that were defined during the development of the Borough's Green Spaces Strategy.

This section also considers how play facilities are managed, what they cost to maintain and how service performance is measured.

The plans of residential area shown in this section are small and are indicative only. They have been reduced to fit onto the page but are available at a larger scale as part of the Green Spaces Strategy.

4.2 Categories of Unsupervised Play Provision

The Council has used the National Playing Field Association's Six Acre Standard* as the basis for planning and providing children's playgrounds since 1991 and these standards are reflected in the local standards of provision that were adopted in the Burnley Green Spaces Strategy 2015 - 2025. The NPFA standard includes a system for classifying playground provision, which the Council has adopted as follows:

*The standards have now been replaced by the Fields In Trust's 'Benchmark Guidelines'

Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)

LEAPs are playgrounds equipped with a minimum of 5 play activities, fenced with seating and litter bins. Recommended walking distance of 5 minutes

Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)

NEAPS are playgrounds that contain about 8 items of equipment and kick about areas with a recommended walking distance of 15 minutes

Teenzones

The Council has adopted the term 'Teenzone' to cover unsupervised recreation provision aimed primarily at teenagers. These include Multi-Use Games Areas, unfenced tarmac ball courts, skate parks, youth shelters. This is not a nationally recognised term

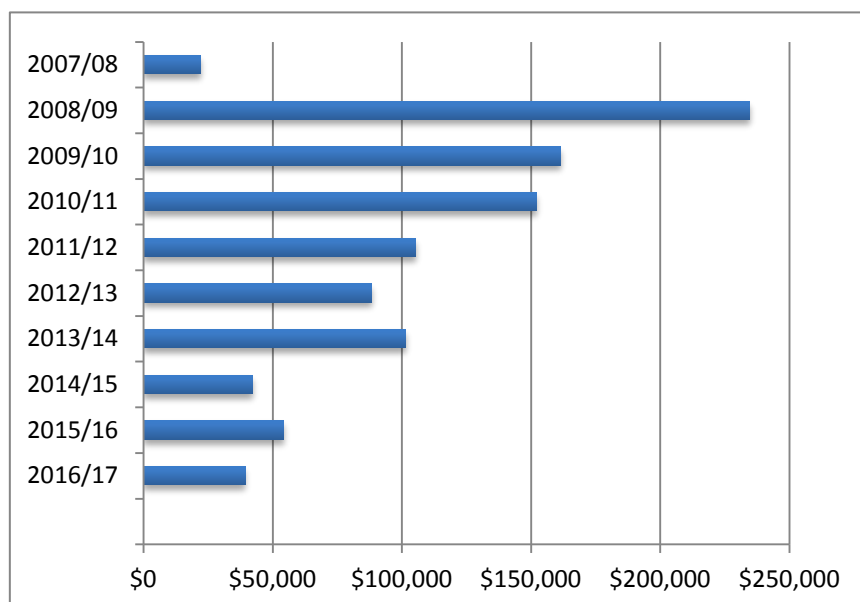
Other play provision

The Green Spaces Strategy identifies some other types of play provision including the paddling pool, boating lake and miniature railway in Thompson Park within the category of provision for Children and Young People.

4.3 Recent History of Play Area Provision

From 1990 – 2000 the Council implemented a £1.1 million programme of playground improvements which ensured that every play area in Burnley was provided with impact absorbing surfaces (IAS). Previous to this almost all play equipment was installed onto tarmac or concrete surfaces. As part of this programme, many playgrounds were also re-designed and provided with new equipment and were mostly installed onto bark or woodchip surfaces, which have become the main form of playground surface. Currently, approximately 50 play areas have woodchip (or sand) surfacing and 8 have rubber surface.

Following the adoption of the play strategy in 2007, the Council invested £1 million between 2007 and 2016 to refurbish 37 play areas using a combination of its' own capital funds, a BIG lottery grant, Section 106 funding, Ward Opportunities Fund money and grants from third parties such as the Communities Landfill Fund. (These are detailed in Appendix 3).



The average spend refurbishing each play area has been £27,000.

However, over the last three years Green Spaces & Amenities has used in-house staff to undertake refurbishment of play areas (such as Grey Street, Worsthorne, Bedford

Park play area, etc.) and continuing this practice reduces the average costs of refurbishing a typical play area to circa £20,000.

4.4 Teenzones

The Council project has invested approximately £1.67 million in the provision of new or improved facilities for teenagers between 2001 and 2016.

The Teenzones project was initially developed in response to a Citizens Panel survey that identified that provision for teenagers was a key priority. Since the project began 15 new or refurbished floodlit ball courts have been developed together with 3 skate boarding facilities and 6 youth shelters and two pump tracks.

There is evidence from the police and other sources that they have been effective in reducing problems of nuisance and anti-social behaviour. The Council works with both Burnley Leisure and Burnley Football in the Community to encourage use of these facilities.

4.5 Current Provision of Unsupervised Outdoor Play Facilities

The facilities currently provided for children and teenagers are summarised below, with a comparison to 2005.

Category	2005	2016
Equipped Play areas		
Not meeting Leap Standard	17	7
LEAP	42	33
NEAP	4	18
Total of Play Areas	63	58
Teenzones		
Multi Use Games Areas	19	22
Skateboard facilities	4	5
Pump tracks		3
Youth shelters	7	4
Total of Teenzones	30	34
Total Number of Facilities	93	92

The Play Area Improvement Programme has increased the number of play areas in the 'Local Equipped' and 'Neighbourhood Equipped' categories from 46 to 51. Three new ball courts have been developed at Rosehill, Briercliffe Recreation Ground and Hargher Clough Park and new pump tracks have been developed at Memorial Park and Brun Valley Forest Park.

Youth shelters have been removed at Briercliffe Recreation Ground, Burnley Wood and Rakehead, largely because they attracted anti-social behaviour and the unit from Rakehead was refurbished by Futaba Tenneco apprentices and relocated to Hargher Clough Park.

The table below compares the number and condition of play areas in 2005 and 2015:

Play Area Condition	2005		2015	
	Number in category	%	Number in category	%
A	14	22%	21	36%
B	30	48%	23	40%
C	19	30%	14	24%
Totals	63		58	

The level of investment that is required to maintain current provision

As demonstrated in the table above, the money invested in Burnley’s playgrounds over the last ten years has improved the condition of the borough’s play areas. However continual investment is needed because play equipment has a typical life expectancy of play equipment is 15 - 20 years after which the equipment must be replaced or refurbished.

Therefore, if a playground can be expected to last for is 20 years and the Council maintains 58 playgrounds, then each year approximately 3 playgrounds could be expected to drop into the condition category C and require refurbishment.

If the average cost of refurbishing a typical playground (using in-house staff) is £20K then a minimum of £60K of capital money will be required to maintain existing playgrounds in their present condition.

4.6 Service Delivery

The table below identifies the key maintenance tasks, frequencies and responsibilities.

