



19 September 2017

Dear Sir/Madam

A meeting of the Leisure and Environment Committee will be held on Wednesday, 27 September 2017 in the New Council Chamber, Foster Avenue, Beeston, commencing at 7.00pm.

Should you require advice on declaring an interest in any item on the agenda, please contact the Monitoring Officer at your earliest convenience.

Yours faithfully

Chief Executive

To: J S Briggs L A Lally
 S J Carr P J Owen
 E Cubley M E Plackett (Vice Chair)
 R H Darby C H Rice
 S Easom (Chair) R S Robinson

AGENDA

1. APOLOGIES FOR ABSENCE
2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

Members are requested to declare the existence and nature of any disclosable pecuniary interest and/or other interest in any item on the agenda.

3. MINUTES PAGES 1 - 4

The Committee is asked to confirm as a correct record the minutes of the meeting held on 14 June 2017.

4. MOUNTAIN BIKING IN HEMLOCKSTONE WOODS PAGES 5 - 8

To update members on progress made on managing mountain biking activities at Hemlockstone Local Nature Reserve.

5. PARKS AND OPEN SPACES IMPROVEMENTS 2017/18 PAGE 9

To seek approval for a Section 106 parks and open spaces contribution from a developer to be used to fund to footpath improvement and fencing works at Hall Om Wong, Kimberley.

6. BRAMCOTE HILLS PARK – CATERING AND TOILET FACILITY PAGES 10 - 13

To update members on the progress made by the Bramcote Hills Park Community Interest Company regarding the proposal to create a catering and toilet facility at Bramcote Hills Park.

7. PLAY STRATEGY 2017 – 2025 PAGES 14 - 22

To seek approval to formally adopt the Borough's Play Strategy 2017-2025, which is distributed with the agenda.

8. OUTCOME OF CONSULTATION EXERCISE AND CHARGES AND COLLECTION FREQUENCIES FOR WASTE PRODUCED FROM COMMERCIAL AND HOUSEHOLD (NON DOMESTIC) PREMISES PAGES 23 - 32

To update members on the outcome of the Places of Religious Worship consultation exercise. To approve the collection frequencies and charges for waste produced from Commercial and Household (Non-domestic) premises.

9. UPDATE ON THE REFUSE RESCHEDULE PAGES 33 - 35

To update members on the progress of the refuse reschedule.

10. INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PAGE 36

To advise members of proposals to introduce an Integrated IT Management System for the Environment Department.

11. COLLECTIONS DEVELOPMENT POLICY
2017 – 2021 D.H. LAWRENCE BIRTHPLACE
MUSEUM PAGES 37 - 39

To seek approval for the adoption of the Collections Development Policy 2017 - 2021 for the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum. The proposed policy is circulated separately with this agenda.

12. PERFORMANCE MANGEMENT – REVIEW OF
BUSINESS PLAN PROGRESS – ENVIRONMENT PAGES 40 - 45

To report progress against outcome targets identified in the Environment Business Plan, linked to Corporate Plan priorities and objectives, and to provide an update as to the latest key performance indicators for the Environment.

13. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT – REVIEW
OF BUSINESS PLAN PROGRESS – LIBERTY
LEISURE PAGES 46 - 53

To report progress against outcome targets identified in the Liberty Leisure Business Plan that provides continuity of projects and performance from the existing Council run Leisure and Cultural Services through to the formation of the Liberty Leisure.

14. WORK PROGRAMME PAGE 54

To consider items for inclusion in the Work Programme for future meetings.

LEISURE AND ENVIRONMENT COMMITTEE

14 JUNE 2017

Present: S Easom, Chair

Councillors: J S Briggs
S J Carr
R H Darby
D A Elliott
R I Jackson
L A Lally
J M Owen
P J Owen
M E Plackett
C H Rice

An apology for absence was received from Councillor C H Rice.

1. MINUTES

The minutes of the meeting held on 14 March 2017 were confirmed and signed.

2. DECLARATIONS OF INTEREST

There were no declarations of interest.

3. REVOCAION OF AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT AREA

The Committee received a report on the need to revoke Air Quality Management Area 4 in Nuthall due to yearly nitrogen dioxide levels being lower than the national air quality objective in that area since 2011. The Council is required to submit an annual report to the Department of Food and Rural Affairs reporting the results from the previous year's monitoring and any measures that have been implemented to improve air quality. It was reported that as the nitrogen dioxide levels had been consistently low the Council could revoke the Air Quality Management Area that had been implemented. It was noted that the Council would continue to monitor the nitrogen dioxide levels in the area.

RESOLVED that the revocation of Air Quality Management Area (AQMA) 4 be approved.

4. TESCO BAGS OF HELP – FUNDING AWARDS

The Committee were advised of the success in securing funding for work at Judson Avenue play area in Stapleford, Broadgate Park in Beeston, the Nottingham Canal Local Nature Reserve in Cossall and at Hall om Wong open space in Kimberley. Four separate applications for financial assistance were submitted to the Tesco “Bags of Help” fund in April and May 2017. Three of the applications were submitted in partnership with local community groups.

RESOLVED that:

- (i) **A supplementary capital estimate of £5,000 to improve the play area at Judson Avenue Open Space in Stapleford and;**
- (ii) **Supplementary revenue estimates of £2,000 to improve access and habitat on the Nottingham Canal at Cossall, £1,000 to improve the play area at Broadgate Park in Beeston and £1,000 to improve habitat at Hall om Wong in Kimberley with funding from the Tesco “Bags of Help” be approved.**

5. JUDSON AVENUE PLAY AREA – FUNDING AWARD

The Committee noted the success in securing funding for work at Judson Avenue play area, Stapleford. In partnership with the Friends of Judson Avenue Play Area, an application was submitted to the Nottinghamshire County Council, Supporting Local Communities fund for funding towards work at the site. The Committee was advised that the bid was successful and an allocation of £9,200 to meet the cost of new perimeter fencing, a gate and new swings at the site. This will replace the existing fencing around the play area as well as equipment that is now at the end of its useful life.

RESOLVE that a supplementary capital estimate of £9,200 for the provision of new fencing, gate and play equipment in the play area at Judson Avenue Open Space, Stapleford funded by Nottinghamshire County Council Supporting Local Communities funds, be approved.

6. LEYTON CRESCENT RECREATION GROUND – FUNDING AWARD

The Committee were advised of the success in securing funding for work at Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground, Beeston Rylands. An application was submitted to the Nottinghamshire County Council Supporting Local Communities fund for funding towards work at this site. The Committee was advised that an allocation of £16,000 towards new play equipment at the site had been received. The funding would be used as match funding with a £50,000 bid to WREN. If successful this will allow for the full play area to be renovated. If unsuccessful the funding from the Supporting Local Communities fund will be used to replace two of the climbing units on the play area which are now beyond economic repair.

RESOLVED that a supplementary capital estimate of £16,000 for the provision of new play equipment in the play area at Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground, Beeston Rylands, funded by Nottinghamshire County Council Supporting Local Communities funds, be approved.

7. BROADGATE PARK – PLAY AREA REFURBISHMENT

The Committee received an update on progress towards renovating the play area at Broadgate Park in Beeston. Broadgate Park had been identified as being the park in borough in most need of refurbishment. Public consultation on a replacement play area had been undertaken and a scheme costing an estimated £87,000 is proposed. The Council had secured £9,000 external funding and a bid for £50,000 had been submitted to WREN to fund this project. However, the Council would need to provide the £28,000 shortfall from reserves in order to fund the project.

RESOLVED that match funding of £28,000 from Council resources towards a bid to WREN for funds to undertake a refurbishment of the play area at Broadgate Park in Beeston be approved.

8. CHARGES AND COLLECTION FREQUENCIES FOR WASTE PRODUCED FROM COMMERCIAL AND HOUSEHOLD (NON-DOMESTIC) PREMISES

The Committee received an update on the proposed collection frequencies and charges for waste produced from commercial and household, non-domestic premises. The Council collects waste from places of Religious Worship and the waste collected is classified as non-domestic household waste. It is proposed that the Council amalgamate collections from place of religious worship within the alternate weekly domestic rounds. Additionally, should they be require, places of religious worship can purchase an additional bin at a one off cost in order to meet the refuse demand at the site. Concern was raised that place of religious worship would be required to purchase an additional bin. It was suggested that the Council could provide the bins to the sites as the cost incurred by the Council would be minimal.

RESOLVED to consult with the appropriate bodies in introducing the changes.

9. MEMORIAL TESTING IN CEMETERIES

The Committee received an update on the safety checks and repairs undertaken to the memorials in the Borough's cemeteries. All memorials up until 2005 are tested, after this date the headstones have to comply with new regulations and the method of fixing undertaken by the memorial masons are subject to specific safety guidelines. It was noted that if any headstones erected after 2005 are identified as being unsafe the cost of works undertaken would be recharged from the grave owner, where identifiable.

RECOMMENDED to the Finance and Resources Committee that an additional £15,000 be allocated to the 2017/18 budget for the memorial safety testing programme with funding from 2017/18 revenue contingencies.

10. WORK PROGRAMME

The Committee noted that a report highlighting the Quarter One performance levels for the Environment department and Liberty Leisure would be including on the work programme for 27 September 2017 meeting.

RESOLVED that the work programme be approved.

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

MOUNTAIN BIKING IN HEMLOCKSTONE WOODS1. Purpose of report

To update members on progress made on managing mountain biking activities at Hemlockstone Local Nature Reserve.

2. Background

The Hemlockstone Nature Reserve has been a hub for mountain biking for a number of years, generally without any issues. However, last year the Council received a number of complaints from walkers about the extent of ramp building in the area and that new trails were being created without permission. This raised safety concerns for other users of the area.

As a result of this a report was submitted to the Leisure, Parks and Cemeteries Committee on the 6 September 2016. The report contained a number of options from a total ban on cycling to allowing unrestricted cycle access and ramp building.

Members resolved at the meeting to choose option 3 which was to redefine a manageable compartment where mountain biking was permitted. This was seen as a balanced approach to contain the environmental impact but still allow a degree of mountain biking to take place.

3. Update

This proposal has been successfully implemented working very closely with the nominated representatives from the mountain bike association who use the area. Appendix 1 details the positive changes that have been made on site and the impact that this has had. Appendix 2 provides feedback.

4. Financial Implications

As detailed in appendix 1

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to RESOLVE to support the on-going use of the Hemlockstone Woods for mountain biking working in partnership with the users of the site to control the environmental impact.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1Progress

Following the decision to allow managed use of the site by mountain bikers a meeting was set up with representatives of the group known as the Hemlock Trail Association. The purpose of this meeting was to:

- Define the area that could be used by the mountain bikers
- Agree the wording for Code of Conduct Signs
- Agreement to monthly site meetings to discuss any issues
- Agreement on respective roles of both parties.

Mountain Bikers' Responsibilities

- Keeping the site clean and tidy during and after use. To help with this the Council has provided litter pickers and bags for the bikers to use. This has worked very well with the bikers keeping the site clean and no reports received from the public about littering. This is a big improvement to the situation before the revised policy was put in place.
- Ramp repair and maintenance. Previously there was a situation where there was a lot of unauthorised digging of ramps in various locations across the site. This is now controlled by the bikers who level out any unauthorised ramps and restrict their construction activities to the defined areas. The bikers have, with the Council's consent, drained areas of the track that were collecting water. To date there have been 12 dig days to maintain the ramps. All the material, tools and equipment are funded by the Association.
- Replanting and seeding old unused trails to help nature reclaim these routes.
- Replacement of damaged and missing Code of Conduct and advisory signs at access points to the area – this has worked well and generally the signs have been respected.
- Use social media to advise bikers to comply with the code of conduct. They have posted messages such as:

"Please respect other land users. The Hemlockstone site is for everyone to enjoy whether you are on a bike or not".

"Don't ruin it for everyone. Stop digging outside the designated area".
- Attend monthly on site meetings with Council representatives – these meetings have been very positive and provided good feedback.

Council responsibilities

- To provide Code of Conduct and advisory signs at entrances to the area.
- To attend monthly on site meetings.

- To provide advice on relevant matters
- To collate feedback from the public relating to use of the site. To date no negative feedback has been received and there is now a better understanding as to how the site is being used and managed.

Way forward

There is still a need to erect permanent signs at the entrances to the site. This was deferred to allow time to assess the impact of the revised policy. It is now proposed that these be erected at an estimated cost of £1,500 which can be contained within the open spaces revenue budget.

The Association would like to have additional signs on the trails indicating the names of different routes and direction signs to indicate the correct way to return up the hill to avoid riders coming down. The Association is looking to explore sponsorship opportunities to help fund these.

It is the advice of the Council's insurers that the mountain bikers form a constituted group with their own personal liability insurance. This is something that will now be pursued. The programme of on-site meetings should continue but on a reduced frequency with the option of having additional meetings if necessary should any issues arise. The mountain bikers continue to provide a monthly report to the council detailing any accidents, environmental issues, changes to ramp constructions etc.

Summary

The initiative has been a big success with a very positive relationship established between the Council and the mountain bikers. The site is kept clean and both bikers and other users of the site now have a much clearer indication of what to expect when they visit the site. It should however be recognised that the risk of a collision between a biker and a walker still exists but this is now reduced. The damage to the local nature reserve has not been removed but controlled to a more defined area. There is still the potential for the problem to escalate should the current dedicated group no longer use the site. Should this happen then it will be necessary to review again the way in which the site is used.

APPENDIX 2

Feedback

“A regular ride for us after work! (Raleigh staff) Stopped riding at Hemlock around 10 years ago, now using the site as much as possible, better than it ever was. Tidier and cleaner too! Great job guys.”

“What great little trails! They are perfect for working on your technique and the few times I have been there have always been a mix of beginner to advanced riders all having fun. You have to travel a long way to get anything remotely as good. Well done to the bikers and the council for getting this set up.”

“The revamped trails are awesome, I’ve ridden at Hemlock off and on for about 4 years. The rebuilt trails opened around the same time I restarted riding after an injury forced a 2 year break. Due to family commitments I’m pretty limited on riding opportunities so light summer evenings have been great up Hemlock. Riders are always friendly and the site is clean and well maintained. Trails are well built to cater for different abilities and allow skills progression. I’m a massive fan of the work that’s been done and am hoping to manage to help out with digging at some point.”

