

East Dunbartonshire



Play Area Audit and Action Plan

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CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	1	5.0	PLAY SPACE ASSESSMENT	19
1.1	The Study	1	5.1	Play Space in East Dunbartonshire	19
1.2	Play Area Action Plan	1	5.2	Findings of the Audit	19
1.3	Strategic Context	2	5.3	Play Area Quality Assessment	24
1.4	Play Value and Inclusive Play	2	5.4	Play Area Accessibility Assessment	27
1.5	Local Planning Context	3	5.5	Summary Assessment	28
2.0	VISION FOR PLAY	5	6.0	ACTION PLAN	29
2.1	The Future of East Dunbartonshire's Play Spaces	5	6.1	Overview	29
2.2	Principles and Aspirations	5	6.2	Potential New Sites for Play and Activity Zones	29
2.3	Play Value of all Open Spaces	6	6.3	Play Area Action Plan	30
2.4	East Dunbartonshire's Play Space	6			
2.5	The Benefits of Active Play and Recreation	7			
3.0	PLAY STANDARDS	9			
3.1	Role of Play in the Open Space Strategy	9			
3.2	Types of Play Space	9			
3.3	Play Standards	10			
3.4	Characteristics of a Good Play Space	11			
3.5	Opportunities for Natural Play	13			
3.6	Play and Risk	14			
3.7	Maintenance of Play Areas	15			
4.0	PLAY SPACE AUDIT	17			
4.1	Audit of Play Areas	17			
4.2	Methodology	17			
4.3	Audit of Play Areas	18			

APPENDICES

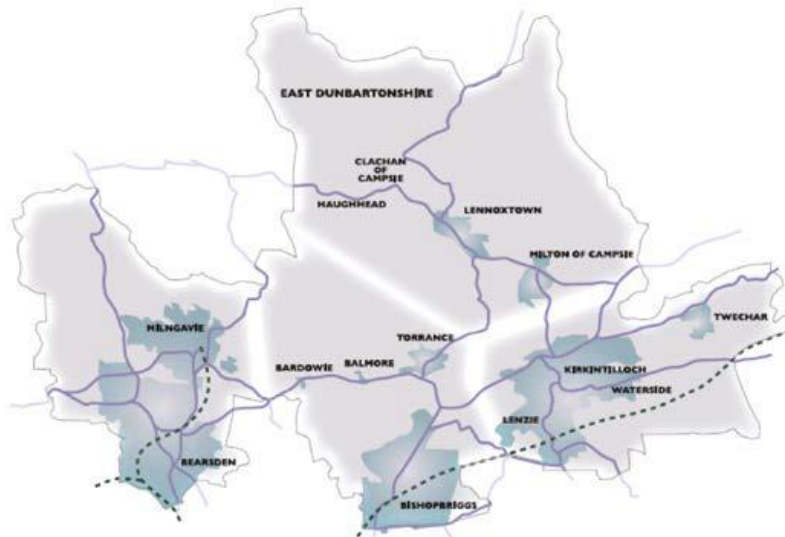
Appendix 1	Quality Assessment
Appendix 2	Actions, Outcomes Table
Appendix 3	Site Audit Written Assessment
Appendix 4	Play Area Mapping

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Study

The Play Area Audit and Action Plan for East Dunbartonshire's towns and villages has been prepared on behalf of East Dunbartonshire Council (EDC). The overall aim of the project was to provide a current audit of the play resource within East Dunbartonshire and to identify and prioritise key upgrading and development works on a short, medium and long-term basis, supported by robust formal assessment.

East Dunbartonshire includes the towns of Bearsden, Milngavie, Bishopbriggs, Kirkintilloch and Lenzie, and the villages of Twechar, Milton of Campsie, Lennoxton, Torrance and Balmore. The Campsie Fells and the Kilpatrick Hills provide a scenic backdrop. The high quality urban environment of East Dunbartonshire is central to the quality of life enjoyed by those living and working in the area.



The project was undertaken in two parts:

1. **Play Area Audit:** The audit datasheets and maps provide an operational aid for the Council's Asset Management Systems, providing play resource updates and identifying works
2. **Action Plan:** Analysis of the play resource that allows prioritisation and programmes of work to complement current project development and maintenance programmes

This report sets out East Dunbartonshire Council's Play Area Action Plan, based on the findings of the Play Area Audit. The audit information is contained in accompanying appendices, containing databases, summary reports and mapping.

1.2 Play Area Action Plan

The purpose of this Play Area Action Plan is to guide the improvement of the existing Play Area resource across the towns and villages of East Dunbartonshire, and to identify new opportunities for future facilities. The Action Plan has been developed in cognisance of the EDC Local Development Plan and the Open Space Strategy (2015), which sets out standards for the accessibility of play areas across East Dunbartonshire.

Development of integrated play strategies, based on partnership and clear play standards is key to the delivery of attractive, appealing neighbourhoods and places to live involves a diverse range of stakeholder organisations (Local Authorities, Community Planning Partnerships / Locality Planning etc.), which will in turn help develop stronger residential neighbourhoods.

The Action Plan sets out a vision and aims for the development of the play resource for children and young people (aged 0 – 16 years) and proposals designed to deliver the standards set out in the

Open Space Strategy, with recognition of the current financial constraints of local authority budgets. The Action Plan period will be for 5 years from 2020 – 2025.

1.3 Strategic Context

All children in Scotland have a right to play under Article 31 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. This right applies to every child under the age of 18 (Article 1) without ‘discrimination of any kind’ (Article 2). Play is essential to a happy childhood and to children’s well-being and development.

Scotland’s first National Play Strategy contributes directly to the Scottish Government’s National Outcomes. The vision states that:

“We want Scotland to be the best place to grow up. A nation which values play as a life-enhancing daily experience for all our children and young people; in their homes, nurseries, schools and communities.”



The National Play Strategy recognises the critical importance of play in early development and building for young people a foundation of wellbeing that supports and sets the pattern for children’s future development. Children’s play is crucial to Scotland’s wellbeing; socially, economically and environmentally.

1.4 Play Value and Inclusive Play

Play has important strategic functions alongside a key role in creating attractive, appealing neighbourhoods and places to live. Today’s children and young people generally have fewer opportunities for outdoor play than previous generations. Increasing traffic levels, concerns about risk and negative attitudes towards young people are amongst the reasons cited.

Furthermore, many children in Scotland experience barriers to play opportunities in their communities and in their day-to-day lives. Less able children continue to face problems of attitude, access, transport and lack of flexibility or willingness to meet their needs. By aiming for inclusive play opportunities for our children we are working at a most fundamental level towards the development of a more inclusive society.

The term ‘inclusive play’ may suggest children’s equal right to:

- Full, satisfying play in their day-to-day lives;
- Make choices about which, if any, local play provision they would like to take part in;
- Play provision which adapts to the changing needs of all the children rather than expecting the children themselves to ‘fit in’; and
- Play provision in which all children are equally valued and respected.

1.5 Local Planning Context

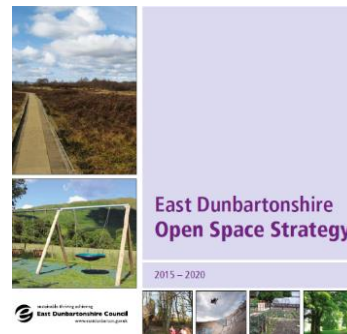
The Planning (Scotland) Act 2019 and Planning Policy stresses the importance of local authorities undertaking to assess how well the needs of communities are being met and identify changes needed to improve access to quality open spaces, playspace and other sports and recreation facilities. In order to deal strategically with open space provision, it is vital that local authorities have an accurate understanding of the current open space resource and facilities in urban settings within their area.

Local Play Strategies are therefore critical to demonstrating how Scotland is delivering Article 31 (UNCRC) and that East Dunbartonshire is taking a leading role in facilitating play investment and supporting local communities and allowing children and young people to participate in their communities, enhancing their role as part of that community and developing their resilience, confidence and skills to engage as citizens.

Open Space Strategy 2015

The Open Space Strategy (2015 – 2020) provides a tool to define open space requirements and aims to:

- Improve the management structures and practices
- Help ensure that the Council has a clear strategic direction to its open space investment and asset management
- Establish requirements for open space for new development
- Contribute to the Single Outcome Agreement



The Open Space Strategy aims to deliver, through partnership working, open spaces that are inclusive, accessible and ‘fit for purpose’ thereby increasing the quality of life for residents in East Dunbartonshire.

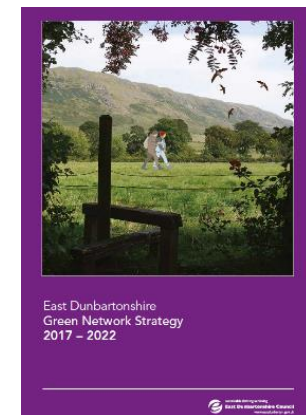
Local Outcome Improvement Plan 2017 - 2027

The East Dunbartonshire Local Outcome Improvement Plan (LOIP) sets out the strategic priorities for East Dunbartonshire and identifies six local outcomes which the Council and partners will deliver under the overall vision of “Working together to achieve the best with the people of East Dunbartonshire”. The outcomes reflect social, economic, health and environmental issues. Those outcomes relevant to the delivery of the Play Park Action Plan are:

- Children and young people are safe, healthy and ready to learn
- East Dunbartonshire is a safe place in which to live, work and visit
- People experience good physical, mental health and wellbeing with access to a quality built and natural environment in which to lead healthier and more active lifestyles.

Green Network Strategy 2017

This Green Network Strategy has been developed by East Dunbartonshire Council in partnership with Glasgow and Clyde Valley Green Network Partnership. The strategy sets a framework to allow the Council and its partners to access additional funding to deliver the proposed improvements necessary to enhance the network over the next five years to 2022 and beyond.