Maintenance Task	Frequency	Responsible Persons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make safe damaged equipment 	Immediate	Playground Operative/ranger
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Broken glass 	Immediate	Neighbourhood team/ranger
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recorded visual inspection • Litter removal & bin emptying 	weekly	GS&A neighbourhood teams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mowing 	fortnightly	GS&A neighbourhood teams
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mechanical sweeping 	6 weekly	Sweeper driver (0.1FTE)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly recorded inspection • Maintenance & repairs 	Monthly	Playground Maintenance Operative
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3-monthly inspections • record keeping • ordering spares • insurance claims • Inspection of ball court lights 	3 monthly	Playground Officer
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair of defective ball court lights 	Monthly inspections (Aug – April)	Liberata contract out to electrical engineers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annual inspection of playgrounds and ball courts by qualified engineer. 	Contracted out to Zurich Municipal	Action by Playground Officer

The Council uses the 'PlaySafe' playground management system supplied by Public Sector Software to manage sites. This is the accepted industry standard software and is used to maintain site records, record faults, issue and complete works orders, undertake site risk assessments and maintain photographic records.

All relevant staff have been trained by ROSPA to inspect playgrounds.

4.7 Standards of Service

The Council monitors performance in respect of the maintenance of playgrounds and Teenzones as part of the corporate management information system. The current performance targets are as follows:

- 98% of the 348 items of playground equipment playground equipment are serviceable.
- 90% of ball court lights serviceable

4.8 Accident Claims History

The number of playground accidents that have resulted in claims being made against the Council is shown below:

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Nr of Claims	0	2	5	3	4	2	6	3	3	1

The Council is usually able to successfully defend claims when it provides evidence that regular inspections and maintenance has been undertaken. In the past approximately 20% of claims that relate to accidents caused by alleged play equipment defects have resulted in the Council being held liable.

4.9 The Costs of Service

The costs of cleaning, inspecting and maintaining the facilities identified in the table above is £122,131 per year, giving an average cost per play facility of £1,173 per annum (£2,320 per annum in 2005). This is equivalent to an estimated cost per child (aged 0 – 14) of £6.85 per year or 13 pence per week.

The figure includes a revenue budget of £17,500 for purchasing spare parts (such as swing seats) and materials (such as woodchip) to maintain play equipment and a

smaller budget of £5,000 for employing external contractors to repair items of play equipment and rubber surfacing. This is equivalent to £243 per play facility per year.

Cost of maintaining playgrounds and teenzones

R7086 - PLAYGROUNDS MAINTENANCE	2017
Salaries	48,418
Repairs and Maintenance	294
Electricity	4,200
Water charges – Surface Drainage	1,296
Engineering Insurance	4,703
Equipment & Materials	17,500
Mobile Phones	300
Private Wires	921
Play Safe Software	3,254
Miscellaneous Insurances	1,495
Private Contractors	5,000
Apportioned sweeper costs	4,250
Apportioned cleaning & inspection costs (neighbourhood teams)	27,500
Apportioned tractor team costs (topping up woodchip)	3,000
Total	122,131

In addition Liberata spends approximately £check on repairs to ball court floodlights

4.10 Assessment of Play Provision

Green Spaces Strategy (2015)

The Burnley Green Spaces Strategy was prepared to meet the requirement of The Government’s planning policy guidance note PPG17:

- To develop local standards for open space provision to enable the Council to determine future development proposals and to inform the development and implementation of the Local Plan.
- Identify areas of the Borough where there are deficiencies and surpluses of green space and provide a framework for future decisions in respect of green space provision.
- To enable the enable the Council to prioritise the use of any available resources, including external funding, for the development and improvement of green space through preparation of an action plan.

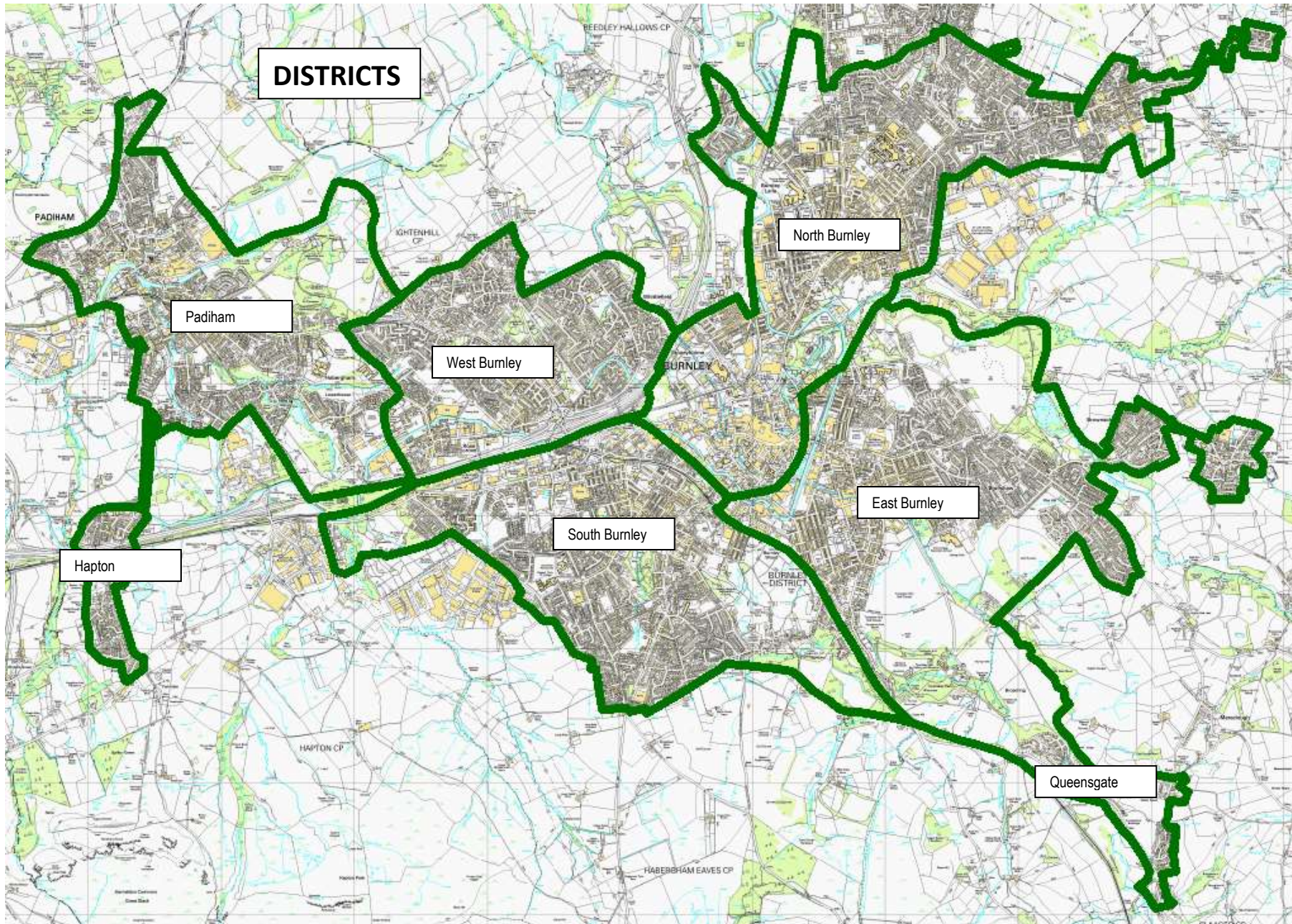
Each area of green space in the Borough was assessed to measure the quantity, quality, and accessibility of each site and placed each into one of eight defined categories:

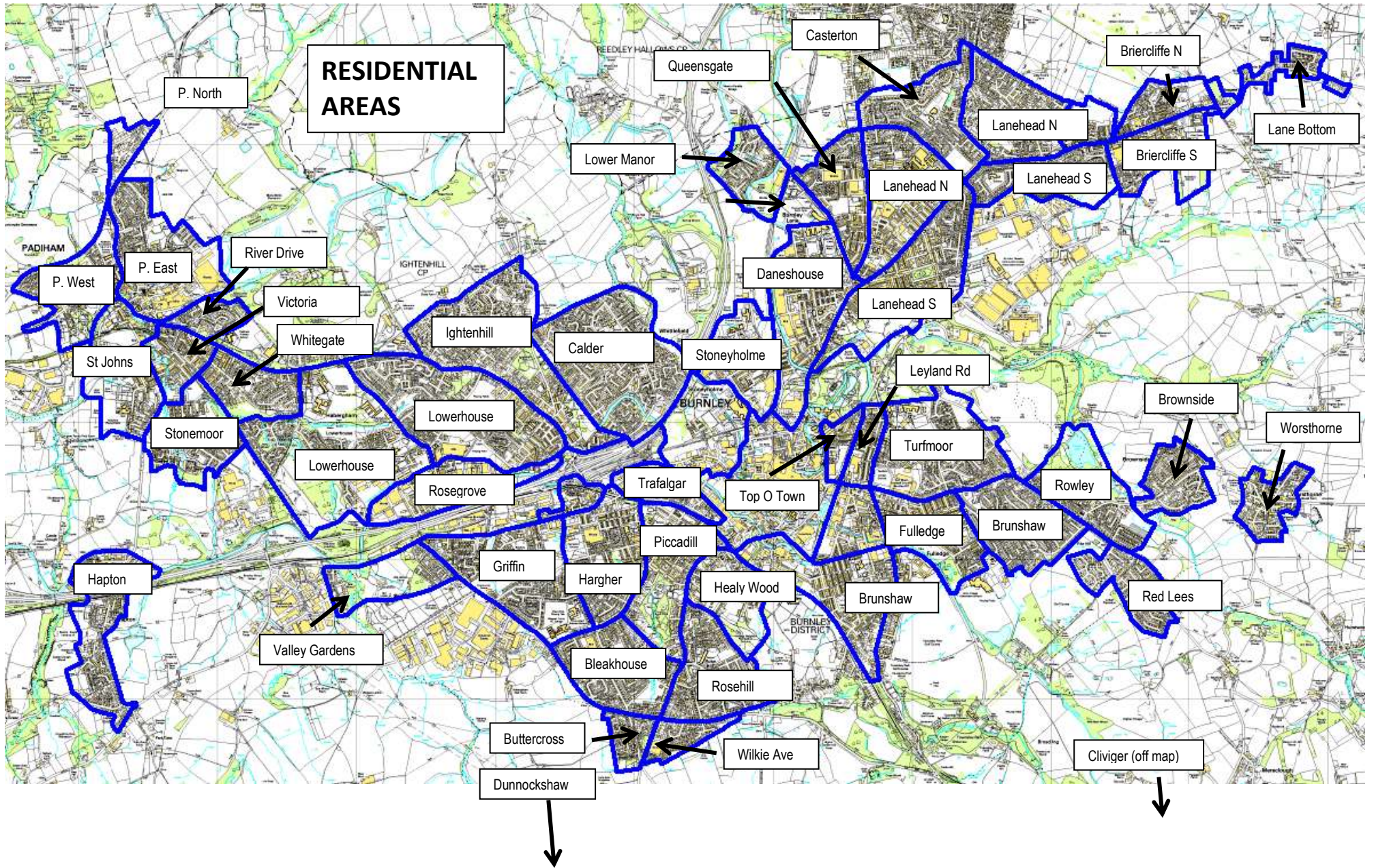
Category	Area (hectares)	% of Area
Parks & gardens	94.0	15.7
Natural & semi-natural open space	254.0	42.6
Amenity open space	80.0	11.9
Provision for children & young people	16.8	2.9
Outdoor sport,	116,5	19.5
Cemeteries	27.3	4.6
Allotments	13.9	2.3
Greenways	10.4	1.8

Analysis of Provision by Residential Areas & Districts

For the purposes of the Green Spaces Strategy, Burnley is divided into 51 'residential areas'. These are determined by boundaries such as busy main roads, railway lines, canal, industrial areas, etc. and allow examination of data at a more detailed level, and provide a geographical background to the analysis.

The quantity, quality and accessibility of provision in each residential area was analysed to extract specific findings relating to geographical areas within the Borough.





Analysis of Provision of Amenity Green Space (Appendix 2)

The Green Spaces Strategy set the following local standards for provision of amenity green space:

Quantity Standard: 0.81 ha per 1,000 population

Quality Vision:

*A clean, litter free site with well-kept grass and some tree/shrub planting.
The site should be easily accessible, clearly marked footpaths, be of reasonable size for informal play and have benches and bins where appropriate, etc.*

Accessibility Standard: 5 minute walk (400m)

Based on quality and level of use and subject to securing funding, the Green Spaces Strategy identified that improvements to amenity green spaces should be prioritised in the following areas:

- Rakehead Recreation Ground
- Turfmoor Gardens
- Kibble Bank
- Melrose Avenue
- Fulleage Recreation Ground
- Disraeli St
- Rosehill Gardens

Analysis of Provision for Children and Young People (Appendix 2)

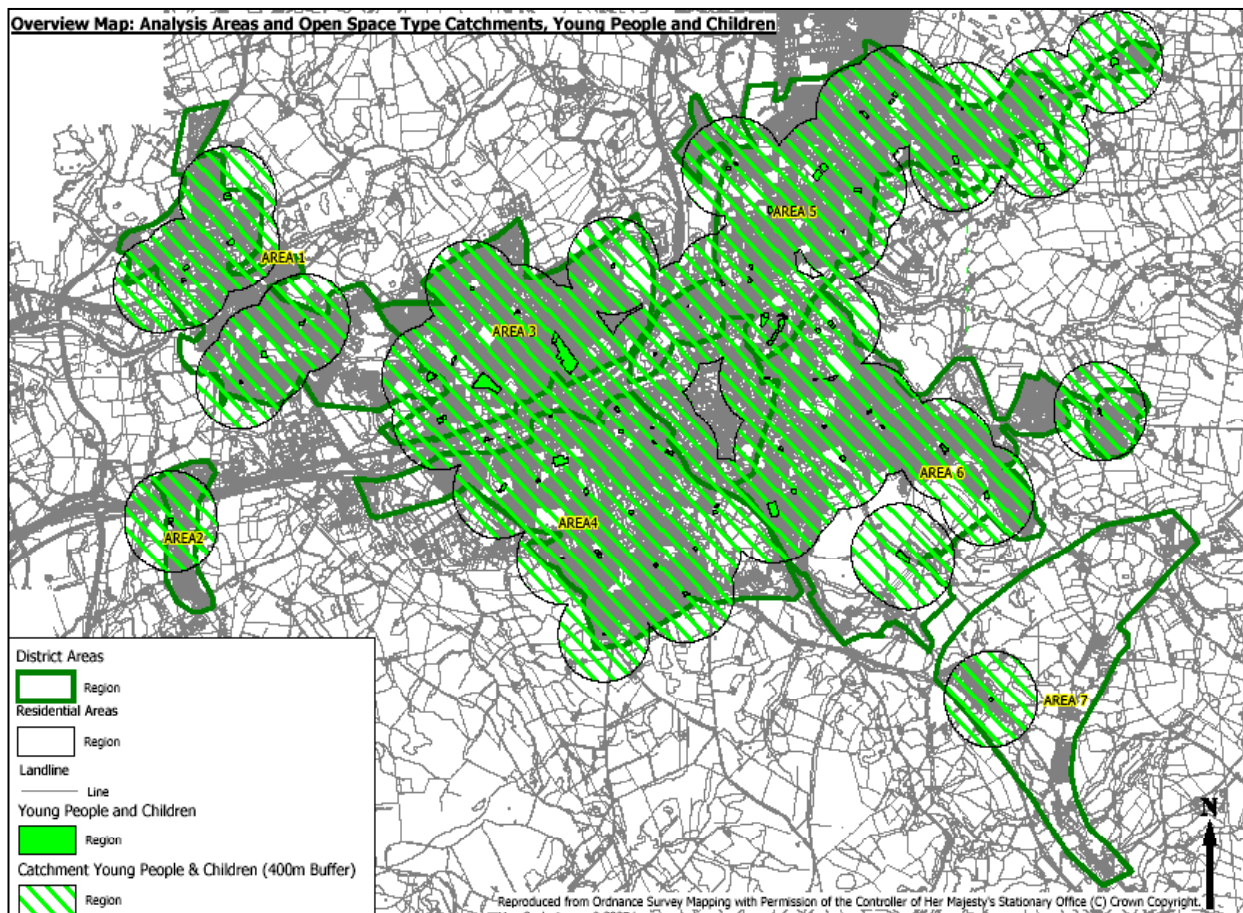
Quantity Standard: 0.2 ha per 1,000 population