“Am fortunate enough to travel around the UK frequently to different trail centres and the quality of the runs at Hemlock are on par or superior to professional trail centres. I hope the council lets you keep up the good work.”

“Hi everyone at the trail association. I am an older rider just returning to the sport from an 8ish year break in riding. I went up to Hemlock stone trails for the first time in a long time last night and had a fantastic time, the work the trail association have put in is commendable, the trails are very well maintained and signed and there is something for all abilities up on the hill, there is also a noticeable reduction in the amount of litter around the area.

Please feel free to pass my comments on to the council and keep up the good work see you up there soon!! Please let me know when you are having a dig/maintenance day so I can contribute to the maintenance of this superb facility.”

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

PARKS AND OPEN SPACES IMPROVEMENTS 2017/181. Purpose of report

To seek approval for a Section 106 parks and open spaces contribution from a developer to be used to fund footpath improvement and fencing works at Hall Om Wong, Kimberley.

2. Background

The 2017/18 Capital Programme includes an allocation of £14,850 (including capital salaries) for parks and open spaces improvements to be funded from Section 106 developer contributions from the Fairgrove Homes scheme at Hardy Street, Kimberley. This allocation was originally in the 2016/17 Capital Programme but has been carried forward to 2017/18. The sum that has been received from the developer for these improvements has been confirmed as £15,550.

Given the very close proximity of the Hardy Street development to Hall Om Wong, it is proposed that the funding be used as an additional contribution towards resurfacing the footpaths and undertaking fencing works on this site. As reported to this committee on 14 March 2017, a sum of £11,000 was received from 6C's New Growth Point Partnership and is being used to fund works on the main footpath and improvements to the wildlife pond. The additional developer contribution will enable the enhancement of these works.

Unfortunately a bid to Veolia Trust for £38,500 to supplement the works and undertake fencing work together with access improvements through the woodland and habitat improvements has not been successful. However, this developer contribution will allow a number of the proposed measures to proceed. The consultation undertaken as part of the Veolia Trust bid identified that the footpath and fencing works were the main priorities at the Hall Om Wong site.

3. Financial implications

There are no additional revenue implications from this proposed capital expenditure. Provision for the maintenance of the site is included within the Open Spaces revenue budget.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to RESOLVE that 2017/18 capital programme allocation for parks and open spaces improvements from developer contributions be amended from £14,850 to £15,550 and be used for footpath improvement and fencing works at Hall Om Wong , Kimberley

Background papers

Nil

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

BRAMCOTE HILLS PARK – CATERING AND TOILET FACILITY1. Purpose of report

To update members on the progress made by the Bramcote Hills Park Community Interest Company regarding the proposal to create a catering and toilet facility at Bramcote Hills Park.

2. Background

A report to the Leisure, Parks and Cemeteries Committee on 22 November 2016 approved the Bramcote Hills Park Community Interest Company as the preferred applicant for this initiative and invited them to further develop their proposals. The appendix provides a summary of what has been achieved over the last ten months together with outline proposals for the next stages of the project.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to NOTE the report.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX

The appendix covers the key elements of work undertaken by the company in the period up until August 2017.

Company Management

The managing board comprises eight Directors. Following their approval as the preferred applicant, it was agreed that there would be both officer and elected member representation at future meetings of the board. These roles have been filled by Tim Crawford, Business and Projects Manager (Environment) and Martin Plackett, Bramcote Councillor. Their input at meetings has been to provide advice on technical matters and a community interest view. The board has met on a regular basis to discuss all aspects of project development.

Regular consultation has been undertaken with members of the community through public meetings, weekly information sessions on the park and social media.

Meetings with the Bramcote Conservation Society have also taken place to obtain their views on the project.

The board has appointed Ling Phipp as accountants and have had offers of help from a quantity surveyor and local planning advisor, both recently retired. The board has also recently further expanded the team to include the services of a professional funding bid writer.

Following discussions with the accountants, the company will also be a Registered Charity. This has financial benefits and gives greater opportunity for grant funding.

Project fundraising

To date initial funding for the project has been received from:

- Big Lottery Fund - £10,000
- Crowd Funding - £1,400
- Local businesses/charities - £1,160
- Waitrose Community Fund - £452.00

Total - £13,012

Additionally, there is a pledge for £10,000 from a local business towards the building of the facility. The board has a working group focusing on fundraising with local community events already held and further events planned later this year and in 2018.

The funding received to date has allowed the appointment of architects, preparation of feasibility designs and for a topographical survey to be undertaken.

Given that a target of £1,000,000 has been set by the company for building costs and staffing the building in the first two years of operation, the company considered

the appointment of a professional funding bid writer was essential when applying for major grants as well as continuing with local and community fundraising efforts.

Building development

Initially the company contacted a number of architects interested in developing plans for a building that met the outline brief they had prepared. Concept designs had been made available for the public to view at the Hemlock Happening in 2016. Initial discussions had also been held with officers from the Council's planning team about a 'preferred' location, with initial advice suggesting that the facility should be close to the car park and also needed to take advantage of any natural screening provided by existing park landscaping rather than being in a central position within open parkland.

Following confirmation that the company had been selected as the Council's preferred applicant, and after consultation with a number of architects, it was decided that a 'Design and Build' approach was the best option for the project as this provided a solution that best fitted the design specification and offered a more cost effective build proposal.

The preferred architect appointed for the project was Pinelog Limited based in Bakewell, Derbyshire. The company had designed similar buildings in parkland settings as well as community buildings.

Working with the architects, the concept design was subject to various changes and amendments to fulfil the views of the company, take on board comments from the consultation and to create a concept that the company found acceptable to take forward to the next stage.

As part of the feasibility study a topographical survey of the proposed area was also undertaken, funded by the company.

Unfortunately in June the company were informed by Pinelog Limited that they were restructuring their operations and closing the Community Building Division. Whilst this was a setback, the work undertaken to date had provided some very clear indications as to how the project should be developed, a concept design for the building, indicative costs for the project and perhaps, most importantly, that there was very strong public support for a high quality, attractive facility that provided catering and toilet facilities for park users.

The company is now looking to identify a new company to take the design process forward. Working with a quantity surveyor, elements of the design have been identified that, under the original proposal, would be very costly to build and would benefit from an alternative solution. These amendments will now be built into the brief for the new architects.

The company has, as part of the design process, recognised the need to review the management of the car park which is already at capacity particularly at weekends during the summer months. They have obtained prices from a consultant to undertake this work which may require the Council's input to the process to consider

options such as voluntary charging as per Attenborough Nature Reserve, three hours free parking or a pay and display system as recently introduced at Rushcliffe Country Park.

The importance of car parking with regards to this project should not be underestimated. It is also worth noting that obtaining external funding for car park work is very difficult as it is usually excluded from funding applications.

Business plan

Given the scale of the project and the importance of generating external funding, the company drew up an initial Business Plan for the project. The Council's Commercial Manager considered the proposed plan and provided constructive criticism on changes that should be made. The company is currently drawing up a new Business Plan that will take these comments on board.

Timescale

Initially the company had been looking to have a detailed proposal ready for consideration by the Committee for this meeting and then, subject to approval, looking to submit a planning application in late 2017. Given the proposed change of architects and the further design changes that need to be included, together with a review of the business plan, a further report to the Committee is now likely to follow in spring 2018.

Summary

- There have been initial funding successes and further bids are now being drawn up that will benefit from the revised Business Plan.
- Whilst no longer working with the original 'Design and Build' architects the drawings they produced enabled widespread public consultation to be undertaken and demonstrated that there was space for such a building that could sit aesthetically in a location close to the children's play area and the car park.
- There is very strong community support for the project.
- The enthusiasm, commitment and skill set of the company is to be commended. It is however recognised that there is still a long way to go with the project and with new architects appointed and a revised Business Plan, further design options, ideas and funding opportunities and a review of car parking will need to be considered.

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

PLAY STRATEGY 2017-20251. Purpose of report

To seek approval to formally adopt the Borough's Play Strategy 2017-2025, which is distributed with the agenda.

2. Background

The current Play Strategy is now out of date. Since its launch in 2007 it has proved to be a very valuable tool in helping to secure external funding for a large number of play area improvements. Notable milestones included the new play areas at Manor Farm Recreation Ground, Toton, Coronation Park, Eastwood and Bramcote Hills Park, Bramcote.

Working in partnership with Groundwork Greater Nottingham, detailed consultation was undertaken with local children at all the schools in Broxtowe to identify issues relating to existing play provision and priorities for improvement. See appendix 1. The priorities identified by the Town and Parish Councils are also included in the Strategy.

3. Detail

The Strategy provides comprehensive evidence, based on current and future needs (up to 2025), with priorities for play area improvements to ensure there are accessible, high quality and well used play areas in the Borough. Without an up to date Play Strategy the chances of securing external funding are significantly reduced as all funding providers need to know that there is an identified need for improved play facilities and that the authority has a strategic approach to managing play provision. An Equality Impact Assessment is included in appendix 3.

4. Financial implications

The financial implications are detailed in appendix 2.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to RESOLVE that the Play Strategy 2017-2025 be approved.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1

In autumn 2016 a detailed consultation exercise was undertaken with all schools in the Borough. The consultation was available on the Council's website and promoted via social media, press releases and adverts on all the play areas in the Borough. The consultation was aimed at two school age groups.

5-9 years of age
10-16 years of age

Feedback responses were received on all the play areas in the Borough and whilst there were more returns from the younger age group, the detailed information provided has enabled an action plan, targets and a series of play objectives to be prepared.

The consultation asked children to identify:

- The play areas they used?
- How often they visited the sites?
- What were their favourite play activities?
- What they like about the play areas?
- What didn't they like about play areas?

The responses received were very wide ranging and have been summarised in Section 5 of the Strategy. This also includes information on making play areas more inclusive for all children.

Action plan

The information from the consultation has been used to produce a series of target priorities.

Very high – within the first year of the Strategy
High – within the first 3 years of the Strategy
Medium – within the first 6 years of the Strategy
Low – within the last 3 years of the Strategy

There are also various sites that have been recently upgraded and these have been identified as not needing to be refurbished within the period covered by the Strategy.

Play objectives

The final part of the Strategy looks at how play will be developed in Broxtowe culminating in a series of objectives.

1. Promote the new Strategy
2. Improve the quality of play provision
3. Increase the quality and range of equipped play and recreational provision
4. Provide the necessary resources to improve and develop play and recreational opportunities.

APPENDIX 2

Financial Implications

The financial benefit of Strategy is that it provides an up to date evidence base of strategic priorities to improve existing play areas or to create new facilities as part of new housing developments. These priorities can be used to inform the Council's Capital Programme and help Town and Parish Council's to formulate bids for funding.

It is recognised that the Action Plan identifies over £1.4 million of improvements over a nine year period. The capacity to fund the capital cost of the work identified is dependent on the availability of capital resources, the use of Section 106 contributions or successful funding applications.

It is also noted that priorities may change during the period of the Strategy due to increased usage, vandalism, equipment failure, etc.

APPENDIX 3

Equality Impact Assessment Play Strategy 2017-2025

Public bodies are required to have **due regard** to the need to:

- **eliminate unlawful discrimination**, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct prohibited under the Act
- **advance equality of opportunity** between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it, and
- **foster good relations** between people who share a protected characteristic and people who do not share it.

The Equality Act 2010 replaces the previous anti-discrimination laws with a single Act. It simplifies the law, removing inconsistencies and making it easier for people to understand and comply with it. It also strengthens the law in important ways, to help tackle discrimination and equality. The majority of the Act came into force on 1 October 2010.

The **public sector Equality Duty** came into force on 5 April 2011. The duty ensures that all public bodies play their part in making society fairer by tackling discrimination and providing equality of opportunity for all. It ensures that public bodies consider the needs of all individuals in their day to day work – in shaping policy, delivering services and in relation to their own employees.

The Equality Duty encourages public bodies to understand how different people will be affected by their activities so that policies and services are appropriate and accessible to all and meet different people's needs. By understanding the effect of their activities on different people, and how inclusive public services can support and open up people's opportunities, public bodies are better placed to deliver policies and services that are efficient and effective.

The new equality duty replaces the three previous public sector equality duties, for race, disability and gender. The new equality duty covers the following **protected characteristics**:

- age
- disability
- gender reassignment
- pregnancy and maternity
- race – this includes ethnic or national origins, colour or nationality
- religion or belief – including lack of belief
- sex
- sexual orientation

It also applies to marriage and civil partnership, but only in respect of the requirement to have due regard to the need to eliminate discrimination.

Having **due regard** means consciously thinking about the three aims of the equality duty as part of the process of decision-making. This means that consideration of equality issues must influence the decisions reached by public bodies, including how they act as employers, how they develop, evaluate and review policies, how they design, deliver and evaluate services, and how they commission and procure from others.

Having due regard to the need to **advance equality of opportunity** involves considering the need to:

- remove or minimise disadvantages suffered by people due to their protected characteristics
- meet the needs of people with protected characteristics, and
- encourage people with protected characteristics to participate in public life or in other activities where their participation is low

Fostering good relations involves tackling prejudice and promoting understanding between people who share a protected characteristic and others.

Complying with the equality duty may involve treating some people better than others, as far as this is allowed by discrimination law. For example, it may involve making use of an exception or the positive action provisions in order to provide a service in a way which is appropriate for people who share a protected characteristic.

The Equality Duty also explicitly recognises that disabled people's needs may be different from those of non-disabled people. Public bodies should therefore **take account of disabled people's impairments** when making decisions about policies or services. This might mean making reasonable adjustments or treating disabled people better than non-disabled people in order to meet their needs.

There is no explicit requirement to refer to the Equality Duty in recording the process of consideration but it is good practice to do so. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies demonstrate that they **considered the aims of the Equality Duty**. Keeping a record of how decisions were reached will help public bodies show how they considered the Equality Duty. Producing an Equality Impact Assessment after a decision has been reached will not achieve compliance with the Equality Duty.