2.0 VISION FOR PLAY

2.1 The Future of East Dunbartonshire's Play Spaces

It is widely recognised that open spaces are essential to the character, amenity, health and economy of East Dunbartonshire. The protection and improvement of good quality open space, providing opportunity for play, is therefore considered to be of vital importance. East Dunbartonshire has a good provision of open space, ranging from formal parks and playing fields to local nature reserves and 'green corridors' associated with paths, cycleways and waterways.

The Play Area Action Plan sets out the following 5 year vision for the future development of play spaces in the area to the year 2025.

Vision for Play Areas in East Dunbartonshire

The Council's ambition is that everyone living in East Dunbartonshire should have access to attractive, good quality play space, providing opportunities for a wide range of users.

The play spaces included in the Play Area Action Plan have been considered in context of the wider open space network, green networks, including the Core Path Network and the areas identified as woodlands and semi-natural open space.

2.2 Principles and Aspirations

The Vision for the Play Area Action Plan embraces the following principles and aspirations:

1. All children in Scotland have a right to play
2. Play spaces help promote better health and help reduce inequalities by providing diverse opportunities in open spaces and for physical exercise, play and recreation

3. Resources and interventions should be focused to provide a local network of well designed, useable, clean, safe and accessible play spaces that are fit for purpose, well-resourced / managed and meet the needs of the community
4. Encourage a sense of local 'ownership' by involving communities in the planning and management of play spaces through meaningful community engagement
5. Recognise the contribution of unequipped play spaces and privately owned place spaces to the overall play resource
6. Adopt the standards set out in the Open Space Strategy



2.3 Play Value of all Open Spaces

East Dunbartonshire contains a wealth of open spaces, of varying sizes, character and function. Often, the larger multifunctional open spaces contain equipped play areas, along with facilities for older school children and young adults. These planned facilities are set in context of the wider parks, open space, green networks of EDC, providing a range of play and recreation opportunities close to where people live.

Play England¹ sets out 10 principles for designing successful play spaces. Successful play spaces...

1. *are bespoke*
2. *are well located*
3. *make use of natural elements*
4. *provide a wide range of play experiences*
5. *are accessible to both disabled and non-disabled children*
6. *meet community needs*
7. *allow children of different ages to play together*
8. *build in opportunities to experience risk and challenge*
9. *are sustainable and appropriately maintained*
10. *allow for change and evolution*

Traditionally, play spaces have been recognised as open spaces containing equipped play features (e.g. climbing structures and swings). However, woodlands, pockets of amenity greenspace and green networks provide play opportunities from natural features and imaginative play structures. A proportion of the open space should provide children's play that is designed to cater for the varying needs of different age groups through informal and natural play features, where appropriate.

¹ Design for Play: A Guide to Creating Successful Play Spaces, Play England

2.4 East Dunbartonshire's Play Space

The Open Space Strategy sets out the aspiration that everyone living in East Dunbartonshire should have access to attractive high quality play facilities, catering for children and young people of all ages. Play spaces in East Dunbartonshire should be:

- Well located neighbourhood spaces, close to areas of demand
- Sensory, fun and well designed spaces, which lift the spirit
- Attracting children of all ages and abilities through a wide range of play experiences
- Designed for imaginative play and to increase physical activity
- Designed with in accordance with current play legislation
- Inviting and friendly for people of all ages, through inclusive play experiences
- Responds to locality / qualities of place, making use of natural elements and utilising passive surveillance
- Inclusion of public art and interpretation
- In good condition, safe and litter free



2.5 The Benefits of Active Play and Recreation

It is widely accepted that access to good quality open space and nearby countryside can make a major positive contribution to physical and mental health, and to the wellbeing of communities.

Emerging UK research into the health benefits of open space has found that being physically active for 30 minutes a day can directly reduce the risk of strokes, cardiovascular disease, obesity, cancer and Type 2 diabetes. People who live within 500 metres of open space are 24% more likely to engage in increased physical activity and meet the 30 minute target².

Open spaces can offer a wide range of opportunities for sport and informal recreation, including dog walking, running, cycling and active play and can perform multiple functions, including:

- Promoting health and well-being for people of all ages
- Encouraging children and young people to be physically active and enjoy good mental health
- Promoting exploration of our natural spaces through the provision of imaginative play structures and natural features e.g. sculpture trails
- Providing opportunities for environmental education for local groups, schools and individuals
- Creating good access to countryside and other green spaces

The provision of easily accessible open spaces, close to where we live is vital to encouraging healthier lifestyles and mental wellbeing. There is opportunity for cross council joint health initiatives to

provide access for residents to participate in healthy living by encouraging them to use open spaces for fitness / walking.



Kilmardinny Loch LNR Sculpture trail

² Defra (2010) What nature can do for you

3.0 PLAY STANDARDS

3.1 Role of Play in the Open Space Strategy

The Play Area Action Plan will build upon the findings of the 2015 Open Space Strategy, which identified priorities and gaps in provision in the towns and villages. An audit was carried out by Ironside Farrar, on open spaces, many of which contained play areas. A gap analysis was undertaken, identifying areas lacking in play through the use of concentric zoning.

The Open Space Strategy sets out the typology and hierarchies of open space, based on the PAN 65: Planning and Open Space categories, which provides supplementary guidance for Scottish Planning Policy. The category for “Play Space for Children & Teenagers” is described as equipped “areas providing safe and accessible opportunities for children’s play, usually linked to housing areas”. The Play Area Action Plan has involved the updating and development of the 2015 Strategy information, the results of which are set out in the following sections.

3.2 Types of Play Space

An appreciation of the hierarchy of open spaces can help the understanding of the different functions they perform and distinguish between spaces of strategic, local and neighbourhood importance. The play spaces were identified on maps and are most commonly located in public parks and gardens, amenity open spaces or semi-natural greenspaces.

Equipped Play Spaces

The play space categories are based on the Fields in Trust “Planning and Design for Outdoor Sport and Play” and best practice guidance.

The **Local Area for Play (LAP)** is a small area of open space designed for children up to the age of 6 years, providing play areas close to home. The LAP requires no play equipment, relying more on demonstrative features indicating that play is encouraged. The **Local Equipped Area for Play (LEAP)** is an area of open space designed for children from 0 to 11 years, with features and equipment for children who are beginning to play independently close to where they live. The **Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play (NEAP)** is a large area of open space designed for children from 0 to 11 years, with additional spaces for features for children of 12 years +. Facilities might include a hard surface area for ball games, wheeled activities, grass pitches or a shelter for socialising. These play areas have been assessed in the audit according to the quality and accessibility standards.



The **‘Destination’ Playground** is aimed at attracting family and other groups for longer visits and are located close to community facilities. They tend to be larger than neighbourhood sites, have car parking facilities, a greater variety of fixed equipment, some

natural play, facilities such as cafes and public toilets and suitable access arrangements for less-abled children. They should be connected by the Core Path network, encouraging people to travel actively. They may have a “Friends” group to encourage community involvement and access funding for small projects.

Activity Zones for 12+ Years

Other types of Play facilities included in the audit, and usually found within an open space and close to an equipped play area include: Multi-Use Games Areas (MUGA), skate parks, fitness / trim trails, pump tracks and BMX tracks.



Luggie Skatepark, Kirkintilloch

Privately owned play spaces

Privately owned play spaces have been considered in the Strategy as often they are publicly accessible, but not maintained by EDC.

3.3 Play Standards

The 2015 Open Space Strategy included standards for the accessibility of play space (an amount of particular types of open space within a specified distance, i.e. a distance threshold). This standard has been extended to include a quality assessment, which forms a benchmark against which quality can be measured.

Play Area Standard

The East Dunbartonshire Play Standard is as follows:

- Provision of a **range of play and activity zones** in every settlement
- Provision of a **good to excellent quality** play space and associated facilities (**over 60% quality score**), providing safe play opportunities for children and young people of all ages (0 to 16 years)
- Provision of **accessible** play space (walking distance from dwellings):
 - Neighbourhood Equipped Area for Play within 800m
 - Local Equipped Area for Play within 400m
 - Local Area for Play within 240m
- Ensure that all play areas operated and maintained by the Council are in good condition, safe and litter free

The long term aspiration for play space in East Dunbartonshire’s towns and villages is as follows:

- Maximise the play resource in all local communities, where capacity allows
- Provide activity zones for young adults of 12+ years in all the major settlements (e.g. MUGA, skatepark, BMX track etc.)
Note: The NEAP designation includes additional facilities for children of 12 yr+

- Provide elements of natural play space / themed play in selected parks, woodlands and green networks, where appropriate

3.4 Characteristics of a Good Play Space

The choice of materials, design and layout of play spaces will be undertaken in accordance with the latest best practice, policy and in a way that encourages inclusion, bringing a play experience for a wide range of ages and abilities.

The following criteria are key to the provision of good quality formal play space:

Built criteria for equipped play areas

- Robust and well designed equipment with some provision for inclusive play
- Compliant with Play Space Access Standards and BS EN1176
- Where there is a requirement for fencing, two self-closing gates should be installed – one for entry and one for exit
- Crumb wet pour safety surfacing or other appropriate material such as good quality grass mats or play sand, kerb edging where appropriate
- No lighting in the play area
- At least one bench within the play area
- Smoke free play areas
- Signage with safety instructions for BMX / skate parks
- Weekly / fortnightly safety inspections

Lighting

The majority of East Dunbartonshire's play areas are not lit, with

the exception of key walking routes which are lit. Lighting play areas can make them more vulnerable to vandalism once it is dark and children should not be encouraged to use them at this time. Use of the play areas after dark can also cause late night disturbance. Furthermore, lighting play areas is expensive and may introduce further risk into the play area if the lighting is damaged.