Quality Vision

A clearly signposted playground site providing a mix of well-maintained formal equipment in a safe and secure convenient location close to housing but free of traffic and other hazards and includes a clean, litter and dog free amenity area with well-kept grass for more informal play and seating for adults.

Accessibility Standard: 5-10 minute walk (400-800 metres)

Overview of accessibility to provision for children and young people across the Borough



The above plan identifies that Burnley is generally well served in regard to the location (accessibility) of play space and in some areas playgrounds are located within 5-10 minutes walking distance of each other, with overlapping catchments.

The Strategy identifies that the residential areas with the largest deficits in the quantity play provision, where there are no play areas within a 400m walking distance are:

- Brownside
- Clifton Farm
- Casterton Reedley
- Queensgate
- Stoneyholme
- Padiham - Victoria
- Lanehead South
- Rowley
- Daneshouse

However the Strategy also noted that fixed equipment playgrounds are only one element in the provision of play opportunities for children. Amenity open space and natural and semi-natural green spaces also provide important play opportunities and in

A Play Strategy for Burnley

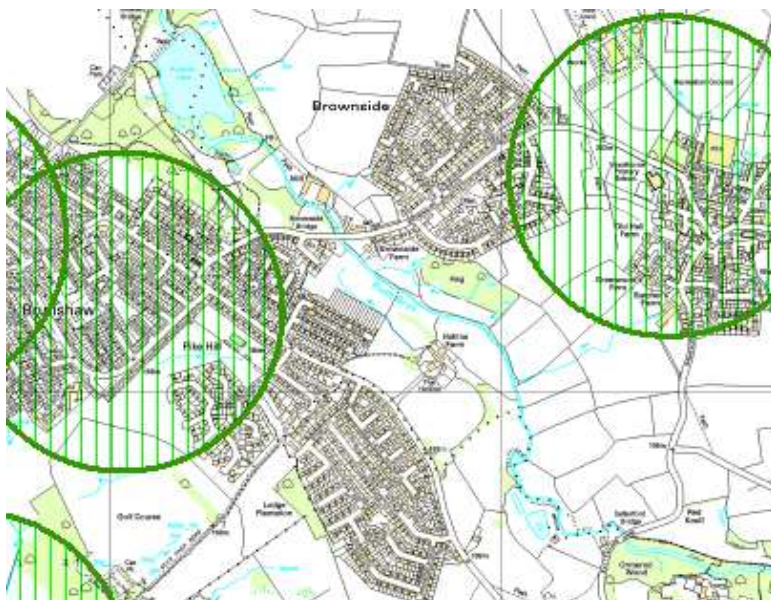
some areas these categories can compensate for deficiencies in equipped play provision. Private gardens also provide lay opportunities that are missing in areas of terraced housing.

Some of the areas identified above, including Lanehead South, Brownside and Rowley, which have no formal play areas are close to large areas of amenity or natural & semi-natural open spaces.

Plan showing play provision shortfall around Casterton Avenue
The green hatched circle indicates 400m travel distance



Plan showing shortfall in provision around Brownside and Red Lees



Plan showing shortfall in provision around Lowerhouse



4.11 Further Analysis of Open Space Play Provision for the Play Strategy

Further analysis of the information provided by the Green Spaces Strategy has been undertaken to assess the level of children's play provision, both formal (e.g. equipped play areas) and informal (open spaces) to determine where any improvements in provision should be made.

This more detailed analysis takes account of additional factors that were not used for the Green Spaces Strategy, including: the availability of other types of open space, the 'play value' offered by play facilities and population density in each residential area.

The analysis takes account of the Citizen's Panel that identified 81% of respondents agreed that there is a greater need for playgrounds in areas where there is little or no open space.

Method Used to Assess Play Provision

For each of the 51 'residential areas' (previously defined for the Green Spaces Strategy), the following measures of the demand for play provision were assessed and placed in rank order:

- The population of children in each residential area as a measure of the demand for play provision.

The following measures provision for outdoor play were also assessed and placed in rank order:

- The total area of open space (amenity green space, play provision and parks & gardens) available in each residential area

- The Play Value of each play area was measured and expressed as an aggregate score per 100 children for each residential area.

The results of these assessments are shown in Appendix (X)

Results

The results for each residential area were combined into a summary table shown below which identifies residential areas in declining order of priority of need and this table provides a basis for identifying in which residential areas:

- Play areas should be maintained
- Where officer time should be devoted to improving play facilities
- Where any resources that may be available should be used for improving play facilities for children and teenagers.

Play Priority Areas

Appendix X lists residential areas in declining order of need. The residential areas at the top of the table have the greatest unmet need for play areas and open space.