It is recommended that assessments are carried out in respect of new or revised policies and that a copy of the assessment is included as an appendix to the report provided to the decision makers at the relevant Committee meeting.

Where it is clear from initial consideration that a policy will not have any effect on equality for any of the protected characteristics, no further analysis or action is necessary.

Public bodies should take a proportionate approach when complying with the Equality Duty. In practice, this means giving greater consideration to the Equality

Duty where a policy or function has the potential to have a discriminatory effect or impact on equality of opportunity, and less consideration where the potential effect on equality is slight. The Equality Duty requires public bodies to think about people's different needs and how these can be met.

EQUALITY IMPACT ASSESSMENT (EIA)

Directorate:	Environment	Lead officer responsible for EIA	Paul Summers
Name of the policy or function to be assessed:		Play Strategy 2017-2025	
Names of the officers undertaking the assessment:		Tim Crawford	Chris Riley
Is this a new or an existing policy or function?		New	
<p>1. What are the aims and objectives of the policy or function?</p> <p>To provide a strategic framework for the management, maintenance and enhancement of the play areas in the borough. The Strategy is an evidence based guidance document providing a 9 year action plan to help identify key priorities and actions for the development of play areas. It will have a key role to play in influencing decisions and will provide important strategic guidance.</p>			
<p>2. What outcomes do you want to achieve from the policy or function?</p> <p>The intended outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • improved quality of play provision • increased quality and range of equipped play and recreational provision • additional play facilities in areas of new housing developments • provision of necessary resources to improve and develop play and recreational opportunities 			
<p>3. Who is intended to benefit from the policy or function?</p> <p>It is intended that the following groups will benefit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • users of the play areas • potential users of the play area • parents and carers of children using the facilities 			
<p>4. Who are the main stakeholders in relation to the policy or function?</p> <p>Play England National Government Bodies Broxtowe Borough Council Parks Services Liberty Leisure Events Team Parish and Town Councils in the borough Residents of the borough Visitors to the parks and green spaces Organisations investing in the borough, such as developers, businesses and voluntary and public sector organisations.</p>			
<p>5. What baseline quantitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to the different equality strands?</p> <p>At the time of the Census 2011, 15.8% of the borough's population was aged 0-14. This</p>			

was low by national standards (England – 17.7%). 12% of the population was aged 15-24; again this was lower than the England average of 13.1%.

The percentage of the borough’s population in the 25-44 age group was 26.2%, lower than that for England (27.5%). At the time of the Census, 27.6% of the borough’s population was aged 45-64. This was higher than the England average of 25.4%.

The percentage of the borough’s population aged 65 and over as 18.4%, higher than that for England (16.3%).

The borough’s mean age of 41.4 years at the time of the Census was significantly higher than that for England (39.3 years).

Broxtowe reflects the national trend towards an increasingly ageing population with significant increases expected in the number of people of pensionable age living in the borough.

Broxtowe has one of the highest ethnic minority populations in the East Midlands 10.5% of the population are from a minority ethnic group.

There are no statistics for the number of disabled people living in the borough. However, from Census data, we can identify the percentage of people living with a limited long-term illness (LLTI). LLTI is defined as any long-term illness, health problem or disability which limits daily activities or work. According to Census date, 18.8% of Broxtowe’s residents are living with a limiting long-term illness. This compares with an England average of 17.6%.

6. What baseline qualitative data do you have about the policy or function relating to The different equality strands?

No baseline qualitative data is available

7. What has stakeholder consultation, if carried out, revealed about the nature of the impact?

Extensive consultation has been undertaken with groups of children aged 5-9 years and 10-16 years. Specific information has been obtained about making the play areas more accessible for all children. The outcomes from the consultation have highlighted issues relevant to the Equality Strands, for example issues in relation to accessibility (disability), availability of play facilities for children and teenagers of all ages, use of play facilities by girls as well as boys (gender).

8. From the evidence available does the policy or function affect or have the potential to affect different equality groups in different ways?

In assessing whether the policy or function adversely affects any particular group or presents an opportunity for promoting equality, consider the questions below in relation to each equality group:

Does the policy or function target or exclude a specific equality group or community? Does it affect some equality groups or communities differently? If yes, can this be justified?

No

Is the policy or function likely to be equally accessed by all equality groups or communities? If no, can this be justified?

Yes, the strategy aims to deliver benefits for all children, parents, carers and communities, without exception by identifying the need for enhancement of existing play areas together with the provision of new play areas.

Are there barriers that might make access difficult or stop different equality groups or communities accessing the policy or function?

No

Could the policy or function promote or contribute to equality and good relations between different groups? If so, how?

The aim of the strategy is to create inclusive play spaces that appeal to all allowing good relations between different groups in an attractive, safe and welcoming environment

What further evidence is needed to understand the impact on equality?

The strategy contains significant data from which informed judgements can be made. As part of any new funding application or the creation of a new play area there is a need to collect data on the use of play areas by children and communities to reflect the equality strands.

9. On the basis of the analysis above what actions, if any, will you need to take in respect of each of the equality strands?

Age: It is important to recognise that children need to play from a very early age and that play areas provide equipment for toddlers through to teenagers. Parents and carers also have a keen interest in what is provided as they will spend time at the facilities interacting and supervising play. Involving children of all ages in the design of new play areas and improving existing areas will help increase access and enjoyment.

Disability: There are benefits to both physical and mental health of participating in play. The barriers that deter physically disabled children from participating in play include physical barriers such as the surface of the play areas and the lack of accessible equipment. Involving disabled children, parents and carers in the design of the new areas and improving existing areas will help to increase access and enjoyment. Specific issues that have been identified include:

- Provision of appropriate seating for adults and carers.
- Provision of equipment that can accommodate a companion such as wide slides, bigger platforms on climbing structures, accessible roundabouts.
- Provision of alternative swings that can support children in different ways (i.e. nest/basket swings).
- Provision of more rubber surfacing to allow access for wheelchairs.
- Avoidance of using physical barriers that obstruct access.

Gender: In preparing the strategy consultation views were sought from both boys and girls to ensure their views were represented. Ongoing consultation for new and refurbished play areas will continue to seek the views of both male and female users.

Gender Reassignment: No specific reference to gender reassignment in the strategy. No adverse impact has been identified.

Marriage and Civil Partnership: No specific reference to marriage and civil partnership. No adverse impact has been identified.

Pregnancy and Maternity: No specific reference to pregnancy or maternity. No adverse impact has been identified.

Race: Further analysis may be needed to determine which if any of the play areas identified may not be used by different children due to issues of race. Future planning should safeguard and enhance access to the play areas and create a safe and accessible environment for different races.

Religion and Belief: Further analysis may be needed to determine which if any of the play areas identified may not be used by different children due to issues of religion and belief. Future planning should safeguard and enhance access to the play areas and create a safe and accessible environment for diverse religious beliefs.

Sexual Orientation: No specific reference to sexual orientation. No adverse impact has been identified.

Head of Service:

I am satisfied with the results of this EIA. I undertake to review and monitor progress against the actions proposed in response to this impact assessment.

Signature of Head of Service: Paul Summers

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

OUTCOME OF CONSULTATION EXERCISE AND CHARGES AND COLLECTION FREQUENCIES FOR WASTE PRODUCED FROM COMMERCIAL AND HOUSEHOLD (NON-DOMESTIC) PREMISES1. Purpose of report

To update members on the outcome of the Places of Religious Worship consultation exercise. To approve the collection frequencies and charges for waste produced from Commercial and Household (Non-domestic) premises.

2. Detail

On 14 June 2017 the Leisure and Environment Committee approved that a consultation exercise be undertaken to establish what would be the impact of changing the frequency of residual waste collections at Places of Religious Worship.

The results of the consultation exercise showed that the majority of Places of Religious Worship would not experience any impact from changing to a fortnightly collection service. Furthermore, it was evident that any such impact could be mitigated by the provision of an additional residual bin. It is perceived that introducing Places of Religious Worship back into the domestic recycling rounds could increase the recycling rate by up to 0.5% Further details of the consultation exercise are shown in appendix 1.

Taking into account the outcome of the consultation exercise the proposed collection and charging mechanisms for waste produced from commercial and household (Non domestic) is shown in appendix 2.

An Equality Impact Assessment was undertaken as part of the original committee report.

3. Financial Implications

Cost savings and efficiencies will be generated through fuel savings and improved utilisation of resources. It is estimated that savings of up to £2,000 will be achieved.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to CONSIDER the report and RESOLVE that the collection frequencies and charging mechanisms for properties producing Commercial and Household waste (non-domestic) in accordance with Appendix 2 be approved.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1

Results of Consultation exercise

Questionnaires were distributed to 64 Places of Religious Worship (PoRW) across the Borough. Twenty questionnaires were returned giving a response rate of 31%.

The main outcomes from the consultation were to ascertain what impact would changing to a fortnightly residual waste collection have on a Place of Religious Worship and would additional residual bins be required.

The responses to the question 'What impact would having your residual household waste collected on a fortnightly basis have on you?' have been categorised into either 'no impact' or 'some impact'. Twelve indicated that there would be no impact and eight indicated that there would be some impact.

The responses to the question 'Would you require the use of additional black lidded bins in order to be able to manage with a fortnightly collection of your residual household waste?' have been categorised as either 'Yes' or 'No'. Eight indicated that they would require an additional bin and twelve indicated that they would not.

The results would suggest that whilst there may be an impact of changing to a fortnightly residual waste collection for some PoRW's, this can be mitigated by providing an additional residual bin free of charge.

No significant issues or objections to moving to a fortnightly collection system were raised as part of the consultation exercise.

APPENDIX 2

1. Policy

- 1.1 The Controlled Waste Regulations (England and Wales) 2012 (CWR 12) came into force on 6 April 2012 and redefined the powers that local authorities have in respect of making charges for collection and disposal of waste from Schedule 1 premises such as charity shops and schools.
- 1.2 The CWR 2012 defined that the nature of the waste or the activity producing the waste ultimately determined whether a charge for the disposal and/or collection could be made.
- 1.3 Whilst the Council follows the principles of the CWR 2012 there is currently no formal policy outlining the charging and collection processes. The purpose of this report is to align the Council's collection and charging policy as prescribed in the CWR 2012. Organisations will be identified to the best of the Waste Collection Authorities ability so that the appropriate charging policy may be applied.
- 1.4 The tables in this appendix identify the Council's current service provision as well as the proposed changes.
- 1.5 There is an expanded definition of the different waste streams in appendix 3.

Council's Current Waste Collection Services in accordance with CWR 2012 and Environmental Protection Act 1990

	Waste Description	Waste Classification	Collection Charge Permitted	Disposal Charge Permitted	Current Broxtowe Borough Council
1	Waste from Domestic premises	Household Waste	No	No	Alternate weekly collection
2	Waste from a Domestic caravan	Household Waste	No	No	Alternate weekly collection
3	Waste from a moored vessel for living accommodation	Household Waste	No	No	Alternate weekly collection in line with current domestic collection arrangements
4	Waste from a residential hostel provides accommodation only to persons with no other permanent address	Household Waste	Yes	No	Alternate weekly collection in line with current domestic collection arrangements
5	Garden Waste	Household Waste	Yes	No	Fortnightly collection and monthly from December through to February. Annual subscription service. Prices review annually
6	Clinical waste from domestic property	Household Waste	Yes	No	Weekly collection service. Do not invoke the collection charge and provide a free service
7	Waste from a hall used for public meetings	Household Waste	Yes	No	Charge collection costs only and provide an alternate weekly collection service.
8	Waste from a club, society or association	Commercial Waste	Yes	Yes	Charge collection and disposal costs. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
9	Waste from a University, schools and further education establishments	Household Waste	Yes	Yes	Charge collection costs only. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
10	Nursing Home	Household Waste	Yes	Yes	Charge collection costs only. No disposal charge if from council tax paying establishment. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
11	Waste from a residential home, care home and care home with nursing	Household Waste	Yes	Yes	Charge collection costs only. No disposal charge if from council tax paying establishment. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
12	Waste from a prison or penal institution	Household Waste	Yes	Yes	Charge collection costs only. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly

					recycling.
13	Waste from premises occupied by: (a) community interest company (being a company which is registered as such with the registrar of companies), or (b) a charity or other not for profit body, which collects goods for re-use or waste to prepare for re-use from domestic property	Household Waste	Yes	Yes	Charge collection costs due to difficulty of separating waste deriving from domestic premises. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
14	Waste from Premises occupied by a charity used for charitable purposes	Commercial Waste	Yes	Yes	Classed as Household under Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 so charge collection costs only and provide a weekly collection of residual waste and fortnightly recycling collection
15	Waste from a camp and caravan site	Commercial	Yes	Yes	Charge collection and disposal costs. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
16	Waste from Charity shops	Commercial	Yes	Yes	Charge collection costs due to difficulty of separating waste deriving from domestic premise (which is classed as household waste) and the shop itself. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
17	Waste from Self-catering accommodation	Commercial	Yes	Yes	Charge collection and disposal costs unless provide of qualifying criteria. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
18	Waste from Medical Practitioners	Commercial	Yes	Yes	Charge collection and disposal costs. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.
19	Waste generated from premises used wholly or mainly for the purposes of a trade or business.	Commercial	Yes	Yes	Charge collection and disposal costs. Weekly residual collection and fortnightly recycling.

Proposed change in Council's Waste Collection Services under CWR 2012 and EPA 1990

	Waste Description	Waste Classification	Collection Charge Permitted	Disposal Charge Permitted	Current Broxtowe Borough Council Service	Proposed change in Broxtowe Borough Council service
1	Waste from a Place of Religious Worship	Household Waste	No	No	Provide a free weekly collection of residual waste and fortnightly recycling collection	Fortnightly collection of residual and recycling waste in line with domestic properties. If PoRW cannot manage with a fortnightly collection the provision of an additional residual bin is available free of charge.

The above tables represent waste and premise types which are present in the Borough of Broxtowe

APPENDIX 3

Policy on waste types from specific premises

The information below provides further explanation regarding the type of premise and waste as shown in appendix 2. The guidance represents the Council's own interpretation of legislation given that no direction has been provided by Nottinghamshire County Council as the Waste Disposal Authority (WDA) regarding when they expect a disposal cost to be charged to an organisation.