Fencing

For a number of years, equipped play areas have been fenced to prevent young children from leaving the play area and encountering busy roads, water bodies or other hazards. Fencing can be useful to provide a barrier to entry to the play area by dogs. However, it is not effective if owners actively allow their dog to access. Where the play areas are located within a larger open space, away from any significant hazards, play spaces will not be fenced to encourage children to explore the wider open space and experience more varied and imaginative play. The use of dog grills will not be used as this has been shown to be an ineffective deterrent for dogs.



Etive Park, Bishopbriggs

Outdoor Fitness Equipment

Outdoor fitness equipment should be targeted at use by adults, but as the equipment is unsupervised, it should be located at a distance from children's play areas. Advisory notices should be displayed alongside the equipment as a guide for its correct use.



Rosebank, Kirkintilloch

Safety Surfaces

As a general principle there are three main types of protective surfacing for play areas, depending on critical fall height:

- *Grass*: A good, all-purpose surface, but with little wear resistance or impact absorbency in dry conditions.
- *Loose-fill materials*: These include sand, wood products and pea shingle. They have good impact absorbency but disperse and break-down. They are not suitable for moving equipment. Easy to lay.
- *Synthetic surfaces*: There are three main types:
 - Wet-pour - generally efficient, long-lasting but expensive and very difficult to lay.
 - Grass mats - generally efficient but require some maintenance and can be subject to vandalism and wear problems. Requires expert laying.
 - Recycled mulch – which can be used effectively in some circumstances in dry areas as a replacement for grass mats



Woodhead Park, Kirkintilloch

3.5 Opportunities for Natural Play

Over the last 30 years there has been increasing evidence that play in 'natural environments' has a multitude of benefits including: the development of social skills, physical activity, improved physical and mental health and environmental learning. The play area assessment has involved identifying opportunities within existing open spaces to extend the natural play offer.

Successful play spaces offer a variety of experience, physical activity, adventure and an element of imaginative play. They can also be important social spaces for parents and carers. There is potential to diversify the current play offer of EDC open spaces, encouraging children to explore open spaces and woodlands through non-prescriptive play equipment and features, which put play in the control of children, encouraging imagination and creativity.

The National Trust have extended their play experiences across their estates and include: woodland trails, tree houses, story telling circles, den building areas, wobble beams, rope swings, carved sculptural animals, stepping stones across streams, pond dipping, rope bridges, natural picnic area, winding pathways, wooden climbing structures, crawl through tunnels, low ropes course etc.

The play features provided as part of a natural play space might include anything from a centre for play to a few pieces of carved logs. Natural play settings might involve the following:

1. Climbing logs, fairy trail, sculptural seats, natural fortresses, sculpture, shrubs/ willow tunnels, loose surface materials etc.
2. Sculptural trails following circular path loops around the wider open space and woodlands.

3. Den making areas, fallen logs, sculptures within woodland areas / natural environments formed from fallen trees.
4. Colourful trees and shrubs / wildflower meadows / mowing regimes to add interest to open grass, hillocks and dips.
5. Bespoke kit equipment that inspires more natural play.
6. Outdoor classrooms



Kilmardinny Loch, Bearsden

The following criteria are key to the provision of good quality informal play space.

Criteria for informal play spaces

- Designed to be robust and not easily vandalised
- In a safe location and over-looked to increase the natural surveillance of the site (not close to water bodies)

- Fencing is not necessary, unless the play area is close to a road or there are other safety considerations
- Multi-use bins (no dog bins)
- Stimulating imagination and innovation
- Surfaced paths leading to the play area, as part of the overall open space network
- Landscaped element e.g. trees, shrubs or landform



Inclusion of natural play elements should be considered at the design stage for new play areas and implemented where appropriate. Maintenance regimes should be supportive of the benefits provided by natural play.

3.6 Play and Risk

The provision of equipped play spaces in public places must be undertaken in accordance with current policy and regulations. However, the design and construction of play areas have been

subject of research, demonstrating that it is desirable to have some degree of acceptable risk present. The Health and Safety Executive have accepted that children will want to take risks during active play and that understanding the degree of risk involved is key to an attractive and successful play space.

Play designers should aim to respond to these needs and wishes by offering stimulating, challenging environments for exploring and developing children's physical abilities, striking a balance between the risks and benefits.



This is done through the risk assessment process which:

- Minimises the risk of serious injury
- Ensures that potential hazards are minimised and placed at a recommended distance, clear of other play equipment
- Develops practical ways to manage reasonable risk

3.7 Maintenance of Play Areas

Play equipment requires to be regularly inspected by suitably qualified staff, and any remedial work actioned promptly. Fortnightly inspections are carried out by Streetscene Operations staff and annually as part of inspections carried out by ROSPA Assessors.

Repairs are carried out either in-house or through external contractors, subject to available finances.



Woodhead Park, Kirkintilloch

4.0 PLAY SPACE AUDIT

4.1 Audit of Play Areas

East Dunbartonshire Council holds records for all play areas and equipment within all Local Authority parks and GIS layers for council maintained play areas. Fortnightly inspections of the equipped play areas are carried out by Streetscene Operations staff and annually as part of inspections carried out by ROSPA Assessors.

The Play Area Audit provides a qualitative analysis of the overall play resource, taking into account play value.

4.2 Methodology

A Play Area Audit was undertaken in two parts and the following information was recorded in the spreadsheets included in Appendix 1:

Part 1: Strategic Assessment of the Play Resource

Assessment of the play resource, identifying the following:

- Play area description / location in relation to the open space
- Play area Typology (LEAP / NEAP / LAP)
- Age Range (up to 7 years / 7 to 14 years / 14 years plus)
- Path repair / condition of the path in the wider open space
- Signage / street furniture (the appropriateness of provision)
- Opportunities for natural play (on site or on adjacent sites)
- Problems observed and potential improvements
- Overall assessment of the play opportunity (Site constraints / appropriateness within the context of wider park / open space)

BISHOPBRIGGS																	
Park / Open Space Information				Play Area Information													
Site ID	Site Name	Park Size (ha)	PAN 65 Typology	Sub-category	Site Description of the Open Space	Play Area Description	Play Area Typology	Age Range	Location	Accessibility	Path Repair	Signage	Quality & quantity of street furniture	Distance to school / community facilities	Sports facilities / other facilities	Opportunities for nature play	
1874	Bishopbriggs Public Park	4.77	Park 65	Woodland	Woodland	This area contains a large open space with a variety of trees and shrubs. It is a popular area for walking and jogging. There is a small valley giving an enclosed and pleasant environment. There is a level of coarse concrete slabs.	This area contains a large open space with a variety of trees and shrubs. It is a popular area for walking and jogging. There is a small valley giving an enclosed and pleasant environment. There is a level of coarse concrete slabs.	LEAP	0 to 7 years	Public park	Based on site inspections.	Based on the condition of the path or open space.	The appropriateness of provision of the park or open space.	Information obtained by mapping	Information obtained by mapping	Information obtained by mapping	Information obtained by mapping

Part 2: Site Quality Scoring

A play area assessment tool has been developed, based on the Play Scotland “Quality of Play Environment” toolkit³, to assess and improve local play facilities. The toolkit has enabled assessors to carry out a quantitative and qualitative analysis of the current play area resource, taking into account equipment provided, associated infrastructure, signage, provision for different ages and abilities etc. The scoring of the play areas is based on criteria set out in the Quality of Play Environment: Providers’ Assessment Tool (Play Scotland), under the following headings:

1. Location
2. Accessibility
3. Features
4. Environmental Factors
5. Risk
6. Physical play / Creative Play / Social Play Opportunities

Each of the questions are given 1 point for “yes” and 0 for “no”.

³ Getting it Right for Play, Play Scotland

Section 1: Location contains a checklist about many of the barriers to play. It doesn't matter what play equipment is there if the barriers to play are significant, then children will not want to play in the space and so the space is not of sufficient quality for play. A total of 8 is possible for a quality location. If the space achieves a score of 4 or less this makes the quality of the play location insufficient. A score of 5 or 6 is good and 7 or 8 is very good.

The scores from the other categories are grouped from 2 to 5. Sections 2 to 5 are fairly general and can be able to be applied to a variety of play areas. Section 6 focusses on physical play opportunities, including aspects of physical play (e.g. swinging, sliding, jumping etc.)

4.3 Audit of Play Areas

Appendix 2 contains the summary database of the publicly accessible play areas in the East Dunbartonshire area. This includes all Council owned play areas, MUGAs, skateparks and BMX tracks which have been included in the audit. The tabulated data includes the play area name, classification (LAP, LEAP, NEAP), installation date, safety surface, entrances, fencing, path condition, signage, street furniture, date of latest upgrade, play value score and a brief recommendation for what action could be taken over the coming

5 years, an approximate cost and timescale for implementation (short / medium / long).

The database also includes the quality scoring. The aim of a quality threshold approach is to ensure the Strategy targets sites of poorest quality and provide an identifiable measure of progress as audits/quality reassessments are undertaken. The standard will also enable the identification of sites where investment in play space is essential to maintain open spaces that are fit for purpose.

East Dunbartonshire Council sets a quality standard for equipped play areas that requires all settlements contain high quality play space and associated facilities, providing safe play opportunities for children and young people of all ages.

The Council will seek to secure that all facilities should be brought up to the **60% quality standard** through a rolling programme of quality upgrades, as resources and project coordination allow.

All play areas operated and maintained by the Council will be in good condition, safe and litter free.

Quality Scoring		
Band A	Score of 80% or more	Excellent
Band B	Score of 70% - 79%	Very Good
Band C	Score of 60% - 69%	Good
Band D	Score of 50% - 59%	Fair
Band E	Score of 49% or less	Poor

Table 1: Fitness for purpose quality scoring

5.0 PLAY SPACE ASSESSMENT

5.1 Play Space in East Dunbartonshire

East Dunbartonshire is a flourishing area, with relatively low levels of unemployment, high educational achievement and low levels of social deprivation. East Dunbartonshire is one of the safest areas in mainland Scotland in which to live and offers a healthy environment with life expectancy rates for men and women well above the national average and the highest of any other Scottish local authority area.