4.13 Table of recommendations for each residential area

Taking account of both the Play Priority Areas table shown above and the Play Condition Assessment the table below identifies the recommendations for each ward and residential area:

Ward	Residential Area	Recommendations
Bank Hall	Leyland Road	There is no play area in this residential area However Thompson Park play area is located nearby with a safe access on pedestrian crossing of Ormerod Rd. Thompson Park play area is being improved as part of the HLF funded restoration scheme.
Bank Hall	Fulledge	Maintain Fulledge play area and recommend closure of Helena St, which is in relatively poor condition and offers little play value.
Bank Hall	Turf Moor	Review Holcombe Drive play area and if major replacement of equipment becomes necessary, consider closure and relocation of remaining suitable equipment to improve the nearby Queens Park play area.
Bank Hall	Plumb St	Proposed closure this play area, which is underused, vandalised and equipment is in poor condition. However, consider later replacement funded by S106 contributions if there is housing development on Hull St.
Bank Hall	Top of the Town	Maintain Hart St play area, recently refurbished using WOF funding.
Briercliffe	Briercliffe North	The small play area adjacent Briercliffe bowling green to be maintained and improved if funding is available from the Parish Council.
Briercliffe	Lanehead South	There is no play area in this residential area.
Briercliffe	Briercliffe South	Maintain Queen St play area
Briercliffe	Lanebottom	Work with Briercliffe Parish Council to either refurbish or close when (wooden) equipment reaches end of life.
Briercliffe	Lanehead North	Maintain existing Underley St play area
Brunshaw	Brunshaw	Maintain Wycoller and Sheddon Grove play areas
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Brownside	This area and adjoining Rowley residential area have no play area. The nearby Worsthorne play area has been refurbished and proposals and some funding are in place to develop a new small play area at Rowley Lake, just below Thornton Arms pub

Ward	Residential Area	Recommendations
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Rowley	Develop a new small play area at Rowley Lake to serve Brownside and Rowley residential areas. A play area will attract more visitors to Brun Valley Forest Park.
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Cliviger	Replace some of the older items of equipment at RACA Park using funding from the Cliviger windfarm fund
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Worsthorne	Maintain this newly refurbished play area
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Red Lees Road	Towneley Park riverside play area is nearby
Coal Clough with Deer Play	Buttercross	Maintain small Buttercross Close play area (which serves a small population of children) until timber equipment reaches end of life and then remove and close
Coal Clough with Deerplay	Wilkie Avenue	There is no play area in this small residential area. Rosehill Play area is the closest and located near to the primary school used by children living in this area.
Coal Clough with Deerplay	Bleakhouse	This residential area includes Forfar St play area which is OK and Scott Park play area which is woeful and a new play area should be developed for this important park on the site of the un-used lower bowling green. Grant support to be sought from Lancashire Environment Fund.
Coal Clough with Deerplay	Dunnockshaw	There is a very small child population in this residential area. Maintain play area but arrange weekly inspection by a volunteer from parish council.
Coalclough with Deerplay	Hargher Clough	Maintain Hargher Clough Park play area (recently developed with external funding)
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Stoneyholme	Close Burns St play area and relocate equipment to Stoneyholme Community Garden and provide additional equipment with support from WOF, with aim of creating one good quality play area rather than having two poor quality play areas close to each other.
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Daneshouse	A residential area with a growing child population. Grey Street has recently been improved. Undertake improvements to Byerden Holme play area which serves both Stoneyholme and Daneshouse by replacing the missing team swing and replace/refurbish springies, see saw, etc.
Gannow	Sycamore	There are 3 play areas in this residential area: Lockyer Avenue play area is well located within Sycamore Park, on the Sweet Clough Greenway and close to a school. The small, poorly located Glamorgan Grove play area should be closed and play equipment relocated to improve the play value of Lockyer Avenue.
Gawthorpe	Slade Lane	This residential area north of Padiham bypass has no play area and a small child population. The nearest play area is Hargrove Park which is currently being developed and improved.
Gawthorpe	River Drive	There is no play area in this small residential area

Ward	Residential Area	Recommendations
Gawthorpe	Victoria	Memorial Park play area is accessible via the greenway for children in this residential area
Gawthorpe	Padiham East	Close Partridge Hill play area and relocate refurbished equipment to improve nearby Hargrove Park play area.
Gawthorpe	Whitegate	Maintain Whitegate Park and improve with provision of 5 a side goals
Hapton with Park	Padiham - St Johns	Whilst this residential area has no play area, the Padiham Greenway provides access to Memorial Park play areas.
Hapton with Park	Stonemoor Bottom	Replace see saw and springies on Malvern Avenue play area.
Hapton with Park	Hapton	Maintain the new Hapton Park play area
Hapton with Park	Valley Gardens	There is no play area in this small residential area
Hapton with Park	Padiham West	Maintain Memorial Park play area
Lanehead	Casterton	Following closure of Brent Street play area in 2007/8 due to significant ASB problems There is no play area in this residential area and no open space (except Brent St) on which one could be developed.
Lanehead	Heasandford	Whilst there are large areas of amenity open space adjoining Heasandford and reasonable access to Thompson Park, there is only one play area (Thornber Gardens) within this heavily populated area of terraced housing. It was recently refurbished but there is scope to add additional equipment, seating if WOF or other funding becomes available.
Queensgate	Queensgate	Close Barden Lane play area (which is located on a busy main road) and relocate the play equipment to create a new play area nearby on the large open space of Disraeli St Recreation Ground. This will meet the needs of children in the Queensgate residential area where there is currently no play area.
Queensgate	Rakehead	Maintain Rakehead play area.
Queensgate	Lower manor Lane	Improve the small Barden Gardens play area using WOF funding (if available) by addition of team swing.
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Griffin	Consultation with Calico has identified opportunity to improve provision by relocating equipment from Harold Avenue play area (which is very, very poorly drained) to Griffin Field at rear of community centre.

Ward	Residential Area	Recommendations
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Lowerhouse	There is no play area in the Lowerhouse residential area. When the former Hameldon school site is redeveloped for housing, a S106 contribution from the developer should be used to provide a new play area located on, or close to the Sweet Clough greenway.
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Rosegrove	Maintain Owen Street play area
Rosehill with Burnley Wood	Burnley Wood	Maintain existing play area and ball court. There is no scope to improve provision.
Rosehill with Burnley Wood	Rosehill	Maintain Rosehill play area
Trinity	Piccadilly	This residential area contains two play areas close together. Recommended that the small Baker St play area is closed and the toddler equipment is relocated to improve Piccadilly Gardens play area
Trinity	Healywood	There are two separate (junior and toddler) play areas at Healywood Park. Recommended that equipment is refurbished and relocated to create a single play area for this residential area.
Trinity	Fielden St	There is no play area in this residential area. Hargher Clough park is the closest
Trinity	Trafalgar	Vanguard Park play area requires refurbishment to replace old timber items. Work with the Vanguard Community Centre and use WOF funding if available
Trinity	Clifton Heights	Maintain the small play area on Clifton St
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Calder Park	This is a large residential area with a high population of children. The play area at Calder Park is small and offers only modest play value. Council officers will work with the Friends of Calder Park to secure funding to extend the play area.
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Ightenhill	Maintain Ightenhill Park play area