1. Residential, nursing and care homes

Waste from a residential, care and nursing home is classified as household waste for which a collection disposal charge can be made. However the interpretation is that establishments fall under Section 4 (7) of the CWR 12 and so are exempt from disposal charges. This relates to the fact that an establishment is paying Council Tax and not non domestic rates.

2. University, school or other educational establishments

Under Section 4 (8) such establishments are not liable to pay a disposal charges for their waste if they meet certain criteria. Legislation relates to a University, school or other educational establishments which were collected from prior to the CWR coming into effect. However the Council will not charge disposal costs on these premises unless directed by the WDA.

3. Residential Hostel

Waste from a residential hostel, which provides accommodation only to persons with no other permanent address or those who are unable to live at their permanent address, is classified as household waste.

A collection charge can be applied but no disposal charge can be applied.

Waste from commercial residential hostels, e.g. Youth Hostel Association (YHA) will be classified as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges will be applied.

4. Moored Vessel for Living Accommodation

Waste from a moored vessel for living accommodation is classified as household waste. No collection or disposal charges can be applied.

If a vessel is used as a business e.g. for day trips, holiday accommodation, then it is to be treated as commercial waste and collection and disposal charges applied.

5. Places of Religious Worship

Waste from Places of Worship is classified as household waste. A place of religious worship means a hereditament exempt from local non-domestic rating by virtue of paragraph 11 of Schedule 5 to the Local Government Finance Act 1988. No collection or disposal charges can be applied.

Waste from churchyards and/or cemeteries where there is no church on site and they are operated on a commercial basis, is classified as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges can be applied.

The Council classes waste produced from an activity for which a Place of Religious Worship receives an income and/or is not directly associated with the conduct of a Place of Religious Worship, for example waste produced by groups which hire out the establishment, as commercial waste for which a collection and disposal charge will be applied.

6. Prison or Penal Institution

Waste from a prison or penal institution is classified as household waste for which collection and disposal charges can be made.

7. Premises used Wholly or Mainly for Public Meetings

Waste from a premise used wholly or mainly for public meetings (e.g. village halls) is classified as household waste for which a collection charge will be made.

Premises not used wholly or mainly for public meetings can be classed as commercial waste.

8. Charities

Waste from charities is dealt with in three places within the Regulations and can be either commercial or household waste. The following provides clarification:

- i) Waste from premises occupied by a charity, for example headquarters and offices, is classed as commercial waste for which waste collection and disposal charges will be applied.
- ii) For charity shops selling donated goods originating from a domestic property, waste will be regarded as household waste for which a collection charge can be made. Where waste originates from a non-domestic property, a collection and disposal charge can apply.
- iii) Waste from a community interest company, charity or other not-for-profit company, which collects goods for re-use or waste to prepare for re-use from domestic property, is household waste for which a collection charge can be

made. Where waste originates from a non-domestic property, a collection and disposal charge will be applied.

Due to the complexities of separating domestic and non-domestic waste the Council will charge collection costs only to charity shops.

In accordance with the Controlled Waste Regulations 1992 the Council will continue to apply a collection charge only to waste from a premises occupied by a charity, for example headquarters and offices.

Where charities operate commercial services e.g. a café, the waste generated will be regarded as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges will be applied.

9. Self-catering accommodation

Waste from self-catering accommodation is classified as commercial waste for which waste collection and disposal charges will be applied subject to the exemption detailed below.

Self-catering accommodation will NOT be charged for waste disposal where it meets the following two criteria:

1. Eligible for free waste disposal under CWR 92 (i.e. premises covered by Schedule 2, including those premises types which are classed as commercial waste producers under CWR 2012).

AND

2. Are entitled to Small Business Rate Relief*

The premises must meet both criteria in order to qualify for the exemption.

*As defined in Section 43(1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1998, calculated in accordance with Section 43 (4A)(a).

10. Bed and Breakfasts (B&Bs) and other Composite Hereditaments

B&B's and other composite hereditaments (i.e. properties used for both domestic and non-domestic purposes) will be provided with free collections for the domestic element of the property (i.e. where the owners live) but collection and disposal charges will be applied for waste from the commercial part of the premises.

11. Camp and Caravan Sites

Waste from camp and caravan sites is classified as commercial waste for which collection and disposal charges will be applied, subject to the exemption detailed below.

However, where it is from domestic premises on the site, it is to be treated as household waste for which no charges will be applied.

Camp and caravan sites are not charged for waste collection and disposal where they meet the following criteria.

1. Eligible for free waste disposal under CWR 92 (i.e. premises covered by Schedule 2, including those premises types which are classed as commercial waste producers under CWR 2012).

AND

2. Are entitled to Small Business Rate Relief*

The premises must meet both criteria in order to qualify for the exemption.

*As defined in Section 43(1) of the Local Government Finance Act 1998, calculated in accordance with Section 43 (4A)(a). The exemption only applies to businesses which existed before the Regulations came into force, and not to businesses which started up after that date.

12. Premises occupied by a Court, Government Department, Local Authority, Persons Appointed to Discharge Public Functions and Body incorporated by Royal Charter

Waste from premises occupied by a Court, Government Department, Local Authority, persons appointed to discharge public functions and body incorporated by Royal Charter is classified as commercial waste and will be charged for waste collection and disposal.

13. Premises occupied by Medical Practitioners

Non-clinical waste from premises occupied by medical practitioners is classified as commercial waste and will be charged for waste collection and disposal.

14. Premises occupied by Clubs, Societies or any Association

Waste from premises occupied by clubs, societies or any association of persons in which activities are conducted for the benefit of members, is classified as commercial waste and will be charged for waste collection and disposal.

Where a club, society or any association is also a registered charity e.g. scout and guide associations, the waste remains commercial waste as the commercial waste classification takes precedence over the charitable status.

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

UPDATE ON THE REFUSE RESCHEDULE1. Purpose of report

To update members on the progress of the refuse reschedule.

2. Background

In September 2016 the Environment and Community Safety Committee adopted the recommendation to review the waste collection service. The purpose of the review is to develop rescheduled rounds that reflect optimised routing which would enable financial savings. Within the revised routes there is sufficient capacity to enable the collection of bins from new builds as well as the adoption of modern working practices.

Throughout the process staff and trade unions have been consulted.

The revised collection rounds will be implemented from week commencing 4 December 2017. A detailed update on the refuse reschedule is contained in appendix 1.

3. Financial implications

As previously reported it is anticipated that the reschedule will generate savings in the region of £50,000 per annum through a reduction in the vehicle fleet.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to NOTE the report.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1**Refuse Reschedule Update**

To deliver refuse collection there are currently 41 collection rounds collecting on average between 1300/1400 properties per round. Due to the number of properties serviced and weights collected there is currently a requirement to provide support through the provision of a shunt system.

The shunt system operates by emptying an element of properties on each round. Thereby reducing load weights and ensuring round completion. This results in a mainstream team actually serving around 1150 to 1200 properties each day.

47 scheduled rounds have been created based on a workload of approximately 1150 properties per round. By rebalancing the rounds and reducing the number of properties the shunt system will no longer be required. However the shunt crew will become a team in their own right.

There are sufficient resources within the budget to cover the additional 6 rounds. The new rounds will also ensure that collection crews are legally compliant with regards to breaks and that collection weights for vehicles are balanced.

The new rounds will allow the crews ample time to check and monitor contamination within the recycling bins. The rounds are also structured in zones to ensure collection efficiency and fuel savings.

The round review will result in approximately 30% of properties having their bin collection day changed. To ensure a successful change over it is recognised that good communication vital and a communications plan has been developed

Revised collection rounds commence Monday 4 December 2017. To communicate the changes in service the following will be distributed:

- Recycling stickers will be attached on every recycling bin as permanent reminder of what items can go in the bin.
- An information leaflet will be delivered to all households and will contain the following:
 - Day specific collection calendar:
 - The Council's accepted waste practices.
 - Information on the change in the missed bin policy.
 - Information on the change of the refuse collection start time
- An A5 flyer to those households whose collection day has been changed explaining how the transition to the new collection day will be implemented.
- A day specific sticker will be placed on the residual bin of each household whose collection day has been changed.

- Information will be included in Broxtowe Matters in order to notify residents of the forthcoming changes.
- Information will be posted on the Council's website.
- Series of social media and 'Email Me' messages leading up to the implementation date will be delivered.

As a waste partner Veolia (the County Council's waste disposal contractor) are considering contributing towards the costs of producing and distributing the recycling sticker.

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM1. Purpose of report

To advise members of proposals to introduce an Integrated IT Management System for the Environment Department.

2. Background

The refuse service currently uses the Waste Collector IT System (Bartec) to administer the service. The system, which has been in place since 2008, is intended to provide a seamless live transition between the front office contact centre and the back office frontline service.

The existing in-cab units are at the end of their working life and the Waste Collector System is no longer supported in terms of system upgrades by the service provider. The technology is slow, out of date and unreliable and no longer represents 'value for money'.

The Grounds Maintenance and Street Cleansing Service both use traditional paper based systems for work management which are time and resource consuming.

This report seeks approval to investigate and evaluate the introduction of a modern single IT system which has the functionality to manage and integrate both the front and back office aspects of the Refuse, Grounds Maintenance and Street Cleansing Services.

3. Financial implications

The costs of the investigation and evaluation exercise will be met within existing budgets. Financial considerations for procurement of a system will be considered as part of the evaluation process and further reports will be brought to members

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to RESOLVE that further investigations into an Integrated Management System be approved.

Background papers

Nil

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

COLLECTIONS DEVELOPMENT POLICY 2017-2021 D H LAWRENCE BIRTHPLACE MUSEUM1. Purpose of Report

To seek approval for the adoption of the Collections Development Policy 2017 - 2021 for the D H Lawrence Birthplace Museum. The proposed policy is circulated separately with this agenda.

2. Background

From 1 October 2016 the responsibility for delivering all of Broxtowe Borough Council's Leisure and Cultural Services was transferred to Liberty Leisure Limited, which is a wholly owned company of Broxtowe Borough Council. This includes the D H Lawrence Birthplace Museum. More details of how this relates to the ownership of the collection are included at the appendix.

3. Financial implications

There are no direct financial implications arising from this report. However, it should be noted that not achieving the Accreditation Standard would have a direct impact on the museum's ability to apply for many external funding streams.

Any acquisitions need to be carefully considered, particularly in respect of any on-going maintenance costs.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to RESOLVE that the adoption of the Collections Development Policy 2017–2022 for the D H Lawrence Birthplace Museum be approved

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX

From October 1st 2016 the responsibility for delivering all of Broxtowe Borough Council's Leisure and Cultural Services was transferred to Liberty Leisure Limited, which is a wholly owned company of Broxtowe Borough Council. This includes the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum.

The Service Level Agreement between Broxtowe Borough Council and Liberty Leisure Ltd states that:

"The Council is the only subscriber of the Operator and as such has the necessary ability to regulate the conduct, financing, business planning, and governance of the Operator [Liberty Leisure] as an in-house company for the purposes of Regulation 12 of the Public Contract Regulations 2015 ("the Exemption")."

Collection Ownership

The 2016 Service Level Agreement between Broxtowe Borough Council and Liberty Leisure Ltd confirms that:

"The ownership of the artefacts within the D.H. Lawrence Museum collection will continue to be the responsibility of the Council. However, the Operator will ensure that the acquisition, disposal and accession of artefacts are undertaken following the UK Museum Collections Management Standard [Accreditation]."

Therefore, Liberty Leisure Ltd is responsible for the *management* of the Council owned D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum collections, while the Council retains *ownership* of the collections. Consequently, a policy about the development of collections, including acquisition and disposal of museum objects, must be a Council policy.

Acquisitions and disposals will only be made by the Council on the advice of the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum's professional museum staff and in accordance with the attached policy.

Accreditation Standard

The Service Level Agreement between Broxtowe Borough Council and Liberty Leisure Ltd states that:

"The [D.H. Lawrence Birthplace] Museum is part of the nationally recognised Accreditation scheme to ensure best practice is used in all areas of the museum's work and access to appropriate funding is available. The Operator [Liberty Leisure] will undertake the National [Arts Council] Accreditation process in order to ensure the site's status as a Museum."

The D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum must have a current Collections Development Policy to meet the Arts Council England Accreditation standard. In 2014 the standard was changed and this new, updated policy reflects the current recommended practice and requirements for accreditation.

The Collections Development Policy has been prepared and checked by professional curators and museum staff who have confirmed that the attached policy is in line with current practice and draws upon the model policy endorsed by the Arts Council England.

The Collections Development Policy includes the following:

1. Relationship to other relevant policies/plans of the organisation
2. History of the collections
3. An overview of current collections
4. Themes and priorities for future collecting
5. Themes and priorities for rationalisation and disposal
6. Legal and ethical framework for acquisition and disposal of items
7. Collecting policies of other museums
8. Archival holdings
9. Acquisition
10. Human remains
11. Biological and geological material
12. Archaeological material
13. Exceptions
14. Spoliation
15. ~~The Repatriation and Restitution of objects and human remains~~
16. Disposal procedures

Joint report of the Chief Executive and the Interim Strategic Director

**PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT – REVIEW OF BUSINESS PLAN
PROGRESS – ENVIRONMENT**1. Purpose of report

To report progress against outcome targets identified in the Environment Business Plan, linked to Corporate Plan priorities and objectives, and to provide an update as to the latest key performance indicators for the Environment.

2. Background

The Corporate Plan 2016-2020 was approved by Cabinet on 9 February 2016. Business Plans linked to the five corporate priority areas of Housing, Business Growth, Environment, Health and Community Safety were approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 1 and 3 February 2016.

The Business Plans are reviewed and refreshed annually. The 2017-2020 Business Plans are submitted to the respective Committees for approval. The Housing Committee approved the 2017-2020 Environment Business Plan at a meeting on 31 January 2017.

3. Performance management

As part of the Council's performance management framework, each Committee receives regular reports during the year which review progress against their respective Business Plans. This will include a detailed annual report where performance management and financial outturns are considered together following the year-end.