“The high quality urban environment of East Dunbartonshire is central to the quality of life enjoyed by those living and working in the area.”⁴

East Dunbartonshire contains a wealth of play spaces with a variety of equipped play space, informal recreation space and youth sports facilities. These facilities are set in context of the wider parks, open space, green networks of East Dunbartonshire, providing a range of play and recreation opportunities close to where people live.



⁴ East Dunbartonshire Open Space Strategy 2015 - 2020

5.2 Findings of the Audit

The following section sets out the findings of the open space audit, with regard to the equipped play space, skate parks / pump tracks / ball courts and the privately owned play spaces. Figures 1a - 1d and 2a - 2d illustrate the distribution of the play, activity zones and fitness equipment in the towns and villages of East Dunbartonshire. The figures are contained in Appendix 4.

Equipped Play Space

There are 62 play sites included in the Audit, which are distributed across the towns and villages of East Dunbartonshire as follows:

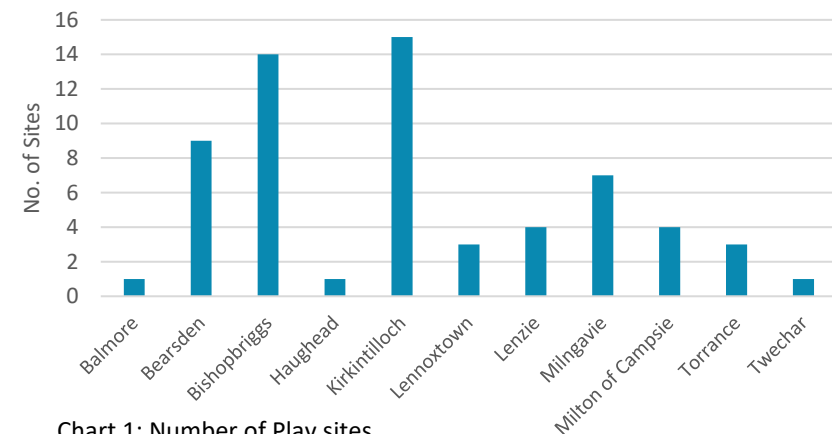


Chart 1: Number of Play sites

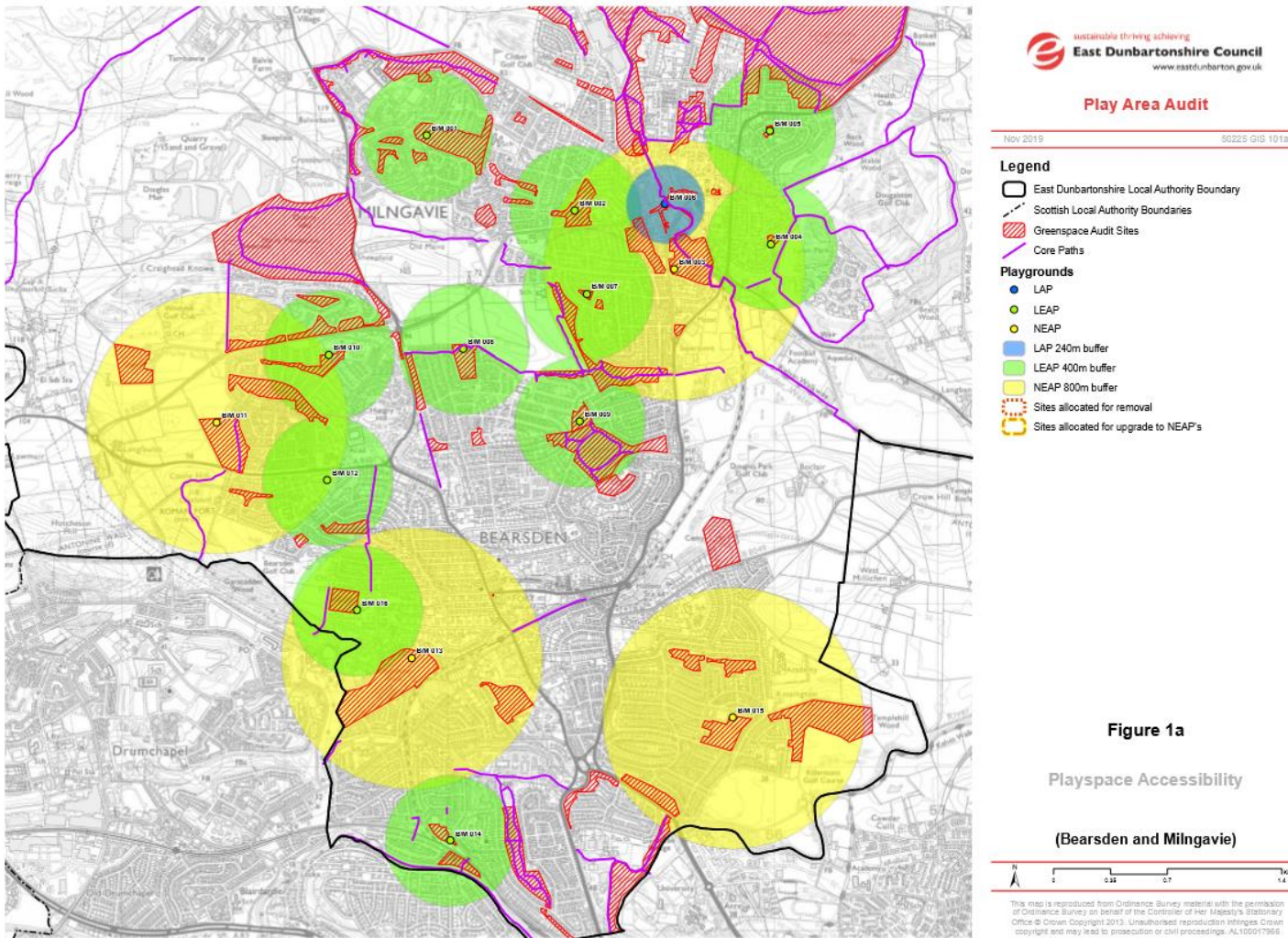


Figure 1a

Playspace Accessibility

(Bearsden and Milngavie)

Refer to Appendix 4 for the Play Area Mapping.

EDC owns and manages the equipped play areas set out in the following tables:

Table 2: Milngavie and Bearsden Play Areas

Name	Settlement	Type
Falloch Park (Mains Estate)	Milngavie	LEAP
Oakburn Park	Milngavie	LEAP
Lennox Park	Milngavie	NEAP
Dougalston Gardens North	Milngavie	LEAP
Campsie Drive	Milngavie	LEAP
Town Centre (The Precinct)	Milngavie	LAP
Keystone Park	Milngavie	LEAP
Heather Park	Bearsden	LEAP
Mosshead Road	Bearsden	LEAP
Baljaffray Park	Bearsden	LEAP
Langfaulds Field	Bearsden	NEAP
Whitehurst (Courthill)	Bearsden	LEAP
Colquhoun Park	Bearsden	NEAP
Westerton Park	Bearsden	LEAP
King George V Park	Bearsden	NEAP
Thorn Park	Bearsden	LEAP

Table 3: Balmore, Torrance and Bishopbriggs Play Areas

Name	Settlement	Type
Croft Road	Balmore	LEAP
Firbank	Torrance	LAP
Main Street	Torrance	LAP
Torrance Play Area	Torrance	NEAP
Bishopbriggs Sports Centre	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Meadowburn	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Doune Crescent	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Cloan Crescent	Bishopbriggs	LEAP

Stanley Drive	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Bishopbriggs Public Park	Bishopbriggs	NEAP
Lennox Crescent	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Springfield Park East	Bishopbriggs	LAP
Springfield Park West	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Callieburn Road	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Etive Park	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Woodhill Park	Bishopbriggs	LEAP
Kincardine Drive	Bishopbriggs	LAP
Angus Avenue Play Area	Bishopbriggs	LEAP

Table 4: Kirkintilloch, Lenzie and Twechar Play Areas

Name	Settlement	Type
Adamslie	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Peel Park (Union Street)	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Eastside Park	Kirkintilloch	NEAP
Luggie Park	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Woodhead Park	Kirkintilloch	NEAP
Parkburn Play Area	Kirkintilloch	NEAP
Dromore Street	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Freeland Place	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Friars Croft	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Merkland Outdoor Centre	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Rosebank Play Area	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Taig Road - Waterside	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Langmuir North Play Area	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Tintock Park	Kirkintilloch	LAP
Afton View (Tintock Road)	Kirkintilloch	LEAP
Glenwood to Parkburn	Lenzie	LEAP
Cypress Court	Lenzie	LEAP
Easter Garngaber Road	Lenzie	LEAP
Alexandra Park	Lenzie	LEAP
Twechar Public Park	Twechar	NEAP

Name	Settlement	Type
Castleview	Haughead	LEAP
Kincaid Drive	Lennoxtown	LEAP
High Park	Lennoxtown	NEAP
Bencloich Road	Lennoxtown	LEAP
Scott Avenue	Milton of Campsie	LAP
Milton Public Park	Milton of Campsie	LEAP
Kincaid Park	Milton of Campsie	LEAP
Murray Gardens	Milton of Campsie	LAP

Table 5: Haughead, Lennoxtown and Milton of Campsie Play Areas

EDC also manage the play area at Mugdock Country Park, located approximately 4km to the north from Milngavie town centre. The Country Park is in Stirlingshire but is managed by EDC.