4.14 Recommendations for each play area

Name of Playground	Ward	Residential Area	Use	Play value	Condition	Refurb Costs	Recommendation
Outcome 1: Play areas to be refurbished							
Queens Park	Bank Hall	Turf Moor	High	63	B	£27,500	Work with Friends of Queens Park to refurbish.
Lane Bottom	Briercliffe	Lanebottom	V Low	37	C	£10,000	Work with Briercliffe PC to refurbish or close
Burnley Rd B'Cliffe	Briercliffe	Briercliffe North	Low	22	C	£10,000	Work with Parish Council to refurbish
Towneley Riverside	Cliviger	Red Lees Road	High	79	B	£100,000	Work with Friends of Towneley on major refurbishment of this important play area
Cliviger Park	Cliviger	Cliviger	Low	56	C	£10,000	Work with Cliviger PC to secure windfarm grant to refurbish play area
Scott Park	Coalclough	Bleakhouse	Med	52	B	£60,000	Work with Friends of Scott Park to provide new play area preferably located on lower (un-used) bowling green
Stoneyholme Gdns	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	Med	35	C	£10,000	Relocate equipment from Burns St
Lockyer Ave	Gannow	Sycamore	High	58	A	£10,000	Improve with equipment relocated from Glamorgan Grove
Hargrove Park	Gawthorpe	Padiham East	Low	32	B	£15,000	Improve to NEAP standard. Relocate equipment from Partridge Hill play area
Barden Lane	Queensgate	Queensgate	Med	41	A	£10,000	Relocate existing equipment from Barden Lane to new play area on Disraeli Street Rec
Healey Wood	Rose Hill	Healywood Toddler PA	Med	27	C	£17,500	Develop a new combined toddler & junior play area using relocated and some new equipment
Harold Avenue	Rosegrove	Griffin	Low	26	B	£12,500	Relocate to Sunny Clough Park (work with Calico to fund this)
Vanguard Park	Trinity	Trafalgar	Low	46	C	£10,000	Work with Burnley Play Association to replace worn out items of play equipment
Piccadilly Gardens	Trinity	Piccadilly	Med	39	B	£10,000	Improve with equipment relocated from Baker St
Calder Park	Whittlefield	Calder	Med	35	B	£15,000	Work with Friends of Calder Park to obtain funding to extend play area
Faraday Street	Whittlefield	Calder	Med	51	C	£10,000	replace old items of equipment
Underley Street	Briercliffe	Lanehead North	Med	50	C	£12,500	Install woodchip surfacing
Total						£350,000	
Outcome 2: Play areas to be maintained							
Hart Street	Bank Hall	Top O the Town	Med	34	A		Maintain
Holcombe Drive	Bank Hall	Turf Moor	Low	30	B		Maintain
Fulledge Rec	Bank Hall	Fulledge	High	59	B		Maintain
Thompson Park	Bank Hall	Top O the Town	High	58	B		To be refurbish in 2017, funded by HLF restoration of Thompson Park (£142K)
Standen Hall Close	Briercliffe	Lanehead North	Low	47	A		Maintain

Name of Playground	Ward	Residential Area	Use	Play value	Condition	Refurb Costs	Recommendation
Queen Street	Briercliffe	Briercliffe South	Med	63	A	-	Maintain
Underley Street	Briercliffe	Lanehead North	Med	50	B		Maintain
Sheddon Grove	Brunshaw	Brunshaw	Low	40	B		Maintain
Wycoller Avenue	Brunshaw	Brunshaw	Med	60	A		Minor improvements to replace log edging
Worsthorne	Cliviger with Worsthorne	Worsthorne	Med	58	A		Maintain
Dunnockshaw	Coalclough	Dunnockshaw	Low	43	A		Maintain with help from Dunnockshaw PC to do weekly inspection
Tay Street	Coalclough	Hargher Clough	Med	41	B		Maintain
Forfar Street	Coalclough	Bleakhouse	Med	39	B		Maintain
Buttercross Close	Coalclough	Buttercross	Low	29	B		Maintain
Hargher Clough Park	Coalclough	Hargher Clough	High	70	A		Maintain
Grey Street	Daneshouse	Daneshouse	High	49	A		Maintain
Byerden Holme	Daneshouse	Daneshouse	Med	39	B		Maintain
Whitegate	Gawthorpe	Whitegate	Med	56	A		Maintain
Park Road, Padiham	Gawthorpe	Victoria	High	72	A		Maintain
Bedford Park	Hapton with Park	Stonemoor Bottom	Med	46	A		Maintain
Malvern Avenue	Hapton with Park	Stonemoor Bottom	Med	46	B		Maintain
Hapton Rec	Hapton with Park	Hapton	Med	70	A		Maintain
Memorial Park	Hapton with Park	Padiham West	High	67	A		Maintain
Thornber Gdns	Lanehead	Heasandford	High	53	A		Maintain
Rakehead Rec	Queensgate	Rakehead	High	69	A		Maintain
Barden Gardens	Queensgate	Lower Manor Lane	Med	42	A		Maintain
Rosehill	Rosehill	Rosehill	High	53	B		Maintain
Burnley Wood Park	Rosehill	Burnley Wood	High	57	A		Maintain
Creswick Avenue	Rosehill	Rosehill	Low	17	A		Maintain
Owen Street	Rosegrove	Rosegrove	Med	46	A		Maintain
Hordley St	Rosegrove	Lowerhouse	High	51	B		Maintain
Barwise	Rosegrove	na	Med	26	A		New play area funded by the Friends of Towneley & Big Lottery (£22,000)
Clifton Street	Trinity	Clifton Heights	Low	36	B		Maintain

Name of Playground	Ward	Residential Area	Use	Play value	Condition	Refurb Costs	Recommendation
Ightenhill Park	Whittlefield	Ightenhill	High	67	A		Maintain
Outcome 3. Play areas to be closed/relocated							
Helena	Bank Hall	Fulledge	Low	26	B		Close. Fulledge play area is within same residential area. Relocate suitable equipment to Fulledge
Barley Grove	Brunshaw	Turf Moor	V Low	24	C		Close and relocate equipment to Holcombe Drive play area
Burns Street	Daneshouse	Stoneyholme	Med	29	C		Close & relocate equipment to Stoneyholme Gardens
Glamorgan Grove	Gannow	Sycamore	Low	48	C		Close & relocate equipment to Lockyer Ave Play area
Partridge Hill	Gawthorpe	Padiham East	Nil	30	C		Close and relocate equipment to Hargrove Park
Baker Street	Trinity	Piccadilly	Low	19	C		Close & relocate equipment to Piccadilly
Healey Wood	Trinity	Healywood Junior PA	Med	22	B		Close and relocate to a new combined junior and toddler play area
Richard Street	Bank Hall	Plumb St	Low	33	C		Close as this site has low play value and is regularly vandalised

Play Strategy Actions

Actions	Lead	Achieved By
Develop clear methodology for assessing needs and provision of play facility	Green Spaces & Amenities	Complete
Prioritise residential areas where there is greatest need for provision	Green Spaces & Amenities	Complete
Develop a 10-year investment programme that will identify opportunities to secure external funding for play provision. Prioritise any improvements to the areas of need identified in the Strategy, consult with stakeholders and secure Executive approval	Green Spaces & Amenities	
Identify any playgrounds that are surplus to the requirements of the strategy, undertake consultation with stakeholders	Green Spaces & Amenities	
Implement agreed investment/rationalisation programme (detail on each playground)	Green Spaces & Amenities	
Ensure that the play value of other areas of greenspace is maximised and explore ways of encouraging more 'natural play' areas in addition to the more formal provision through changes in maintenance regimes and management practices	Green Spaces & Amenities	