This quarterly report is intended to provide this Committee with an overview of progress towards Corporate Plan priorities from the perspective of the Environment Business Plan. It provides a summary of the progress made to date on key tasks and priorities for improvement in 2017/18 and the latest data relating to Key Performance Indicators (KPI). This summary is detailed in appendix 1.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to NOTE the progress made in achieving the Business Plan for Environment and the current Key Performance Indicators for 2017/18.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX 1

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT1. Background - Corporate Plan

The Corporate Plan for 2016-2020 was approved by Cabinet on 9 February 2016. It has been developed setting out the Council's priorities to achieve its vision to make "Broxtowe a great place where people enjoy living, working and spending leisure time." Over the next few years, the Council will focus on the priorities of Housing, Business Growth, Community Safety, Health and Environment.

The Corporate Plan prioritises local community needs and resources are directed toward the things they think are most important. These needs are aligned with other local, regional and national plans to ensure the ambitions set out in our Corporate Plan are realistic and achievable.

2. Business Plans

The Business Plans are linked to the five corporate priority areas, including Environment, and were approved by the respective Committees at meetings held in January and February 2017.

The Council's priority for Environment is that 'The environment in Broxtowe will be protected and enhanced for future generations'. Its objectives are to:

- Reduce litter and fly tipping to make Broxtowe cleaner (En1)
- Maintain and improve the green infrastructure of Broxtowe (En2)
- Increase recycling, composting, renewables and energy efficiency projects as resources allow and reduce residual waste (En3)






The Business Plans detail the projects and activities undertaken in support of the Corporate Plan 2016-2020 for each priority area. These cover a three-year period but will be revised and updated annually. Detailed monitoring of progress against key tasks and outcome measures in the Business Plans is undertaken regularly by the relevant Committee. This will include a detailed annual report where performance management and financial outturns are considered together following the year-end as part of the Council's commitment to closely align financial and performance management.









3. Performance Management

As part of the Council's performance management framework, the Leisure and Environment Committee receives regular reports of progress against the respective Business Plan. This report provides a summary of the progress made to date on key tasks and priorities for improvement in 2016/17 (as extracted from the Covalent performance management system). It also provides the latest data relating to Key Performance Indicators (KPI).






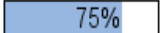

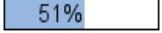

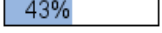

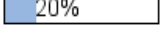
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	Cancelled	This action/task has been cancelled or postponed







Key Performance Indicator and Trends Key			
	Alert		Improving
	Warning		No Change
	OK		Getting Worse
	Unknown		Data Only































Environment Key Tasks and Priorities for Improvement 2017/18

Status Icon	Covalent Code	Action Title	Action Description	Progress Bar	Due Date	Comments
	ENV1316_06	Local measurable quality standard for parks and open spaces	Develop a new measurable quality standard for parks and open spaces in the Borough		31-Mar-2018	2016/17 Work complete. Further consultation work with park users is being undertaken.
	GREEN0912_14	Further Develop sites with Local Nature Reserve status	Management Plans updated		31-Mar-2018	Management plans in place for existing sites are being reviewed. This is a priority rather than adding new sites. Potential for new sites to be added as they come on stream as part of new housing developments.
	GREEN0912_14a	Further Develop sites with Local Nature Reserve status	Management Plans updated		31-Mar-2018	This is a continuation action of Green0912_14 as the original work was to create the Green Infrastructure Plan approved on 5 July 2016. Three of four new Management Plans have been completed.
	ENV1620_01	Provision of commercial cleansing and waste disposal services.	Provision of commercial cleansing and waste disposal services.		31-Mar-2018	The project would require investment in a weighbridge to accurately weigh waste in order to process accurate charges to customers. The cost of investing in a weighbridge and the supporting technology are not viable at this time.
	ENV1620_02	Refuse Rescheduling	Refuse Rescheduling		04-Dec-2017	Revised rounds have now been completed, implementation date is now 4 December 2017 Due date revised from 30 June 2017.
	ENV1720_01	Strategic Tree Planting	Continue to apply a strategic approach to tree management and planting.		31-Dec-2017	Schemes are being assessed. Trees to be ordered in October 2017 and planted during National Tree Week in early

Status Icon	Covalent Code	Action Title	Action Description	Progress Bar	Due Date	Comments
			Work with partners, land owners and other agencies.			December.
	ENV1720_02	Review of Trade Waste Service	Establish the cost of providing a trade waste service	<div style="width: 20%;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; height: 10px;"></div></div> 20%	31-Mar-2018	A basic costing exercise has been undertaken. However a more accurate costing review will be undertaken once the revised trade waste rounds have been implemented and the crews have had the opportunity to become familiar with them. The revised rounds are due to be implemented 4th December.
	PLACE0912_11	Improve play areas and sports facilities at Parks and Open Spaces	Improve play areas and sports facilities at Parks and Open Spaces	<div style="width: 100%;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; height: 10px;"></div></div> 100%	31-Mar-2018	This action will no longer be reported. Site maintenance plans are in place to maintain standards that are reviewed annually.
	ENV1620_08	Investors in the Environment Audit 2017	Annual Audit for Investors in the Environment accreditation	<div style="width: 0%;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; height: 10px;"></div></div> 0%	31-Jan-2017	Comment for ENV 1620_08 – Accreditation has been deferred until 2018/19.

Environment Key Performance Indicators 2017/18

Traffic Light Icon	PI Code & Short Name	2015/16	2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Current Target	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend	Notes
		Value	Value	Value				
	BV82a(ii) Tonnes of Household Waste Recycled	8611.09	8992.54	2470.00	8755.63			Estimated Data as not all figures are available.
	BV82b(ii) Tonnes of household waste composted	7359.57	7904.32	2258.00	6738.36			Estimated Data as not all figures are available.

Traffic Light Icon	PI Code & Short Name	2015/16	2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Current Target	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend	Notes
		Value	Value	Value				
	BV84a Household waste collected per head, in kilos	355.36	366.62	94.52	346.78			Estimated Data as not all figures are available.
	NI 191 Residual household waste per household (Kgs)	461.41	486.62	118.77	465.32			Estimated Data as not all figures are available.
	NI 195b Improved street and environmental cleanliness (levels of litter, detritus, graffiti and fly posting): Detritus	4%	4%	-	4%			The first of three surveys is due to be carried out in Quarter 2 2017/18.
	PSLocal_02 Number of Green Flags / Community Green Flags	5	5	-	5			Data collected annually.
	WMDData_03b Number of garden waste subscriptions	17,782	18,716	18,376	18,525			Subscriptions for the first quarter are from 16 January to the end of June 2017.
	WMDData_03c Income generated by Garden Waste Subscriptions	£552,478	£581,640	£601,048	£550,000			2016/17 Target = £ 580,000 Achieved a greater level of income due to a higher level of resident participation than predicted.
	WMDData_06a Income generated through Trade Waste (0,00s)	£475,210	£517,143	-	£509,400			2016/17 Target = £ 509,400 Income Total amended as per the 2016/17 Financial Outturn report to Policy and Performance Committee on 4 July 2017.
	WMDData_08 Income generated through Street Scene	n/a	£4,053	£1,320	£4,000			2016/17 Target = 3,500 Achieved a greater amount of income than anticipated.
	WMDData_10 Savings through re-use of bins	n/a	£4,267	£1,792	£3,752			2016/17 – 327 bins were reused. Target for 2017/18 is to reuse 350 bins.
	NI 185 % Estimated CO2 reduction from local authority operations	5.00%	-	-	2.00%			Data reported annually is not yet available for 2016/17. In 2017 report of CO2 emissions will be based on DECC GHG criteria.

Report of the Managing Director Liberty Leisure

**PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT – REVIEW OF BUSINESS PLAN
PROGRESS – LIBERTY LEISURE**1. Purpose of report

To report progress against outcome targets identified in the Liberty Leisure Business Plan that provides continuity of projects and performance from the existing Council run Leisure and Cultural Services through to the formation of the Liberty Leisure.

2. Background

Broxtowe Borough Council's Corporate Plan 2016-2020 was approved by Cabinet on 9 February 2016. Business Plans linked to the five corporate priority areas of Housing, Business Growth, Environment, Health and Community Safety were approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 1 and 3 February 2016.

The Council established a new Local Authority Trading Company, Liberty Leisure Limited on 1 October 2016 to deliver an efficient leisure and culture service. The company contributes to the Council's Corporate Plan 2016-2020 priorities and objectives relating to Health.

3. Performance management

As part of the Council's performance management framework, each Committee receives regular reports during the year which review progress against their respective Business Plans. This will include a detailed annual report where performance management and financial outturns are considered together following the year-end.

This quarterly report is intended to provide this Committee with an overview of progress towards Corporate Plan priorities from the perspective of the Liberty Leisure Business Plan. It provides a summary of the progress made to date on key tasks and priorities for improvement in 2017/18 and the latest data relating to Key Performance Indicators (KPI). This summary is detailed in the appendix.

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to NOTE the progress made in achieving the Business Plan for Liberty Leisure and the current Key Performance Indicators for 2017/18.

Background papers

Nil

APPENDIX

PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT

1. Background - Corporate Plan

A new Broxtowe Borough Council Corporate Plan for 2016-2020 was approved by Cabinet on 9 February 2016. It has been developed setting out the Council's priorities to achieve its vision to make "Broxtowe a great place where people enjoy living, working and spending leisure time." Over the next few years, the Council will focus on the priorities of Housing, Business Growth, Community Safety, Health and Environment.

The Council's new Local Authority Trading Company, Liberty Leisure Limited is guided by the Service Agreement and its company strategies. These documents align the work of Liberty Leisure with other local, regional and national plans to ensure the company's work contributes to wider objectives. These include the Council's Corporate Plan that prioritises local community needs and resources are directed toward the things they think are most important. These needs are aligned to ensure the ambitions set out in the Council's Corporate Plan are realistic and achievable.

2. Business Plans

The Liberty Leisure Business Plan is reviewed and refreshed annually. The Leisure and Environment Committee approval Liberty Leisure 2017-2020 Business Plan on 31 January 2017.

The Liberty Leisure Business Plan links to the Council's corporate priority of Health that was approved by the Overview and Scrutiny Committee on 1 and 3 February 2016. The Council's priority for Health is 'People in Broxtowe enjoy longer, active and healthy lives'. Its objectives are to:

- Increase the number of people who have active lifestyles (He1)
- Work with partners to improve the health of the local population (He2)

The Liberty Leisure Business Plan details the projects and activities undertaken in support of the Corporate Plan 2016-2020 for each the Health priority area. The business plan covers a three-year period but will be revised and updated annually. A suite of milestones and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) will be used to monitor progress against key tasks and targets. During the first full trading year of the company a thorough review of the performance monitoring will be undertaken to identify more relevant KPIs, to refine targets and to ensure reporting to the Council is relevant, consistent and manageable.






3. Performance Management









As part of the Council's performance management framework, the Leisure and Environment Committee receives regular reports of progress against respective Business Plans. This report provides a summary of the progress made to date on key tasks and priorities for improvement in 2017/18 (as extracted from the

Covalent performance management system). It also provides the latest data relating to Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).

The Council and Liberty Leisure monitor performance using the Covalent performance management system. Members have been provided with access to the system via a generic user name and password, enabling them to interrogate the system on a 'view only' basis. Members will be aware of the red, amber and green traffic light symbols that are utilised to provide an indication of performance at a particular point in time.









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Key Performance Indicator and Trends Key			
	Alert		Improving
	Warning		No Change
	OK		Getting Worse
	Unknown		Data Only

Liberty Leisure Key Tasks and Priorities for Improvement 2017/18

Status Icon	Covalent Code	Action Title	Action Description	Progress Bar	Due Date	Comments
	HE1620_B01	Refurbish Health Suite at Bramcote Leisure Centre	Refurbish Health Suite at Bramcote Leisure Centre		17-Sep-2017	Works progressing completion due September 2017.
	LL1720_C01	Squash Court Conversion	Create additional space to expand fitness classes and birthday party offering		31-Dec-2017	Ground floor completed bookings accepted.
	BPT1417_K01	Maintain quality of child and youth fitness provision	Procure replacement equipment for Vibe Youth Gym at 5 year replacement point		31-Mar-2018	Awaiting capital funding
	BPT1518_A01	Review current annual events programme	Implement a new borough wide programme of events		30-Sep-2018	Consultation on Event Programme is underway.
	BPT1518_G01	Review Financial Consequences of the Leisure Facilities Strategy	Review finances of moving from three Leisure Centres to two		18-Mar-2018	Liberty Leisure board report presented to GMT for consideration.
	LL1720_G03	Improve Gym Membership Retention	Implement a digital customer journey and management tool		31-Mar-2018	Customer journey developed awaiting technical integration by third party Roll Out due September 2017.
	LL1720_G04	Liberty Leisure Operational Strategy	Develop an overarching strategy for Liberty Leisure to plan the development and deployment of staff, future use of Technology, Marketing and activity delivery		16-Mar-2018	Manager and Staff Consultation is being undertaken.
	LL1720_S01	10k Run Event	Add a 10k run to the existing fun run and 5k run on Bramcote Hills Park		31-Dec-2018	First 10K delivered review process in place for future years events.
	LL1720_B01	Liberty Leisure Swim School	Improve the quality of the Liberty Leisure Swim School		31-Mar-2019	Potential improvements to Course Pro portal and volunteer support being reviewed





























Status Icon	Covalent Code	Action Title	Action Description	Progress Bar	Due Date	Comments
	LL1720_G01	Review Gymnastics & Trampoline Programme	Increase attendances, surplus and income	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; position: relative;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; width: 41%;"></div></div> 41%	31-Mar-2019	Review of course content completed to deliver standardised Liberty leisure criteria with Liberty Leisure certificates of achievement introduced.
	LL1720_G02	Personal Training	Introduce a personal training service at Bramcote, Chilwell and Kimberley Leisure Centre	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; position: relative;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; width: 10%;"></div></div> 10%	31-Mar-2019	Staff consultation undertaken with draft licence agreement produced.
	LL1720_G06	Potential to grow business opportunities	Investigate potential to grow business opportunities beyond the existing scope of the service	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; position: relative;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; width: 0%;"></div></div> 0%	31-Mar-2019	Opportunities to collect Direct Debits for other organisations being investigated.
	LL1720_K01	Fast Track Kiosk at Kimberley Leisure Centre	Reduce queuing times to improve the experience of members accessing the fitness facilities	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; position: relative;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; width: 0%;"></div></div> 0%	31-Mar-2019	Reviewing alternative technologies to the original Kiosk proposal.
	LL1720_G05	Review Central Support Function	Streamline back office functions and improve financial efficiencies	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; position: relative;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; width: 15%;"></div></div> 15%	31-Mar-2020	Initial meetings with Heads of Service undertaken to outline process. Update report being presented to Liberty Leisure board 21 September 2017.
	HE1620_B02	Continue to operate efficiently at Bramcote Leisure Centre	Continue to operate efficiently at Bramcote Leisure Centre	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; position: relative;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; width: 0%;"></div></div> 0%	31-Mar-2020	Following the extension of the on-going service maintenance contract the existing CHP unit will remain operational until 2020. Planning stage to commence 2018.
	HE1620_B03	Maintain fabric of Bramcote Leisure Centre	Maintain fabric of Bramcote Leisure Centre	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; position: relative;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; width: 0%;"></div></div> 0%	31-Mar-2020	Currently all projects are within the capital program awaiting confirmation funding.
	HE1620_K01	Maintain fabric of Kimberley Leisure Centre	Maintain fabric of Kimberley Leisure Centre	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 15px; background-color: #e0e0e0; position: relative;"><div style="background-color: #4f81bd; width: 40%;"></div></div> 40%	31-Mar-2020	Currently all projects are within the capital program awaiting confirmation of funding.
