Skate parks / pump tracks / ball courts

EDC owns and manages the following facilities:

Settlement	Name
Bearsden	Langfaulds Field BMX Track
Bearsden	Langfaulds Field MUGA
Bearsden	King George V Park MUGA
Bishopbriggs	Bishopbriggs Public Park MUGA
Kirkintilloch	Luggie Skate Park (large & small)
Kirkintilloch	Eastside Park MUGA
Kirkintilloch	Rosebank Park Adult Fitness Equipment
Kirkintilloch	Parkburn MUGA
Lennoxtown	High Park MUGA
Milngavie	Lennox Park Skate Park
Torrance	West Acre Park MUGA
Twechar	Twechar Public Park MUGA
Twechar	Twechar Public Park Adult Fitness Equipment

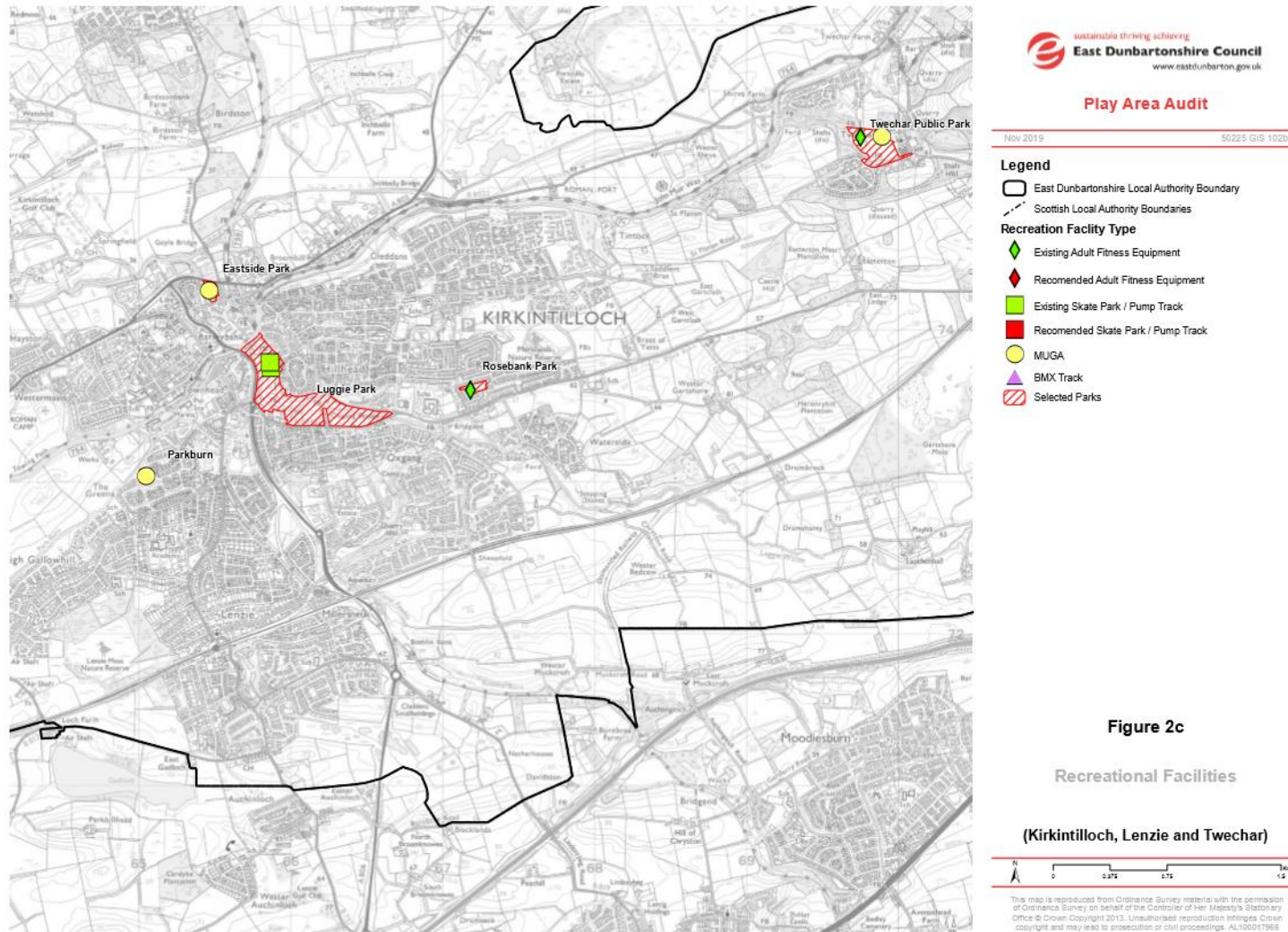
Table 6: EDC owned and managed skate parks / pump tracks / ball courts

Privately owned play spaces

Table 4 contains a list of all the privately owned and managed play areas that are publicly accessible. These play areas have not been included in the assessment but are included on Figures 3a - 3d as they are publicly accessible and provide play opportunities. The Council is not able to influence their maintenance or development, but they have been included in the assessment where they help meet the play area standard. This list is not exhaustive and will change over time

Bearsden	Kirkintilloch
Kilmardinny Gate	Blairhill Avenue
Canniesburn Drive	Ivanhoe Drive
Burncrooks Avenue	Meiklehill / Highfield Road
Norman MacLeod Crescent	Woodilee Gardens 1 to 5
Birnam Crescent	Kelvinvale
Templehill View	Elmbank
Kilmardinny Site B1 & C	Broomhill Hospital
	Lenzie
Kilmardinny Cala Homes	Former Lenzie Hospital
Netherton Farm Lane	Blacklands Place / Claddens
Twechar	Bishopbriggs
Hurrier Drive/Getter Grove	Smith Grove
Roman Fields	Smith Way
Lennoxtown	Lumloch Gardens
Calico Way/Glengyle Drive	Pitmeddan Road
Calico Way	Jellyhill
Ivy Leaf Place/Glazertbank	Hilton Terrace
Village Green	Torrance
Milton of Campsie	West Carlston Garden Centre
Wetshod Farm	

Table 7: Privately owned play areas



Refer to Appendix 4 for the Play Area Mapping.

5.3 Play Area Quality Assessment

Quality is a key component of open space. Open spaces need to be “fit for purpose” and serve local communities by providing a level of service and functional provision to meet informal leisure and recreational needs. The quality assessment has been useful to review the quality of all types of open space in each settlement to get a better picture of differences and patterns across East Dunbartonshire.

The following section sets out the summary analysis of the quality of the open spaces in the East Dunbartonshire settlements. The chart below includes the scores for all the play areas included in the audit. Each bar represents a site quality score, which have been ordered from the lowest to the highest score. The scores range from 29% (Alloway Grove Park - this site will be removed through development) to the highest score of 86% (Bishopbriggs Public Park), with the majority of sites scoring in the 60s and 70s.

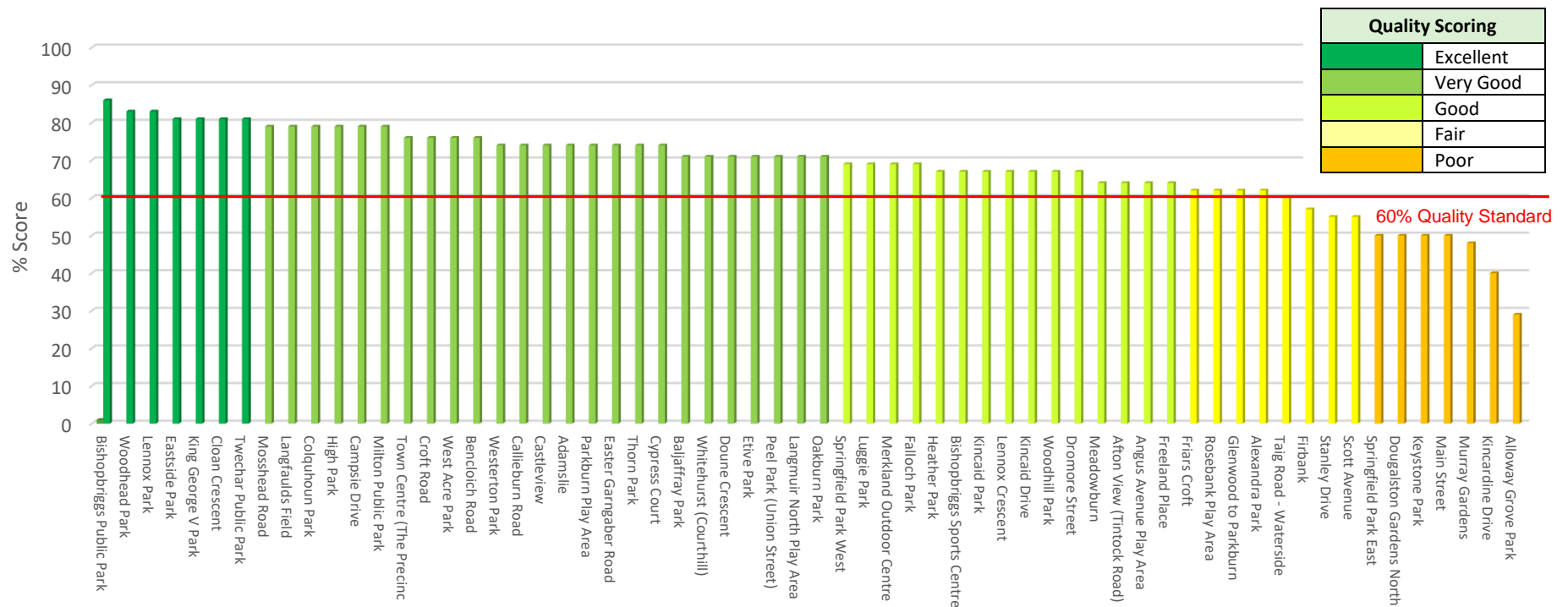


Chart 2: Spread of Quality Scores

The Quality Assessment Tool is based on the Play Scotland Toolkit, which assesses play sites using the following guidelines:

1. Location
2. Accessibility
3. Features
4. Environmental Factors
5. Risk
6. Physical play / Creative Play / Social Play Opportunities

The assessment gives a good overall impression of a site’s characteristics and condition. However, the numerical assessment should be viewed alongside the written and mapped assessment to ensure that the context and the overall play provision is considered. The recommendations include the addition of features that will encourage natural play and diversify the play value of the site.