Appendix 1 Play Area List by Ward

	Ward	Play Area Name	Residential Area	District
	Bank Hall	Fulledge Rec	Fulledge	East Burnley
	Bank Hall	Helena	Fulledge	East Burnley
	Bank Hall	Thompson Park	Leyland Road	East Burnley
	Bank Hall	Richard Street	Plumb St	East Burnley
	Bank Hall	Hart Street	Top O the Town	East Burnley
	Bank Hall	Thompson Park	Top O the Town	East Burnley
	Bank Hall	Holcombe Drive	Turf Moor	East Burnley
	Bank Hall	Queens Park	Turf Moor	East Burnley
	Briercliffe	Burnley Rd B'Cliffe	Briercliffe North	North Burnley
	Briercliffe	Queen Street	Briercliffe South	North Burnley
	Briercliffe	Lane Bottom	Lanebottom	North Burnley
	Briercliffe	Standen Hall Close	Lanehead North	North Burnley
	Briercliffe	Underley Street	Lanehead North	North Burnley
	Brunshaw	Sheddon Grove	Brunshaw	East Burnley
	Brunshaw	Wycoller Avenue	Brunshaw	East Burnley
	Brunshaw	Barley Grove	Turf Moor	East Burnley
	Brunshaw	Towneley Riverside	Red Lees Road	East Burnley
	Cliviger with Worsthorne	Cliviger Park	Cliviger	Cliviger
	Cliviger with Worsthorne	Worsthorne	Worsthorne	East Burnley
	Coalclough with Deerplay	Forfar Street	Bleakhouse	South Burnley
	Coalclough with Deerplay	Scott Park	Bleakhouse	South Burnley
	Coalclough with Deerplay	Buttercross Close	Buttercross	South Burnley
	Coalclough with Deerplay	Dunnockshaw	Dunnockshaw	South Burnley
	Coalclough with Deerplay	Hargher Clough Park	Hargher Clough	South Burnley
	Coalclough with Deerplay	Tay Street	Hargher Clough	South Burnley
	Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Byerden Holme	Daneshouse	North Burnley
	Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Grey Street	Daneshouse	North Burnley
	Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Burns Street	Stoneyholme	North Burnley
	Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Stoneyholme Gdns	Stoneyholme	North Burnley
	Gannow	Glamorgan Grove	Sycamore	West Burnley
	Gannow	Lockyer Ave	Sycamore	West Burnley
	Gawthorpe	Hargrove Park	Padiham East	Padiham
	Gawthorpe	Partridge Hill	Padiham East	Padiham
	Gawthorpe	Park Road, Padiham	Victoria	Padiham
	Gawthorpe	Whitegate	Whitegate	Padiham
	Hapton with Park	Hapton Rec	Hapton	Hapton
	Hapton with Park	Memorial Park	Padiham West	Padiham
	Hapton with Park	Bedford Park	Stonemoor Bottom	Padiham
	Hapton with Park	Malvern Avenue	Stonemoor Bottom	Padiham
	Lanehead	Thornber Gdns	Heasandford	North Burnley
	Queensgate	Barden Gardens	Lower Manor Lane	North Burnley
	Queensgate	Barden Lane	Queensgate	North Burnley
	Queensgate	Rakehead Rec	Rakehead	North Burnley
	Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Burnley Wood Park	Burnley Wood	South Burnley
	Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Creswick Avenue	Rosehill	South Burnley
	Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Rosehill	Rosehill	South Burnley
	Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Harold Avenue	Griffin	South Burnley
	Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Hordley St	Lowerhouse	West Burnley
	Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Owen Street	Rosegrove	West Burnley
	Trinity	Healey Wood	Healywood	South Burnley
	Trinity	Clifton Street	Clifton Heights	North Burnley
	Trinity	Baker Street	Piccadilly	South Burnley
	Trinity	Piccadilly Gardens	Piccadilly	South Burnley
	Trinity	Vanguard Park	Trafalgar	South Burnley
	Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Calder Park	Calder Park	West Burnley
	Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Faraday Street	Calder Park	West Burnley
	Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Ightenhill Park	Ightenhill	West Burnley

Appendix 2 Play Value by Residential Area (ranked)

Ward	Residential area	Total Play Value of play areas in residential area	Child Population	Play Value per 1,000 child pop	Play Value/1,000 Rank
Coalclough with Deerplay	Dunnockshaw	43	22	1,955	1
Trinity	Clifton Heights	36	44	818	2
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Red Lees Road	79	115	687	3
Briercliffe	Lanebottom	37	75	493	4
Queensgate	Lower Manor Lane	42	88	477	5
Bank Hall	Plumb St	33	77	429	6
Bank Hall	Top O the Town	92	224	411	7
Hapton with Park	Padiham West	67	167	401	8
Trinity	Trafalgar	46	122	377	9
Coalclough with Deerplay	Hargher Clough	111	333	334	10
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Worsthorne	58	195	297	11
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Rosegrove	46	157	293	12
Briercliffe	Briercliffe South	63	222	284	13
Bank Hall	Turf Moor	117	419	279	14
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Cliviger	56	204	275	15
Brunshaw	Brunshaw	100	384	261	16
Bank Hall	Leyland Road	58	225	258	17
Coalclough with Deerplay	Bleakhouse	91	357	255	18
Hapton with Park	Hapton	70	291	241	19
Briercliffe	Lanehead North	97	404	240	20
Coalclough with Deerplay	Buttercross	29	121	240	21
Gannow	Sycamore	157	661	238	22
Gawthorpe	Whitegate	56	244	230	23
Gawthorpe	Padiham East	62	280	222	24
Gawthorpe	Victoria	72	326	221	25
Bank Hall	Fulledge	85	405	210	26
Hapton with Park	Stonemoor Bottom	80	383	209	27
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Ightenhill	67	399	168	28
Trinity	Piccadilly	58	370	157	29
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Rosehill	70	447	157	30
Queensgate	Rakehead	69	448	154	31
Trinity	Healywood	49	377	130	32
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Calder Park	86	737	117	33
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Burnley Wood	57	519	110	34
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Daneshouse	88	857	103	35
Briercliffe	Briercliffe North	22	218	101	36
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Stoneyholme	64	832	77	37
Queensgate	Queensgate	41	572	72	38
Lanehead	Heasandford	53	1,051	50	39
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Griffin	26	633	41	40
Trinity	Fielden Street	1	39	26	41
Hapton with Park	Valley Gardens	1	114	15	43
Coalclough with Deerplay	Wilkie Ave	1	65	15	42
Gawthorpe	Slade Lane	1	84	12	44
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Rowley	1	121	8	45
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Brownside	1	130	8	46
Gawthorpe	River Drive	1	133	8	47
Hapton with Park	St John's	1	245	4	48
Briercliffe	Lanehead South	1	288	3	49
Lanehead	Casterton	1	309	3	50
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Lowerhouse	1	454	2	51

Appendix 3 Open Space by residential area (ranked)