Liberty Leisure Key Performance Indicators 2016/17

Status Icon	PI Code & Short Name	Achieved 2015/16	Achieved 2016/17	Annual Target 2016/17	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend	Notes
	LLLocal_B01 Bramcote LC – No. of visits per 1000 population	5,686	6,240	5,750			Attendances due to increased swimming lessons.
	LLLocal_B02 Bramcote LC – Subsidy per head per visit	-£0.13	n/k	-£0.13			Targets updated on creation of Liberty Leisure Business Plan. Data from APSE not yet available.
	LLLocal_B03 Bramcote LC – Operational Recovery Ratio	105.4%	n/k	105%			Nationally, the operational recovery ratio for similar leisure centres has remained static.
	LLLocal_C01 Chilwell Olympia SC – No. of visits per 1000 population	3,546	3,564	3,664			Due to revised collection data methods in quarter 4 2016/17
	LLLocal_C02 Chilwell Olympia SC – Subsidy per head per visit	£0.38	n/k	£0.36			Targets updated on creation of Liberty Leisure Business Plan. Data from APSE not yet available.
	LLLocal_C03 Chilwell Olympia: Operational Recovery Ratio	75.8%	-	77%			Nationally, the operational recovery ratio for similar leisure centres has remained static.
	LSLocal_H02 Subsidy per head per visit	£17.45	-	£68.00			Targets updated on creation of Liberty Leisure Business Plan. Data from APSE not yet available.
	LLLocal_K01 Kimberley LC – No. of visits per 1000 population	5,453	5,046	5,155			Pool closed for 2 and 1/2 weeks in December. Gym closed for 9 days for refurbishment
	LSLocal_K02 Kimberley LC – Subsidy per head per visit	£0.27	-	£0.26			Targets updated on creation of Liberty Leisure Business Plan.
	LSLocal_K03 Kimberley LC – Operational Recovery Ratio	87.2%	-	89%			Nationally the operational recovery ratio for similar leisure centres has remained static.

Liberty Leisure Key Performance Indicators 2017/18

The method of data collection has been revised to record the actual number of visitors to Liberty Leisure Facilities. The visits per 1,000 population data is no longer being calculated and reported. The data can be provided obtained on request.

Status Icon	PI Code & Short Name	2015/16	2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Q1 2017/18	Annual Target	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend	Notes
		Value	Value	Value	Target				
	LLLocal_G02 TOTAL Attendance - Liberty Leisure (ALL)			410,006	426,651	1,685,718			New method of data collation to show overall attendances for Liberty Leisure.
	LLLocal_B01 Bramcote Leisure Centre : Number of visitors	638,565	700,740	176,289	161,949	648,025			On target.
	LLLocal_B02 Bramcote Leisure Centre : Subsidy per head per visit	-£0.13	-	-	-	- £ 0.13			Annual figure produced by APSE. Available September 2017 following data publication via APSE.
	LLLocal_B03 Bramcote Leisure Centre : Operational Recovery Ratio	105.41%	-	105.41%	118%				Annual figure produced by APSE. Available September 2017 following data publication.
	LLLocal_C01 Chilwell Olympia: Number of visitors	3,546	401,640	99,431	102,557	397,380			Targets to be reviewed in September 2017.
	LLLocal_C02 Chilwell Olympia: Subsidy per head per visit	£0.38	-	-	-	£ 0.36			Annual figure produced by APSE. Available September 2017 following data publication.
	LLLocal_C03 Chilwell Olympia: Operational Recovery Ratio	75.83%	-	-	-	77%			Annual figure produced by APSE. Available September 2017 following data publication.
	LLLocal_K01 Kimberley Leisure Centre : Number of visitors	612,402	568,677	128,455	154,549	580,969			Lower than anticipated numbers attending school swimming and club football.
	LLLocal_K02 Kimberley Leisure Centre : Subsidy per head per visit	£0.27	-	-	-	£ 0.26			Annual figure produced by APSE. Available September 2017 following data publication.
	LLLocal_K03 Kimberley Leisure Centre : Operational Recovery Ratio	87.15%	-	-	-	89%			Annual figure produced by APSE. Available September 2017 following data publication.

Status Icon	PI Code & Short Name	2015/16	2016/17	Q1 2017/18	Q1 2017/18	Annual Target	Short Term Trend	Long Term Trend	Notes
		Value	Value	Value	Target				
	LLLocal_H01 DH Lawrence Heritage: Number of visitors	10,143	1,774	691	400	1,500			Method of Data collection was revised in 2016/17. The data is not directly comparable to previous years.
	LLLocal_H02 Subsidy per head per visit	£17.45	-	-	-	£ 68.00			To be reported in September 2017.
	LLLocal_E02 LL Events: - Events TOTAL Attendance - Direct Management	28,500	27,265	4,500	8,000	31,000			Low numbers at Hemlock Happening due to inclement weather.
	LLLocal_E03 LL Events: - Events TOTAL Attendance - Partnership Projects	11,000	1,300	0	0	14,000			Limited projects could be held due to Hemlock Happening Event in June 2017.
	LLLocal_E04 LL Events: - Events TOTAL Attendance - Supported Projects	500	2,372	0	0	1,305			No events planned during first quarter.
	LLLocal_E08 LL Events : TOTAL Attendances	375.44	275.49	4,500	8,000				Hemlock Happening main event in this quarter.
	LLLocal_S01 Get Active : TOTAL Attendance	21,710	15,455	1,393	5,280	21,075			Reduced staff numbers have resulted in more projects than originally envisaged being handed over to voluntary groups. Due to the reduced number of staff fewer new projects have started.

Report of the Interim Strategic Director

WORK PROGRAMME1. Purpose of report

To consider items for inclusion in the Work Programme for future meetings.

2. Background

Items which have already been suggested for inclusion in the Work Programme of future meetings are given below. Members are asked to consider any additional items that they may wish to see in the Programme.

15 November 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of St Patrick's Churchyard, Nuthall • Garden Waste Subscription fees 2018/19 • Approval of Performance Indicators • Refuse Reschedule Update • Financial Performance – Liberty Leisure
------------------	--

3. Dates of future meetings

The following additional dates for future meetings have been agreed:

- 24 January 2018
- 28 March 2018

(All meetings to start at 7.00 pm)

Recommendation

The Committee is asked to consider the Work Programme and RESOLVE accordingly.

Background papers

Nil

Broxtowe
Borough
Council

Play Strategy 2017 - 2025



A strategy to shape the future of children and young people's play throughout Broxtowe



Broxtowe
Borough
COUNCIL



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1 Setting the Scene

1.1 Understanding play

There are many definitions of what play is but the general definition within the play industry is that it can be best described as follows:

'Play can be fun or serious. Through play children explore social, material and imaginary worlds and their relationship with them, elaborating all the while a flexible range of responses to the challenges they encounter. By playing, children learn and develop as individuals and as members of the community'.

Types of play.

There are many types of play identified, the most common of which are

- 🧩 Exploratory play, which can be handling, throwing, banging or mouthing objects an example of this can be stacking bricks.
- 🧩 Fantasy play is play that rearranges the world from the child's perspective in a way that is unlikely to occur an example of which is to pretend at being an airplane pilot or racing driver.
- 🧩 Imaginative play, where conventional rules do not apply for example imagining you are an object, a tree or a ship or patting a pet.
- 🧩 Locomotor play where movement is applied for example chase, tag, hide and seek etc.
- 🧩 Mastery play which is using the physical ingredients of our natural environment for example digging holes, altering the course of streams, constructing shelters and building fires.
- 🧩 Object play uses an infinite and interesting sequence of hand-eye manipulations and movements which could be examining and use of any object for example a cloth, paintbrush or cup.
- 🧩 Role play explores ways of being for example brushing with a broom, dialing with a telephone or driving a car.

Who is play for?

Play is not only for the young, play is a natural process that should take place at all ages. Playfulness in adulthood can enable love and affection, it can facilitate creativeness and lateral thinking. Learning to play as a child can engender in adults a work hard and play hard philosophy.

In the context of young people, as opposed to children, the word play has a different meaning. Young people identify this more as positive activities, challenge and/or the enjoyment of recreation provision where this is appropriate.

Where does play take place?

Play is not just about 'swings and roundabouts' at the Local Park or open space it can and does take place anywhere. An illustration of this can be seen in the research

undertaken by the Joseph Rowntree Foundation into children's play in 1997 which revealed amongst other things: -

- 🚦 Children's needs are diverse including places for physically active play and quiet games, places which encourage social contact and places which allow them to be mobile whether on foot or by bicycle.
- 🚦 Children stay at each individual attraction for a relatively short time. They enjoy being mobile, travelling from one location to another, their access to as large an outdoor environment as possible was best served by the incorporation of footpath networks and cul-de-sac layouts.
- 🚦 Children enjoy socialising and want to play 'where it's at'. These are places where there are strong possibilities of interaction with other people, i.e. junctions of paths, by shops and in front gardens.
- 🚦 Most children play where they can 'see and be seen'. This suggests that parks and formal and informal open spaces are best located along the footpath network or adjacent to well used pedestrian routes.

Play happens when young people "hang out", even if it is in places where adults do not want them e.g. village greens, shopping precincts, which young people are likely to see as 'play provision'. This is in line with the definitions in 'Getting Serious about Play', play is what children and young people do when they follow their own ideas and interests, in their own way and for their own reasons.

What are the barriers to play?

There are a number of perceived barriers preventing children's play some of which are identified as follows: -

- 🚦 Children are restricted in their freedom to choose how and when they play and especially in their opportunities to play without adult supervision.
- 🚦 Children's play is restricted by a lack of access to good quality play opportunities.
- 🚦 Lack of suitable play environments for disabled children.
- 🚦 Until now a failure of central and local government to recognise the importance of play and to allocate sufficient financial resources to improve opportunities for play.
- 🚦 Restriction on children's freedom of movement leading to decreased physical fitness, fewer social contacts and increased levels of stress and frustration.
- 🚦 Limiting factors of discrimination, poverty, disability and special needs, lack of available space and other environmental factors.
- 🚦 A lack of understanding of the issues, needs and aspirations of children's play.
- 🚦 Society's perceptions of the risks and levels of safety attached to play.

Is play safe, what are the risks?

First and foremost children and young people's needs for care, nurturing and learning are paramount and can often only be met by indulging in activities which will include some dangers and hazards. As the adage suggests 'we fall over in life so that we can learn to get up again'.

The following text draws on extracts from the National Play Safety Forum's position on managing dangers and hazards in play provision.

Children need and want to take risks when they play. Play provision aims to respond to these needs and wishes by offering children stimulating, challenging environments for exploring and developing their abilities. In doing this, play provision must manage the level of risk so that children are not exposed to unacceptable risks.

Risk-taking is an essential feature of play provision, and of all environments in which children and young people legitimately spend time at play. Play provision aims to offer children and young people the chance to access stimulating, challenging and controlled learning environments whilst ensuring that the risks associated with those environments are identified assessed and managed. The Best Play publication points out that play provision should aim to manage the balance between the need to offer challenge and the need to keep children and young people safe from harm. Robust risk management principles and strategies therefore need to lie at the heart of any play strategy and the provision delivered under it.

It is acceptable that in play provision children and young people may be exposed to the risk of minor and easily healed injuries such as bruises, grazes or sprains. On the other hand, play provision should not expose children and young people to significant likelihood of permanent disability or life-threatening injuries. However, it may on occasions be unavoidable that play provision exposes children and young people to the risk - the very low risk - of serious injury or even death. But this would only be tolerable in the following conditions:

- The likelihood was extremely low.
- The hazards were clear to users.
- There were obvious benefits.
- Further reduction of the risk would remove the benefits
- There were no reasonably practicable ways to manage the risk.

Where does play sit?

Community Play - delivers the needs of children and their families in local neighbourhood communities in facilitating and developing play initiatives that build on and supplement existing ones already being undertaken in the home and at school.

Environmental play - relates to structured and unstructured play in parks, formal and informal open spaces

Formal Play Provision - these can be specific play sites as part of parks and open spaces and school playgrounds.

Parenting - need to inform, encourage, and support parents in encouraging and providing play opportunities and activities for their children.

1.2 Making the Case for Play

What are the benefits and importance of play?