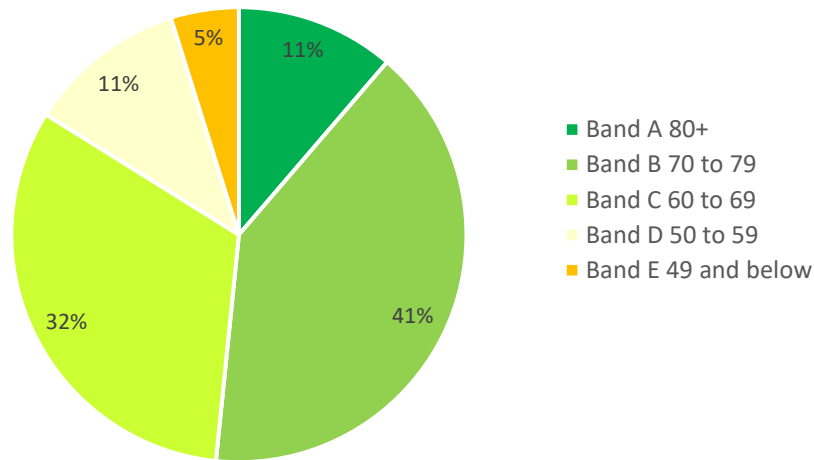


Chart 3: Overall Quality Scores

Approximately 11% of sites were given a score in the Band A range, 41% of sites fell into the Band B score, 32% were Band C, 11% were band D and 5% (3 sites) were given a band E score.

With regards to the quality of the play areas across the towns and villages of East Dunbartonshire, all settlements contain play spaces that meet the quality standard. Some towns, for example Bearsden, have fewer play areas than other towns but all play areas are well equipped and of high quality and are currently fit for purpose. Bishopbriggs provides a good range of play parks, with only 3 falling below the quality standard.

Kirkintilloch also provides a good range of play facilities, with one site falling just below the quality standard. The other site at Alloway Grove is scheduled for removal as part of the wider site development. Milngavie contains some high quality play facilities, but also two sites that score below 50%. Keystone Park and Dougalston Gardens North have been identified for upgrade in the Action plan.

All of the sites that are considered below the quality standard have been identified in the Action Plan set out in Section 6.

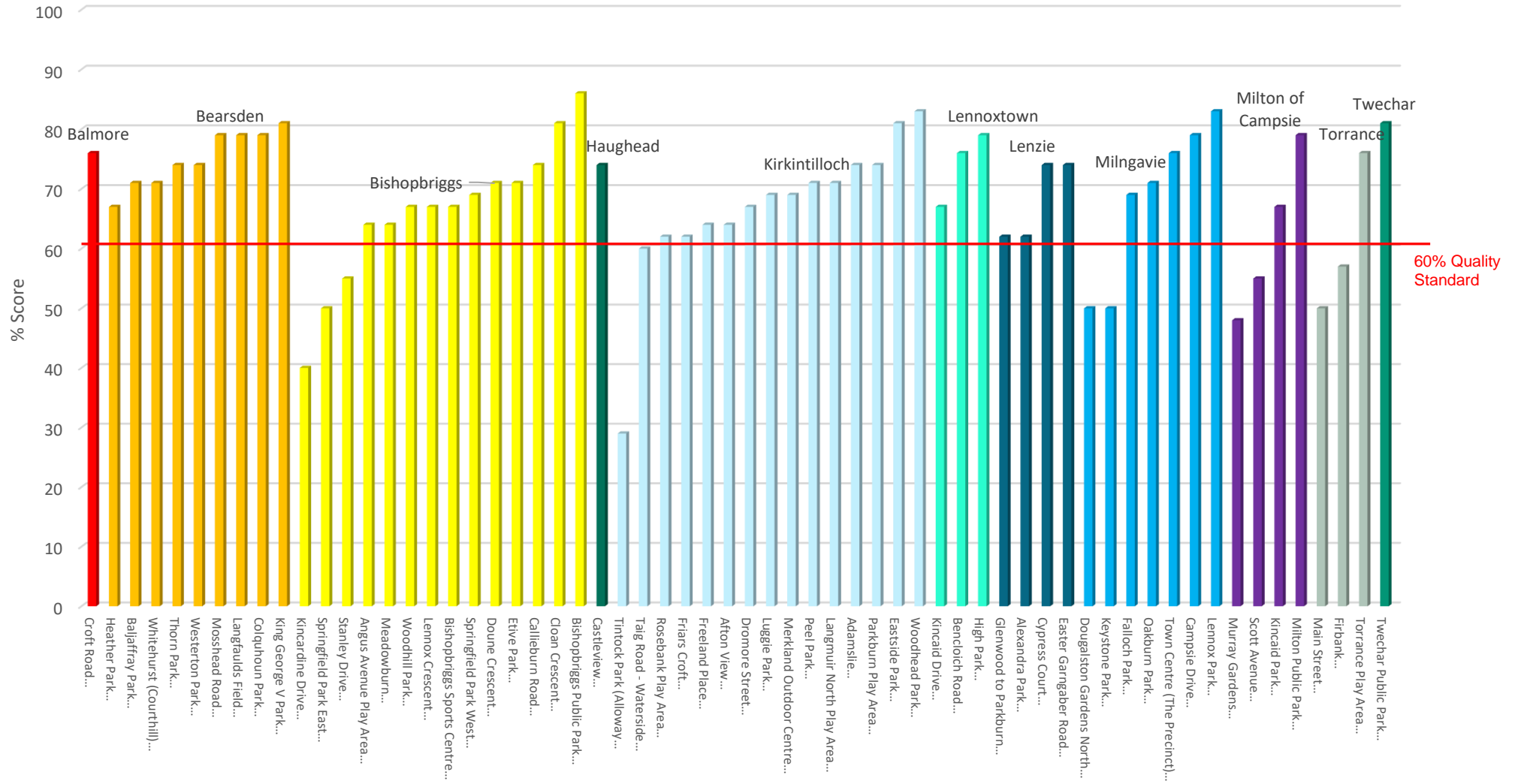


Chart 4: Quality Scores by Settlement

The quality assessment results are contained in Appendix 1, along with recommendations for the improvement of the play spaces and the wider open space site. The following sites do not meet the overall quality standard:

Name	Settlement	Score (%)
Firbank	Torrance	57
Stanley Drive	Bishopbriggs	55
Scott Avenue	Milton of Campsie	55
Springfield Park East	Bishopbriggs	50
Dougalston Gardens N	Milngavie	50
Keystone Park	Milngavie	50
Main Street	Torrance	50
Murray Gardens	Milton of Campsie	48
Kincardine Drive	Bishopbriggs	40
Tintock Park	Kirkintilloch	29

Table 8: Play sites that do not meet the overall quality standard

5.4 Play Area Accessibility Assessment

Each of the play facilities have been mapped and are illustrated on figures 1a - 1d. The maps identify the location of the play areas, the recommended catchments of each the play facilities (NEAP within 800m from dwellings, LEAP within 400m and LAP within 240m) and identifies gaps in provision.

There are 3 NEAPs and 5 LEAPs in **Bearsden**, located towards the edges of the town. Significant areas of the town are not located within easy access of the play facilities. The urban pattern of the town is densely packed residential housing, with some traditional parks, linear strips of amenity greenspace in the more modern estates on the outskirts of town and some large areas of semi-natural greenspace with footpath routes. The dense urban fabric

limits the availability of open space in the town centre to provide further facilities. However, there are a number of private play areas in new housing estates closer to the centre of the town, which will provide a level of access to play facilities, depending on the type of facility and access arrangements. Opportunity to increase accessibility of the play resource should be concentrated on provision of a natural play facility at Kilmardinny Loch LNR.

There are 5 LEAPs, 12 NEAPs and 2 LAPs in **Bishopbriggs**. The centrally located Bishopbriggs Public Park provides a range of facilities for people of all ages. However, much of the play equipment is reaching the end of its life and should be replaced in the short to medium term, providing a Destination Play Area, including play opportunity for those with limited mobility. The town is well resourced, with regard to accessibility to play facilities, apart from small areas of residential space to the east of the town. However, the upgrading of the green infrastructure and additional youth facilities will address accessibility.

There are 3 NEAPs, 16 LEAPS and 1 LAP in **Kirkintilloch** and **Lenzie**. There are areas of Kirkintilloch and Lenzie that are not located within easy access of the play facilities. However, there are recommendations to upgrade the facilities at Afton View and provide new activities at Taig Road, providing additional youth facilities. There are 2 private play spaces to the south of Lenzie and play facilities in the Oxgangs estate. Further review is required to identify a site, if appropriate to address accessibility in Lenzie.

There are 2 LEAPs and 1 NEAP in **Lennoxton**, with nearly all residential areas within easy access of the play resource. There is 1 LEAP in **Hughhead**, which serves the village.

There are 5 LEAPs, 1 NEAP and 1 LAP in **Milngavie**. The town is well served by the facilities in Lennox Park. However, some small pockets of residential space to the north and west of the town are not located within easy access of the play facilities. However, extending the natural play opportunities in Mains Estate / Falloch Park and Oakburn Park will improve accessibility to play opportunities.

There are 2 LAPs and 2 LEAPs in **Milton of Campsie**. The residential areas to the south west of the village centre are not located within easy access of the play facilities. However, the play facilities in Milton Public Park have been recently upgraded and there is good access to the countryside path network to the south west. Woodland trails and sculptural play elements in the adjacent woodlands and along the paths will increase the play opportunity and access to the existing equipped play facilities.

There are 2 LAPs and 1 NEAP in **Torrance**, with all residential areas within easy access of the play resource. There is 1 LEAP in **Balmore**, which serves the village. There is 1 NEAP in **Twechar**, with all residential areas within easy access of the play resource.