Ward	Residential area	Area of Open Space (Ha)	Child Population	Open Space/1000	Open Space/1000 Rank
Trinity	Clifton Heights	11.5	44	261.3	1
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Red Lees	13.5	115	117.1	2
Hapton with Park	Valley Gardens	6.6	114	58.1	3
Queensgate	Lower Manor Lane	4.3	88	48.3	4
Hapton with Park	Padiham West	7.3	167	44.0	5
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Rosehill	18.9	447	42.2	6
Gawthorpe	Whitegate	9.7	244	39.7	7
Gawthorpe	Padiham East	10.5	280	37.6	8
Bank Hall	Top O the Town	8.1	224	36.3	9
Hapton with Park	Stonemoor Bottom	12.2	383	31.9	10
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Lowerhouse	13.9	454	30.5	11
Brunshaw	Turfmoor	12.7	419	30.3	12
Briercliffe	Lanehead South	8.5	288	29.4	13
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Ightenhill	9.7	399	24.2	14
Lanehead	Heasandford	22.2	1,051	21.1	15
Hapton with Park	Hapton	5.9	291	20.3	16
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Burnley Wood	9.0	519	17.3	17
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Worsthorne	3.1	195	16.1	18
Bank Hall	Fulledge	6.2	405	15.2	19
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Calder	11.2	737	15.1	20
Coalclough with Deerplay	Hargher Clough	4.3	333	13.0	21
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Griffin	7.9	633	12.4	22
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Rowley	1.3	121	11.1	23
Briercliffe	Lanehead North	4.4	404	10.8	24
Gawthorpe	River Drive	1.3	133	9.9	25
Hapton with Park	St John's	2.4	245	9.8	26
Trinity	Healywood	3.6	377	9.5	27
Bank Hall	Plumb St	0.7	77	9.4	28
Gannow	Sycamore	5.4	661	8.2	29
Trinity	Fielden	0.3	39	7.9	30
Gawthorpe	Victoria	2.5	326	7.6	31
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Daneshouse	6.4	857	7.5	32
Trinity	Piccadilly	2.5	370	6.9	33
Coalclough with Deerplay	Bleakhouse	2.2	357	6.3	34
Briercliffe	Briercliffe North	1.35	218	6.2	35
Briercliffe	Briercliffe South	1.21	222	5.5	36
Brunshaw	Brunshaw	2.1	384	5.4	37
Lanehead	Casterton	1.6	309	5.2	38
Briercliffe	Lanebottom	0.3	75	4.6	39
Coalclough with Deerplay	Dunnockshaw	0.1	22	4.5	40
Queensgate	Queensgate	2.4	572	4.2	41
Queensgate	Rakehead	1.5	448	3.5	42
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Cliviger	0.6	204	2.9	43
Trinity	Trafalgar	0.3	122	2.5	44
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Rosegrove	0.4	157	2.3	45
Coalclough with Deerplay	Wilkie Avenue	0.1	65	1.5	46
Gawthorpe	Slade Lane	0.1	84	1.2	47
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Stoneyholme	0.9	832	1.1	48
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Brownside	0.1	130	0.8	49
Coalclough with Deerplay	Buttercross	0.1	121	0.6	50
Bank Hall	Leyland Road	0.1	225	0.5	51

Appendix 4 Population by Residential Area (ranked)

Ward	Residential Area	Child Population age 0-14	Child Population Rank Order
Coalclough with Deerplay	Dunnockshaw	22	1
Trinity	Fielden Street	39	2
Trinity	Clifton Heights	44	3
Coalclough with Deerplay	Wilkie Ave	65	4
Briercliffe	Lanebottom	75	5
Bank Hall	Plumb St	77	6
Gawthorpe	Slade Lane	84	7
Queensgate	Lower Manor Lane	88	8
Hapton with Park	Valley Gardens	114	9
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Red Lees Road	115	10
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Rowley	121	11
Coalclough with Deerplay	Buttercross	121	12
Trinity	Trafalgar	122	13
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Brownside	130	14
Gawthorpe	River Drive	133	15
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Rosegrove	157	16
Hapton with Park	Padiham West	167	17
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Worsthorne	195	18
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Cliviger	204	19
Briercliffe	Briercliffe North	218	20
Briercliffe	Briercliffe South	222	21
Bank Hall	Top O the Town	224	22
Bank Hall	Leyland Road	225	23
Gawthorpe	Whitegate	244	24
Hapton with Park	St John's	245	25
Gawthorpe	Padiham East	280	26
Briercliffe	Lanehead South	288	27
Hapton with Park	Hapton	291	28
Lanehead	Casterton	309	29
Gawthorpe	Victoria Road	326	30
Coalclough with Deerplay	Hargher Clough	333	31
Coalclough with Deerplay	Bleakhouse	357	32
Trinity	Piccadilly	370	33
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Healywood	377	34
Hapton with Park	Stonemoor Bottom	383	35
Brunshaw	Brunshaw	384	36
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Ightenhill	399	37
Briercliffe	Lanehead North	404	38
Bank Hall	Fulledge	405	39
Bank Hall	Turfmoor	419	40
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Rosehill	447	41
Queensgate	Rakehead	448	42
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Lowerhouse	454	43
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Burnley Wood	519	44
Queensgate	Queensgate	572	45
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Griffin	633	46
Gannow	Sycamore	661	47
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Calder Park	737	48
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Stoneyholme	832	49
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Daneshouse	857	50
Lanehead	Heasandford	1,051	51

Appendix 5 Summary Table

The residential areas that have highest need for equipped play areas are at the top of the table and those with least need at the bottom

Ward	Residential area	Child Population Rank Order	Open Space/1000 Rank	Play Value/1,000 Rank	Combined ranking
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Stoneyholme	49	48	37	134
Queensgate	Queensgate	45	41	38	124
Daneshouse with Stoneyholme	Daneshouse	50	32	35	117
Lanehead	Casterton	29	38	50	117
Queensgate	Rakehead	42	42	31	115
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Brownside	14	49	46	109
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Griffin	46	22	40	108
Lanehead	Heasandford	51	15	39	105
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Lowerhouse	43	11	51	105
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Calder Park	48	20	33	101
Hapton with Park	St John's	25	26	48	99
Gannow	Sycamore	47	29	22	98
Gawthorpe	Slade Lane	7	47	44	98
Trinity	Piccadilly	33	33	29	95
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Burnley Wood	44	17	34	95
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Healywood	34	27	32	93
Coalclough with Deerplay	Wilkie Ave	4	46	42	92
Bank Hall	Leyland Road	23	51	17	91
Briercliffe	Briercliffe North	20	35	36	91
Brunshaw	Brunshaw	36	37	16	89
Briercliffe	Lanehead South	27	13	49	89
Gawthorpe	River Drive	15	25	47	87
Gawthorpe	Victoria	30	31	25	86
Coalclough with Deerplay	Bleakhouse	32	34	18	84
Bank Hall	Fulledge	39	19	26	84
Coalclough with Deerplay	Buttercross	12	50	21	83
Briercliffe	Lanehead North	38	24	20	82
Whittlefield & Ightenhill	Ightenhill	37	14	28	79
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Rowley	11	23	45	79
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Cliviger	19	43	15	77
Rose Hill with Burnley Wood	Rosehill	41	6	30	77
Rosegrove with Lowerhouse	Rosegrove	16	45	12	73
Trinity	Fielden Street	2	30	41	73
Hapton with Park	Stonemoor Bottom	35	10	27	72
Briercliffe	Briercliffe South	21	36	13	70
Trinity	Trafalgar	13	44	9	66
Bank Hall	Turf Moor	40	12	14	66
Hapton with Park	Hapton	28	16	19	63
Coalclough with Deerplay	Hargher Clough	31	21	10	62
Gawthorpe	Padiham East	26	8	24	58
Hapton with Park	Valley Gardens	9	3	43	55
Gawthorpe	Whitegate	24	7	23	54
Briercliffe	Lanebottom	5	39	4	48
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Worsthorne	18	18	11	47
Coalclough with Deerplay	Dunnockshaw	1	40	1	42
Bank Hall	Plumb St	6	28	6	40
Bank Hall	Top O the Town	22	9	7	38
Hapton with Park	Padiham West	17	5	8	30
Queensgate	Lower Manor Lane	8	4	5	17
Cliviger with Worsthorne	Red Lees Road	10	2	3	15
Trinity	Clifton Heights	3	1	2	6