There are numerous benefits deriving from the act of play as defined in Best Play and the Charter for Children's Play, these include: -

- 🧩 Play is enjoyable.
- 🧩 Play promotes children's development, learning, creativity, independence, self-esteem, knowledge and understanding.
- 🧩 Play keeps children healthy and active and active children become active adults.
- 🧩 Play fosters social inclusion and helps children understand the people and places in their lives and also to learn about their environment and develop their sense of community involvement.
- 🧩 Play is therapeutic and helps children to deal with difficult and or painful circumstances such as emotional stress or medical treatment.
- 🧩 Play gives children the chance to let off steam and have fun.
- 🧩 Play provides children with opportunities to enjoy freedom and exercise choice and control over their actions.
- 🧩 Play offers children opportunities for testing boundaries and exploring risk.
- 🧩 Play also helps reduce the involvement of children and young people in anti-social behaviour and plays a part in social cohesion.
- 🧩 Play supports families and communities by providing a focus for informal networks of family support.
- 🧩 Play also provides a focus for tackling social exclusion through community development.

Very often we only understand the inherent value of something once it has been taken away, without the ability and opportunity to play, children's very lives and development would be adversely affected in a way that would inevitably have a significant impact on them in their later adult life.

1.3 How the Strategy has been developed








This Play Strategy was developed through use of the following framework:

1. A review of the previous Strategy 2007 – 2012 using the key strategic elements as the base for the new strategy.
2. Identifying the purpose and scope of the Play Strategy.
3. Identifying the key national and local policies and practices that influence and have an impact on the development of play.
4. Undertaking an audit of play facilities across the area to determine whether any gaps exist.
5. Undertaking new consultation exercises with children and young people and other stakeholders seeking their views on the play facilities within Broxtowe Borough.
6. Identifying the resulting key issues, needs and aspirations for play.
7. Establishing a vision and set of objectives in which to shape play during the period of the Play Strategy.
8. Producing an action plan and list of priorities for the Play Strategy to address.

2 Purpose and Scope of the Strategy

2.1 Why do we need a new Children's Play Strategy?

There are a number of reasons why Broxtowe needs a new children's play strategy

-  Broxtowe Borough Council produced a now out of date Play Strategy covering the period 2007 to 2012, a new Play Strategy is required to re-prioritise the needs and aspirations of play throughout the Borough.
-  A continued belief in the need to commit to Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child which states 'Children have the right to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to their age and to participate freely in cultural life and the arts'.
-  There are several other articles that are important including the right to express a view and be heard, right to freedom of expression, right to access to a wide range of information, right of disabled children to take a full and active part in everyday life and the right to be healthy.
-  The play strategy will give focus to the needs of children and young people throughout Broxtowe which in itself should bring about change, innovation and the longer term development of play.
-  The new play strategy will continue to coordinate the needs of children's play in a consistent way.
-  The new play strategy aims to get more children to play and be active.
-  The new play strategy aims to create facilities where disabled and non-disabled children can play together.

2.2 Who is the Play Strategy for?

First and foremost the play strategy is intended to ensure the development and sustainability of play facilities for children and young people in Broxtowe regardless of their race, colour, religion, disability or background.

As mentioned earlier in the document the word play takes on a different meaning for older children/young people who identify play more as adventure, leisure and recreation or simply 'hanging out'.

The play strategy can be used by any organisation or individual throughout the Borough of Broxtowe concerned, interested and able to initiate or influence the development of play opportunities for children and young people.

2.3 How will the Play Strategy be used?

The play strategy identifies a range of key issues, needs and aspirations for play across the Borough of Broxtowe. These have led to the development of an action plan and list of key priorities to address the issues and needs over the period of the strategy.

It is inevitable that there will be 'more need' than available resources hence the need to prioritise any internal and external funding sources.

In addition the various funding partners and other stakeholders will clearly be able to identify the various actions and priorities for funding within the strategy.

3 The Strategic Context Influencing Play Development

3.1 National Policies and Practices

There are a number of key national policies, strategies and legislation frameworks that have had a significant influence and impact on shaping the development of play.

Three of the most relevant to the strategy are detailed below. Whilst these are old documents they are still very relevant and include important principles for the development of play.

Charter for Children's Play – Play England (2004)

1. Children have the right to play
All children and young people have the right to play and need to play: free to choose what they do – lively or relaxed, noisy or quiet – with the chance to stretch and challenge themselves, take risks and enjoy freedom. The right to play is enshrined in Article 31 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
2. Every child needs time and space to play
All children and young people – disabled and non-disabled – whatever their age, culture, ethnicity or social and economic background, need time and space to play freely and confidently with their peers, free of charge, indoors and outdoors, somewhere they feel safe. Play provision should actively include the widest range of children and seek to engage with those from minority groups.
3. Adults should let children play
Parents, carers and other adults can support children and young people's play by respecting the value and importance of all types of play, playing with their children and by creating opportunities and allowing time for children to play independently with their friends, inside and outside the home.
4. Children should be able to play freely in their local areas
Children have the same right to use and enjoy public space as others. Local streets, estates, green spaces, parks and town centres should be accessible for children and young people to move around in safety and offer places where they can play freely, experience nature, explore their environment and be with their friends.
5. Children value and benefit from staffed play provision
Children should have access to a choice of staffed facilities where children's play rights and needs are the first priority, such as adventure playgrounds, play centres, holiday play schemes, afterschool play clubs, breakfast play clubs, toy libraries, play buses and play ranger services.
6. Children's play is enriched by skilled playworkers
Qualified, skilled playworkers are trained to put children's play needs at the centre of their work in a variety of settings, enhancing the range and quality of play experiences for all children. They are the best people to run staffed play provision for school-aged children. The role of the playworker is as important as that of any skilled professional working with children and should be respected and rewarded accordingly.
7. Children need time and space to play at school
The school day should allow time for children to relax and play freely with their friends. Young children learn best through play and, as they get older, play supports and enriches their learning. Children learn best if teaching is creative and enjoyable. In school, time and space for play and outdoor learning is as important as formal

teaching. School grounds should be good places to play.

8. Children sometimes need extra support to enjoy their right to play
Children and young people living away from home or visiting unfamiliar or controlled environments such as hospital, prison, immigration centres, and residential homes and schools, sometimes experience fear, anxiety and discomfort. For these children it is especially important to ensure they have good play opportunities facilitated by trained staff and volunteers.

Every Child Matters

Every Child Matters – Green Paper (2003), published in September 2003, the basis and aim of the Government’s Green paper was to ensure that every child has the chance to fulfil their potential by reducing levels of educational failure, ill health, substance misuse, teenage pregnancy, abuse and neglect, crime and anti-social behaviour among children and young people.

From the initial consultation phase with children, young people and their families five key outcomes were identified as underpinning the need for change, these were identified as:

1. Being healthy: enjoying good physical and mental health and living a healthy lifestyle;
2. Staying safe: being protected from harm and neglect;
3. Enjoying and achieving: getting the most out of life and developing the skills for adulthood;
4. Making a positive contribution: being involved with the community and society and not engaging in anti-social or offending behaviour;
5. Economic well-being: not being prevented by economic disadvantage from achieving their full potential in life.

The outcomes of the above became the driving force within the Every Child Matters - The Next Steps published in 2004.

There is a lot of research evidence to support the positive impact that play has on achieving the above five outcomes which is set out in the following text.

Play’s Impact on the Five Key Outcomes

1. Being Healthy

- ✚ Play provides opportunities for physical activity. This encourages the development of fine and gross motor skills, hand-eye co-ordination, balance, and understanding of a body’s ability to take risks and establish limits. Children who are physically active have a healthier cardiovascular system and are less likely to become obese
- ✚ Play contributes to emotional development and well-being, can reduce symptoms of depression and anxiety, increase self-confidence and self-esteem and improve mental health.
- ✚ Play facilitates strategies and activities to avoid engagement in personally threatening activities e.g. drug use, involvement in crime/ anti-social behaviour, through practising problem solving, role playing and developing ways of positive challenging.

- 🧑🏫 Research into brain activity suggests there may be a link between brain development and play i.e. that play activates higher cognitive processes.
- 🧑🏫 Play allows children to take risks and use their own initiative, giving them independence, a concept of boundaries and their own limitations as well as an ability to stretch these limits.
- 🧑🏫 Play gives opportunities to practice making and consolidating friendships, deal with conflict, develop social skills and refine communication, becoming 'emotionally literate' which contributes to resilience to mental health problems.
- 🧑🏫 Families benefit from happier and healthier children – there is less stress and strain on parents and carers when their children are meaningfully occupied. Where children are in a safe environment, parents are reassured and less likely to become anxious and agitated, particularly valuable for families living in poverty or at risk of social exclusion.

2. Staying Safe

- 🧑🏫 Through play children learn to manage risk; quality play provision contributes to increased awareness and a reduced likelihood of accidental injury in a child.
- 🧑🏫 Development of self-confidence and self-esteem through play and the learning of new skills give children a greater awareness of self-protection.
- 🧑🏫 Research suggests that parents, who allow their children to play out, have around five times more people they can turn to for support than those who do not. They and their children have more friends, and thus more people who can 'look out for them' in a locality.

3. Enjoying and Achieving

- 🧑🏫 Children and young people consistently put play or more/ better things to do as their top priority, as well as having somewhere to meet with their friends.
- 🧑🏫 The educational benefits of play are widely documented, especially social and emotional learning – much focuses on peer relationships and the learning of social skills. It fosters emotional well-being.
- 🧑🏫 Play promotes learning through giving the child control over their choices and activities i.e. experience, repetition, rehearsal, and problem-solving in their own way at their own pace.
- 🧑🏫 Play offers children the chance to experiment, mix with others from different backgrounds, understand and appreciate diversity and learn new skills.
- 🧑🏫 Play offers opportunities for marginalised children and young people to achieve a sense of belonging and inclusion (e.g. disabled children and young people, travelling children, children from minority ethnic groups).

4. Making a Positive Contribution

- 🧑🏫 Play is a key way that children develop their social skills, learn to make friends and build their sense of community and justice.
- 🧑🏫 Play is often the medium for children and young people to achieve a sense of belonging and inclusion, particularly those who are marginalised (e.g. Disabled children, travelling children, children from minority ethnic groups), facilitating their ability to make a contribution.

5. Achieving Economic Well-Being

- ✚ Play provision is often free of charge, and therefore promotes opportunities for all regardless of economic status.
- ✚ Play's ability to raise self-esteem and confidence may lead to better achievement and problem-solving abilities and therefore increased possibilities for future employment.
- ✚ Child development supported by play increases the potential for achieving and becoming an independent adult.

Design for Play – A Guide to Creating Successful Play Spaces (2008)

Creating inspiring play spaces that will please, excite, challenge and satisfy children requires knowledge of play, technical skill, an understanding of children and, above all, imagination.

The 10 principles for designing successful play spaces

Successful play spaces ...

- ✚ are 'bespoke'
- ✚ are well located
- ✚ make use of natural elements
- ✚ provide a wide range of play experiences
- ✚ are accessible to both disabled and non-disabled children
- ✚ meet community needs
- ✚ allow children of different ages to play together
- ✚ build opportunities to experience risk and challenge
- ✚ are sustainable and appropriately maintained
- ✚ allow for change and evolution

3.2 Play Standards.

Guidance for Outdoor Sport and Play Beyond the Six Acre Standard England – 2015

Fields in Trust is the operating name of the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA), and has been protecting outdoor space for sport and recreation since 1925. Its mission is to safeguard and improve protected space for future generations. Fields in Trust currently safeguards over 2,500 sites, a total of 28,000 acres of land (11,331ha.) including playgrounds, playing fields, and formal and informal parkland across the UK.

Fields in Trust Policy Framework

Good planning and design is central to the philosophy and objectives of Fields in Trust and adds value to the overall quality of an area, helping to create a sense of place and space as well as contributing to the health and wellbeing of residents.

The Fields in Trust policy framework seeks the protection, provision and improvement of

outdoor spaces for sport and play as part of the provision of sustainable communities.

Policies are kept under review to ensure that they remain relevant and proportionate. Current land-use policies include:

Policy 1 – Promoting Healthy Communities; As its core principle Fields in Trust protects the legacy of high quality outdoor spaces to facilitate opportunities for sport, play and recreation.

Policy 2 – Protection of Open Space Fields in Trust seeks to contractually protect individual outdoor spaces for sport, play and recreation in perpetuity via deed of dedication. Fields in Trust does not look to own or manage sites but to work with all recreational landowners to secure the future of their local spaces for recreation.

Policy 3 – Safeguarding of Facilities Fields in Trust objects to the loss of existing open space for sport play and recreation unless exceptional circumstances can be demonstrated. The development of community playing fields and school playing fields should be refused unless replacement facilities of equal quality and quantity can be provided to serve the same catchment area to meet the need of both new and existing communities.

Policy 4 – Town and Village Greens; Whilst noting that recreational use of land may meet the criteria for registration of land as a town and village green, Fields in Trust prefers that such space be protected by deeds of dedication to ensure that an appropriate balance is struck between protection and flexibility to improve the space.

Policy 5 – Green Belt Development Fields in Trust supports the provision of playing fields and other appropriate recreational facilities in the Green Belt consistent with policy for Green Belt development.

Policy 6 – Sustainable Development Fields in Trust supports sustainability benefits arising from outdoor spaces including energy use and generation, carbon reduction, conservation of natural resources such as air, water, soil and biodiversity, sustainable consumption and production.

Policy 7 – Telecommunications Fields in Trust does not normally support telecommunications apparatus and structures on playing fields if they conflict with the primary purpose of the land. Any such cases will be considered on individual merit.

Policy 8 – Planning and Design Fields in Trust attaches great importance to the planning and design of facilities for communities. Good planning will achieve the provision of open spaces (formal and informal). Designated spaces (LAPs, LEAPs, NEAPs and MUGAs) should be provided on all developments in line with the guidance set out in this document.

Policy 9 – Planning Agreements Fields in Trust seeks to secure the provision and protection of spaces for outdoor sport, play and recreation through planning conditions

or obligations.

Policy 10 – National Planning Policies Fields in Trust seeks to support national guidance and policies geared towards the protection of outdoor space for sport, play and recreation.