5.5 Summary Assessment

The following table summarises the findings of the play assessment, with regards to the quality of the existing play provision, the provision of facilities and their accessibility:

Settlement	Quality	Facilities	Accessibility
Balmore	Very Good	Good	Excellent
Bearsden	Excellent	Good	Poor
Bishopbriggs	Very Good to Excellent	Excellent	Good
Hughhead	Very Good	Good	Excellent
Kirkintilloch & Lenzie	Very Good to Excellent	Good	Good
Lennoxton	Good to Very Good	Good	Excellent
Milngavie	Poor to Very Good	Excellent	Good
Milton of Campsie	Poor to Very Good	Good	Good
Torrance	Poor to Very Good	Good	Excellent
Twechar	Very Good	Good	Excellent

Table 9: Summary Assessment

6.0 ACTION PLAN

6.1 Overview

The Vision for Play Areas will be delivered through the Action Plan as shown in Table 12 which provides detailed tasks to be achieved. It will be undertaken over a five year period but will require updating as changes, resources or demand occur.

The Play Area Action Plan provides a strategic basis for Play Areas in East Dunbartonshire taking into account current guidance and good practice, including reports on play area quality and identification of an appropriate programme of works based on need, quality of existing equipment and availability of funding.

The actions listed in the Action Plan aim to continue to maintain the equipped play areas to ensure that they remain fit for purpose. In some cases the action is to invest in the play area to bring the quality score up to 60%. In a few cases the proposal is to remove the play area in the short term and either replace it in the current location, or invest in another play area close by.

The Action Plan aims to increase the quality of the existing play resource and, if required, the quantity of play park provision where the accessibility criteria for playspace is not being met. Diversification of the play resource will be delivered through the identification of the following:

- a. New play area proposal
- b. Diversification of the existing play offer of a playspace
- c. Replacement of some pieces of play equipment in a playspace
- d. Provision of natural play elements to diversify the play opportunity

An outline cost estimate is included in the database and the Action Plan for each proposed upgrade or additional play facilities. The costs are indicative only, to guide decision making / funding review/ project prioritisation. The costs will require to be further developed as consultation is undertaken, the proposals implemented and outline designs developed.

6.2 Potential New Sites for Play and Activity Zones

The East Dunbartonshire Play Standard establishes the long term aspiration for play space in East Dunbartonshire’s towns and villages. (Refer to figures 2a - 2d). There is an aspiration to provide a range of play and activity zones in every settlement, comprising the following:

The 4 major settlements provide the following facilities:

Settlement	Destination Play Area	Youth Activity Zone	Adult Fitness Equipment	Natural Play Opportunities
Bearsden	✗	✓	✓ <i>Proposed</i>	✓
Milngavie	✗	✓	✓ <i>Proposed</i>	✗
Bishopbriggs	✓ <i>Proposed</i>	✓ <i>Proposed</i>	✓ <i>Proposed</i>	✗
Kirkintilloch & Lenzie	✗	✓	✓	✗

Table 10: Play, Activity Zones and Fitness Facilities

6.3 Play Area Action Plan

Reference	Site Name	Town / Village	Quality Score	Date Installed	Upgraded in last 5 years	Proposed Action	Approximate Cost	Timescale*
B/M 008	Heather Park	Bearsden	67	2014-15	Upgraded	Opportunity for exploratory play using natural elements: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (a). Additional natural play features (b).	£5,000 - £15,000 (a) £4,000 - £6,000 (b)	Long
B/M 009	Mosshead Park	Bearsden	79	2016-17	Upgraded	Replace multi play unit. Repair damaged side to wooden moat.	£60,000	Short
B/M 010	Baljaffray Park	Bearsden	71	2015-16	Upgraded	Opportunity for natural play features in adjacent grassed open space: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (a). Additional natural play features (b).	£5,000 - £15,000 (a) £4,000 - £6,000 (b)	Long
B/M 011	Langfaulds Field	Bearsden	79	2016-17	Upgraded	Some minor works to repair wooden features. Potential play area upgrade in the medium term (a). Opportunity for exploratory play in adjacent woodland (b).	£100,000 - £120,000 (a) £5,000 - £15,000 (b)	Medium
B/M 012	Whitehurst (Courthill)	Bearsden	71	2013-14	Upgraded	Improve the setting of the play area: amenity tree / shrubs and boundary improvements. Matting repairs.	£15,000	Long
B/M 015	King George V Park	Bearsden	81	2003-04 (2013)	Not Upgraded	Install a new roundabout and basket swing. Install adult fitness equipment. Upgrade in medium term as the older equipment begins to fail. Opportunity for natural play features in adjacent grassed open space: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping. Additional natural play features.	£100,000	Medium
STR 016	Bishopbriggs Sports Centre	Bishopbriggs	67	2013-14	Upgraded	Extend the play area into the adjacent grassed area. Add multi-play unit. Upgrade the play area in the long term.	£35,000 - £45,000	Long
STR 017	Meadowburn	Bishopbriggs	64	2004-08 (2013)	Part Upgraded	Consolidate the play areas to provide zones for different age groups (a). Install adult fitness equipment (b). Upgrade in medium term as the older equipment begins to fail. Opportunity for exploratory play using natural elements: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (c). Additional natural play features (d).	£100,000 - £120,000 (a) £15,000 (b) £5,000 - £15,000 (c) £4,000 - £6,000 (d)	Medium
STR 018	Doune Crescent	Bishopbriggs	71	1995-99 (2013) Part upgraded 2018	Part Upgraded	Provide facilities for older children and young adults. Upgrade the older equipment and consider relaying of wetpour (a). Opportunity for exploratory play using natural elements: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (b). Additional natural play features (c).	£80,000 (a) £5,000 - £15,000 (b) £4,000 - £6,000 (c)	Medium
STR 020	Stanley Drive	Bishopbriggs	55	2004 (1995)	Not Upgraded	Provide a new multi-age play facility in an alternative location. Upgrade in short term and relocate (a).	£100,000 - £120,000 (a) £5,000 - £15,000 (b)	Short

Reference	Site Name	Town / Village	Quality Score	Date Installed	Upgraded in last 5 years	Proposed Action	Approximate Cost	Timescale*
						Opportunity for exploratory play using natural elements: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (b). Additional natural play features (c).	£4,000 - £6,000 (c)	
STR 021	Bishopbriggs Public Park	Bishopbriggs	86	2001-05 (2012)	Not Upgraded	Upgrade as the play area is close to the end of its life. Provide a Destination Play Area including play opportunity for those with limited mobility (a), fitness trail (b), dog walking trail & signage. Opportunity for natural play features in adjacent grassed open space (c).	£350,000 - £450,000 (a) £15,000 (b) £5,000 - £15,000 (c)	Short to Medium
STR 023	Springfield Park East	Bishopbriggs	50	1967-1992	Not Upgraded	Consider removal of the play facility and use for flood mitigation. Elements of natural play introduced for younger children, in place of the play area.	£4,000 - £6,000	Medium
STR 026	Etive Park	Bishopbriggs	71	2006-2009	Not Upgraded	Some minor. Addition of facilities for older children / teens (a). Skatepark / pump track (b). Opportunity for exploratory play using natural elements: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (c). Additional natural play features (d).	£55,000 (a) £100,000 (b) £5,000 - £15,000 (c) £4,000 - £6,000 (d)	Medium
STR 027	Woodhill Park	Bishopbriggs	67	2013	Not Upgraded	Extend the play value of the site: exploratory play and trails, circular path routes, amenity tree / shrubs, seating areas and bulbs. Play trails (a), mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (b). Additional natural play features (c).	£5,000 - 10,000 (a) £5,000 - £15,000 (b) £4,000 - £6,000 (c)	Long
STR 028	Kincardine Drive	Bishopbriggs	40	2014	Part Upgraded	Consider removal of the toddler play area.	-	-
STR 049	Adamslie	Kirkintilloch	74	2012	Not Upgraded	Some minor maintenance works (a). Upgrade in the long term. Install a new roundabout (b)	£5,000 - £15,000 (a) £10,000 (b)	Long
STR 050	Peel Park	Kirkintilloch	71	2002 (2008)	Not Upgraded	Will be upgraded as part of HLF Antonine Wall Interpretative Play project. Plans to diversify the play opportunity, incorporating elements of natural play, through themed sculptural elements.	£180,000	Short
STR 052	Luggie Park	Kirkintilloch	69	2006 (2015)	Not Upgraded	Some minor works to gate. Addition of facilities for a broader spread of ages in medium to long term to upgrade to NEAP (a). Introduce wooden features, encouraging exploratory play / trails, utilising the topography of the park and the level changes (b).	£55,000 (a) £5,000 - £15,000 (b)	Medium to long
STR 059	Dromore Street	Kirkintilloch	67	2014-15	Upgraded	The landscape quality of the site should be improved with amenity tree and shrub planting and boundary improvements	£3,000 - £5,000	Long

Reference	Site Name	Town / Village	Quality Score	Date Installed	Upgraded in last 5 years	Proposed Action	Approximate Cost	Timescale*
STR 063	Friars Croft	Kirkintilloch	62	2013-14	Upgraded	The landscape quality of the site should be improved with amenity tree and shrub planting and boundary improvements.	£3,000 - £5,000	Long
STR 065	Merkland Outdoor Centre	Kirkintilloch	69	2003	Not Upgraded	Addition of play facilities for older children to upgrade to NEAP.	£100,000	Medium
STR 067	Taig Road - Waterside	Kirkintilloch	60	2013	Not Upgraded	Upgrade in medium term with facilities for older children. Consider alternative site for play area for mixed age ranges.	New play facility TBC £85,000	Medium
STR 071	Afton View (Tintock Road)	Kirkintilloch	64	2008-13 (2015)	Not Upgraded	Upgrade in medium term to a NEAP. Facilities for young and school aged children (a). Landscaped area will provide opportunity for exploratory play (b).	£100,000 - £120,000 (a) £2,000 - £4,000 (b)	Medium
STR 037	Kincaid Drive	Lennoxton	67	2001 (2014) current	Upgraded	Play area has been recently upgraded. Improve the landscape quality of the site with amenity tree / shrubs and boundary improvements.	£3,000 - £5,000	Long
STR 038	High Park	Lennoxton	79	2008	Not Upgraded	Opportunity for exploratory play using natural elements: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (a). Additional natural play features (b). Skatepark / pump track (c)	£5,000 - £15,000 (a) £4,000 - £6,000 (b) £35,000 - £50,000 (c)	Long
STR 056	Thornwood Avenue	Lenzie	62	2013	Not Upgraded	Upgrade in medium term. Additional facilities for young and school aged children (a). Opportunity to diversify the play opportunity, incorporating elements of natural play: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (b). Additional natural play features (c).	£100,000 (a) £5,000 - £15,000 (b) £4,000 - £6,000 (c)	Medium to long
B/M 002	Oakburn Park	Milngavie	71	2007	Not Upgraded	Upgrade to provide facilities for older children / teens (a) and adult fitness equipment (b). Opportunity for exploratory play using natural elements: mounds, rocks, wooden features and landscaping (c). Additional natural play features (d).	£85,000 (a) £15,000 (b) £5,000 - £15,000 (c) £4,000 - £6,000 (d)	Medium
B/M 003	Lennox Park	Milngavie	83	2005-08	Not Upgraded	Upgrade play area in the medium term(a) and install adult fitness equipment (b).	£55,000 (a) £15,000 (b)	Medium
B/M 004	Dougalston Gardens North	Milngavie	50	2013	Not Upgraded	Opportunity to provide natural play elements instead of traditional equipped play units.	£50,000	Medium
B/M 007	Keystone Park	Milngavie	50	2007	Not Upgraded	Replace in the short term (a). Opportunity to provide natural play elements along with traditional equipped play units (b).	£60,000 (a) £4,000 - £6,000 (b)	Short

Reference	Site Name	Town / Village	Quality Score	Date Installed	Upgraded in last 5 years	Proposed Action	Approximate Cost	Timescale*
B/M 001	Falloch Park	Milngavie	-	-	-	Opportunity for natural play features (a). Replace multi-play unit and consider wet pour safety surfacing (b).	£5,000 - £15,000 £60,000 (b)	Medium
STR 042	Milton Public Park	Milton of Campsie	79	2017-18	Upgraded	Swing for less abled children(a) and an additional picnic bench (b). Opportunity for natural play features in adjacent grassed open space (e.g. logs and sculptural elements) (c).	£3,000 - £5,000 (a) £500 (b) £4,000 - £6,000 (c)	Long
STR 045	Kincaid Park	Milton of Campsie	67	2016-17	Upgraded	No action necessary. Additional picnic benches (a). Opportunity for natural play features in adjacent grassed open space (e.g. logs and sculptural elements) (b).	£1,000 (a) £4,000 - £6,000 (b)	Medium
STR 033	Firbank	Torrance	57	2013	Not Upgraded	Extend play area in the long term (a). Potential to create interesting and diverse landscaped corridor with small elements of natural play incorporated (b).	£40,000 - £60,000 (a) £4,000 - £6,000 (b)	Long
STR 034	Main Street	Torrance	50	1979	Not Upgraded	Replace play facility and provide slide. Consider using grass area for equipment.	£30,000	Short
STR 035	Torrance Play Area	Torrance	76	2006-07 (2018)	Not Upgraded	Some minor works. Some additional play equipment for older children (a). Potential to create interesting and diverse landscaped corridor with small elements of natural play incorporated (b).	£55,000 (a) £4,000 - £6,000 (b)	Medium to long

* Timescales: Short (1-2 years) Medium (3-4 years) Long (5-6 years)

Table 11: Action Plan

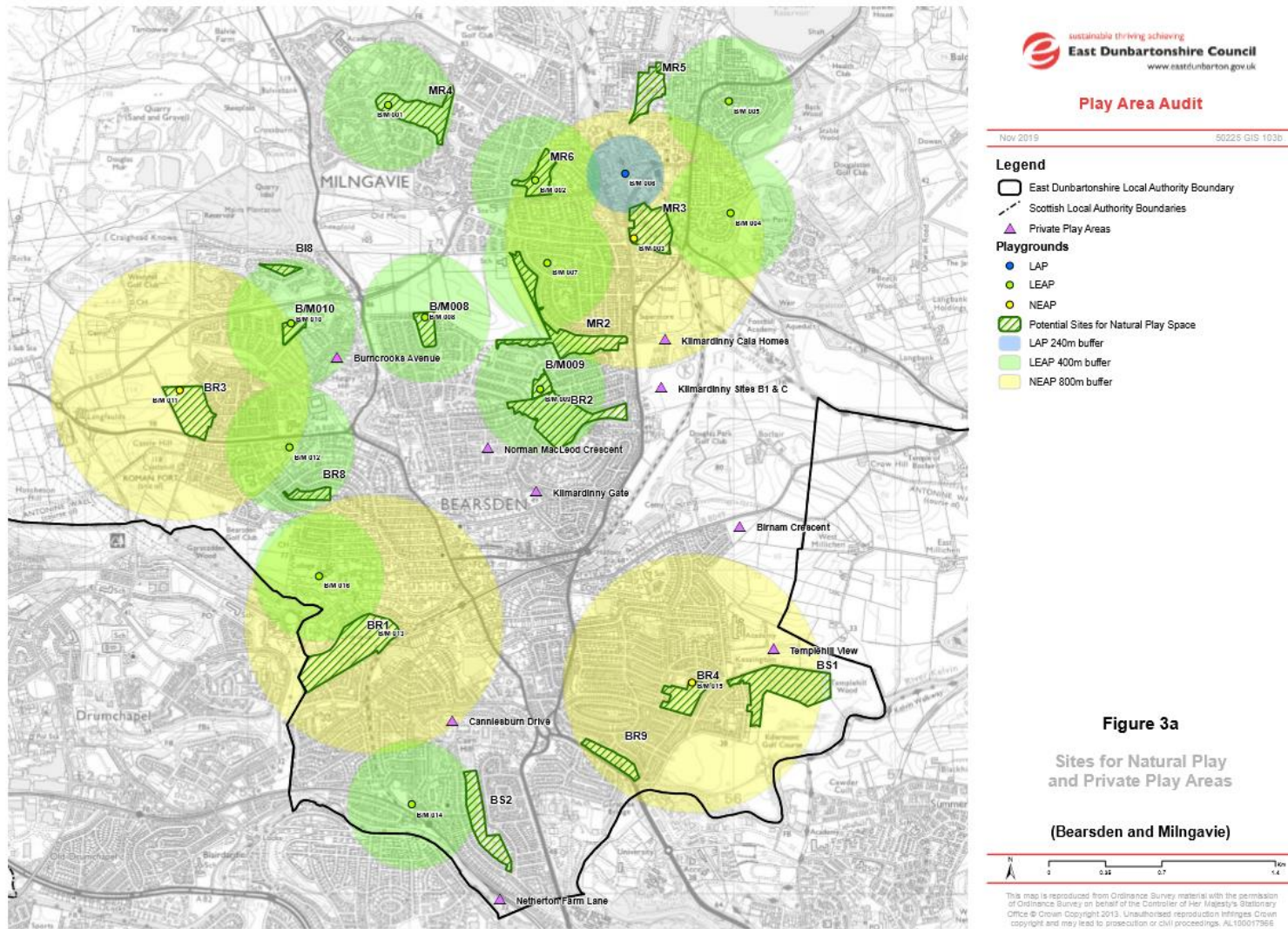
Potential sites for natural play space

The following open spaces have been identified as potential sites for natural play space:

Reference	Name	Settlement
B/M 008	Heather Park	Bearsden
B/M 010	Baljaffray Park	Bearsden
BS2	Cairnhill Woods	Bearsden
BR9	Cluny Park	Bearsden
BR1	Colquhoun Park	Bearsden
BR2	Kilmardinny Loch LNR	Bearsden
BR4	King George V Park	Bearsden
BR3	Langfaulds Field	Bearsden
B18	Moorfoot Way O.S.	Bearsden
B/M009	Mosshead Park	Bearsden
BR8	Roman Park	Bearsden
BS1	Templehill Woods	Bearsden
BBR4	Bishopbriggs Public Park	Bishopbriggs
BBR6	Doune Crescent	Bishopbriggs
BBR8	Meadowburn Park	Bishopbriggs
BBS6	Stanley Drive	Bishopbriggs
BBR9	Lennox Crescent	Bishopbriggs
BBR10	Springfield Park East	Bishopbriggs
BBR1	Woodhill Park	Bishopbriggs
KR1	Luggie Park	Kirkintilloch
KS1	Merklands LNR	Kirkintilloch
LTR1	High Park	Lennoxtown
STR 037	Kincaid Drive	Lennoxtown
LTR2	Whitefield Pond	Lennoxtown
LS1	Boghead Wood	Lenzie
LS2	Lenzie Moss	Lenzie
LI10	Woodilee	Lenzie

Reference	Name	Settlement
MR5	Barloch Moor	Milngavie
MR2	Craigdhu Wedge	Milngavie
MR3	Lennox Park	Milngavie
MR4	Mains Estate open space	Milngavie
MR6	Oakburn Park	Milngavie
MCR1	Kincaid Park	Milton of Campsie
TR2	West Acre Park	Torrance
TWR2	Twechar Public Park	Twechar

Table 12: Potential sites for natural play space



Refer to Appendix 4 for the Play Area Mapping.

Appendix 1 Quality Assessment

Appendix 2 Actions, Outcomes Table

Appendix 3 Site Audit Written Assessment

Appendix 4 Play Area Mapping