The National Playing Fields Association - Six Acre Standard (2001)

The Six Acre Standard published by the National Playing Fields Association (NPFA) sets out the minimum standards for outdoor playing space and is the standard intended for use by developers and Local Authorities who have a statutory duty to implement a Local Plan which makes appropriate recreational policies for such provision in the community.

The NPFA recommends a minimum standard for outdoor playing space of 2.43 hectares per 1000 population which comprises of 1.6 to 1.8 hectares for youth and adult sport and 0.6 and 0.8 hectares for children’s play places. The standard for play areas is 0.2 to 0.3 hectares for equipped playgrounds and 0.4 and 0.5 hectares for casual/informed play within housing areas.

In accordance with the Fields in Trust (FIT) Design for Outdoor Sport and Play the following buffer zones or catchment areas have been established for the play areas in Broxtowe.

	<u>Distance</u>	<u>Walking Time</u>
NEAP – Neighbourhood Equipped Play Area	1200m	15 minutes
LEAP – Local Equipped Play Area	400m	5 minutes
LAP – Local Area for Play	80m	1 minute

The distances are based on an easy walking pace of: 12.5 minutes for 1000m or 1 minute for 80m.

These rates are from the Very well website: www.verywell.com
<https://www.verywell.com/convert-kilometers-to-miles-and-walking-time-3876607>

AREA	LAP	LEAP	NEAP
Age group	Up to 6 years.	4-8 years.	Predominantly for older children.
Walking time from home	1 minute.	5 minutes.	15 minutes.
Location	Adjacent to a well used pathway, on a well used route overlooked by houses and on a flat site that is well drained.	Adjacent to a well used pathway, on a well used route overlooked by houses and on a flat site that is well drained. Preferably the play equipment should not overlook nearby gardens.	Adjacent to a well used pathway, on a well used route overlooked by houses and on a flat site that is well drained. Preferably the play equipment should not overlook nearby gardens.
Minimum activity zone	Minimum of 100m ² .	Minimum of 400m ² .	Minimum of 1000 m ² that is divided into two parts, one containing a range of playground equipment and the other having a hard surface of at least 465 m ² (the minimum area needed to play five-a-side football).






No. and type of play equipment	Contains features that enable children to identify the space as their own domain, e.g. low key games such as hopscotch, a foot print trail, mushroom style seating etc.	Contains at least 5 types of play equipment, of which at least 2 are individual pieces, rather than part of a combination multi-play unit. Each type of play equipment should be designed to stimulate balancing, rocking, climbing/Agility, sliding and social play. Additional items may focus upon rotating, swinging, jumping, crawling, viewing, counting or touching.	Contains at least 8 types of play equipment comprising at least 1 item to stimulate rocking, touch, social or developmental play among younger children. At least 2 items to facilitate sliding, swinging or moderate climbing; -at least 5 items to encourage either more-adventurous climbing, single point swinging, balancing, rotating or gliding (e.g. cableway). At least 3 of these items should be individual play items rather than part of a combination multi-play unit.
Buffer zone	Has a buffer zone of 5 m minimum depth between the activity zone and the nearest dwelling that faces the LAP. This should include planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture.	Has a buffer zone of not less than 10 m in depth between the edge of the activity zone and the boundary of the nearest dwelling and a minimum of 20 m between the activity zone and the habitable room facade of the dwelling. This zone should include planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture.	Has a buffer zone of not less than 30 m in depth between the activity zone and the boundary of the nearest dwelling. A greater distance may be needed where purpose-built skateboarding facilities are provided. This zone should include planting to enable children to experience natural scent, colour and texture.

Planning Policy Guidance (PPG) 17 Planning for Open Space, Sport & Recreation (2006)



Play provision

PPG 17 provides a definition of open space, the various typologies illustrates a broad range of open spaces that have a public amenity value. In the category entitled ‘provision for children and teenagers’ is included play areas, skateboard parks, outdoor basketball hoops, and other informal areas e.g. hanging out /meeting areas (teenage shelters). Whilst there is no further explicit mention of children’s play provision within the guidance the term ‘open space’ includes children’s play areas as well as other types of open space included within the overall typology.

PPG 17 states that well designed and implemented planning policies for open space, sport and recreation are fundamental to delivering the following broader Government objectives:

-  Supporting an urban renaissance, helping to create attractive, clean and safe urban environments,
-  Supporting a rural renewal, contributing to the economy, quality of life and well-being of rural areas,
-  Promoting social inclusion and community cohesion, bringing together communities and providing opportunities for individuals,
-  Health and well-being, promoting healthy living and social development.
-  Promoting sustainable development, served by local transport and easily accessible by walking and cycling.

Paragraph 3 of PPG 17 states that: Local Authorities should audit their existing facilities to identify the use that is made of them.

-  Consider access to them in terms of location and costs.
-  Consider opportunities for providing new open spaces and facilities.

Both quantitative and qualitative elements of open space, sports and recreational facilities should be considered within the audits.

Paragraph 5 states that: Good quality assessments and audits, leading to clear strategies supported by effective planning policies, will provide vital tools for resolving potential conflicts that arise between different uses and users of open space, sports and recreational facilities'. Good practice guidance 'Assessing Needs and Opportunities: A companion guide to PPG17' is identified within the PPG as providing 'more detailed guidance on how to undertake these assessments and audits'.

Paragraph 7 states that: Local authorities should use the information from their audits and assessments of needs and opportunities to set locally derived standards for the provision of open space, sports and recreational facilities in their areas'. It goes on to state that 'Local standards should include:

- Quantitative elements (how much new provision may be needed).
- A qualitative component (against which to measure the need for enhancement of existing facilities).
- Accessibility (including distance thresholds and consideration of the cost of using a facility).

Paragraph 12 indicates that: The development of open space, sports or recreational facilities, may remedy deficiencies in provision. For example, where there is an identified surplus in one type and a deficiency in another planning conditions or obligations may be used to secure part of the development site for the type of open space, sports or recreational facility that is in deficit.

Paragraph 23 states that: Local Authorities should ensure that provision is made for local sports and recreational facilities, either through an increase in the number of facilities or through improvements to existing facilities, where planning permission is granted for new development particularly housing. In planning for new open spaces and in assessing planning applications for development, local authorities should seek opportunities to improve the local open space network, create open space from vacant land, and incorporate open space within new development on previously used land.

Fields in Trust - Play Value Assessment for Playgrounds

This method can be used to score play value in existing, or proposed, playgrounds. However the score is not intended to pass or fail the playground instead the purpose is to produce a relative score that can be compared with other playgrounds. Play value scores can usefully assist a site provider to:

- Assess the varied merits of different sites to allow better decision-making, particularly when they are looking to improve play areas.
- Make a useful assessment of provision in relation to other providers.
- Assess areas subject to existing or potential vandalism.
- Assess varying designs by different manufacturers and designers.
- Assess the relative values of tenders, and to compare the play value offered by various tender proposals. Schemes offering similar play value can then be further considered against personal preferences.

Three distinct areas are addressed to cover site and equipment features, as well as play cooperation. These include a wide range of play, learning, social and developmental opportunities together with safety, supervision and environmental aspects. The list is not exhaustive and may be further tuned and developed to the needs of the operator.

Where an item does not meet the appropriate standards of safety (e.g. no impact absorbing surface), the item should still be scored and the number of non-compliant items recorded together with the final play value score. An illustration of the three areas and detailed interpretation can be seen as follows:

Site Features

The scores are for the overall playground except where the maximum scores allow separate marking where there are additional or distinct playground sections such as those for toddlers, and for seating, footpaths, lighting, fencing and pedestrian gates. Score one point per item or group of items:

SITE FEATURES	MAX	SCORE
Informal supervision	4	
Ground contouring	2	
Planting	1	
Child seating (or 1 per Toddler/Junior/Senior)	1/3	
Adult seating (or 1 per Toddler/Junior/Senior)	1/3	
Internal paths (or 1 per Toddler/Junior/Senior)	1/3	
Lighting (or 1 per Toddler/Junior/Senior)	1/3	
Fencing (or 1 per Toddler/Junior/Senior)	1/3	
Pedestrian self-closing gates (or 1 per Toddler/Junior/Senior)	1/3	
Vehicle maintenance gate	1	
Signs advising on management and dogs	2	
Cycle stands	2	
Litter bins	2	
Shelter	1	
Layout	2	
Visual appeal	2	
Site Features Total for the playground	25/37	

Equipment Features

The maximum scores are for each playground, or if the sections are sufficiently distinct for toddler, junior or main-sections for the playground. Items that directly link, for example, a series of balance beams, or a series of items that effectively form one activity (such as stepping logs) should be treated as one item. Multi-use or combination equipment such as a play structure containing a slide, fireman’s pole, or Clatter Bridge should be split up and treated as individual items.

Features providing an access route such as a ladder or stairs are not counted. Score one point per item or group of items:

EQUIPMENT FEATURES	MAX	SCORE
Rocking	3	
Gliding	3	
Rotating (single or twin user)	2	
Rotating (multi user)	2	
Sliding (conventional)	3	
Sliding (handgrip)	2	
Swinging (per set)	2	
Swinging (SPSS)	3	
Balancing	1	
Jumping	1	
Climbing	1	
Agility bridges (e.g. clatter or suspension)	1	
Crawling	1	
Viewing platform	1	
Ball play area	2	
Wheeled play area	3	
Equipment Features Total for the playground	31	

Play Co-operation

The maximum scores are for the overall playground score 1 point per item or group of items.

PLAY CO-OPERATION	MAX	SCORE
Sand pit/box	2	
Sand play table/item to assist sand play	3	
Water play	3	
Social play	2	
Educational or learning features	2	
Special needs	2	
Ground graphics	2	
Sounding items	2	
Play challenge	3	
Play co-operation Total for the playground:	21	

The score for the three elements of site features, equipment features and play co-operation are then totaled to produce the playground’s overall play value score as follows:

OVERALL PLAYGROUND TOTAL (3 Scores)	77/89	
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Broxtowe’s NPFA Playground results for the District, Parish and Town Council managed sites can be seen in the following tables.

Location	Site Features	Equipment Features	Play Co-operation	Overall Total	Refurbished in last 8 years	Classification
Coronation Park, Eastwood	18	21	15	54	✓	NE
Bramcote Hills Park, Bramcote	15	21	7	43		NE
The Stag Recreation Ground, Kimberley	19	19	5	43	✓	NE
Basil Russell Playing Fields, Nuthall	15	17	8	40	✓	NE

Location	Site Features	Equipment Features	Play Co-operation	Overall Total	Refurbished in last 8 years	Classification
Manor Farm, Toton	16	19	5	40	✓	NE
Hall om Wong, Kimberley	17	18	5	40	✓	NE
Dovecote Lane, Beeston	14	19	6	39	✓	NE
The Lane Recreation Ground, Awsworth	15	19	5	39	✓	NE
Queen Elizabeth Park, Stapleford	13	19	3	35	✓	NE
Beeston Fields, Beeston	14	17	3	35	✓	LE
Banks Road, Toton	14	14	5	33	✓	LE
Cator Lane, Chilwell	13	15	5	33	✓	LE
Sherman Drive, Chilwell	14	14	4	32	✓	LE
Long Lane, Attenborough	14	14	4	32	✓	LE
Brinsley Recreation Ground, Brinsley	16	14	2	32	✓	NE
Ilkeston Road, Stapleford	13	14	4	31	✓	LE
College Way, Nuthall	13	13	3	29	✓	LE
Hickings Lane, Stapleford	12	16	1	29		NE
Beauvale Park, Greasley	12	13	3	28	✓	LE
Broadgate Park, Beeston	12	14	2	28		NE
Hetley Pearson, Beeston	14	11	3	28	✓	LE
Eastcote Avenue, Bramcote	11	14	2	27	✓	LE
Chetwynd Road, Chilwell	11	13	3	27	✓	LE
Jubilee Park, Eastwood	12	11	3	26	✓	LE
Flixton Road, Kimberley	12	11	3	26	✓	LA
Leyton Crescent, Beeston	12	12	2	26		LE
Sandgate, Bramcote	9	13	4	26	✓	LE
Pasture Road, Stapleford	9	12	4	25		LE
Trowell Parish Hall, Trowell	13	11	1	25	✓	LE
Shilo Recreation Ground, Awsworth	12	11	2	25	✓	LE
Knowle Park, Kimberley	13	10	2	25	✓	LE
Mansfield Road, Eastwood	11	11	3	25	✓	LE
Salcey Drive, Trowell **	11	9	3	23	✓	LA
Smithurst Road, Giltbrook	8	12	2	22		LE
Redbridge Drive, Nuthall	13	8	1	22		LE
Swiney Way, Chilwell	10	10	2	22		LA
The Spinney, Nuthall **	13	8	1	22	✓	LA
Millfield Road, Kimberley **	10	10	1	21	✓	LA
Central Avenue, Stapleford **	9	8	3	20	✓	LA
Judson Avenue, Stapleford	9	6	2	17		LA
King George's Park, Bramcote	7	9	0	16		LE
			Total	1253		
			Average	29.83		
** Junior Play Area						
LA Overall Play value target score - 20 and above						
LE Overall Play value target score - 25 and above						
NE Overall Play value target score - 35 and above						

3.3 Inclusive for all

Successful play spaces offer enjoyable play experiences for disabled children and young people, and those who are not disabled, whilst accepting that not all elements of the play space can be accessible to everyone. Children with different abilities can play together in well-designed play spaces, and parents and carers should be able to gain access to play spaces if they are to accompany their children.

Though many play providers focus on equipment that is wheelchair-accessible, it is important to recognise that there are many different types of disability or special need. Non-prescriptive equipment, which can be used flexibly such as a 'nest' swing, which would be interesting to large numbers of children with different needs and abilities.

Consultation with disabled children and their carers has identified the following:

- ✚ Play areas should allow for accompanying adults and carers with the provision of appropriate seating.
- ✚ Equipment that can accommodate a companion such as wide slides, bigger platforms on climbing structures, accessible roundabouts should be included.
- ✚ Alternatives to traditional swings that can support children in different ways should be included.
- ✚ Physical barriers should be avoided wherever possible.
- ✚ Locate accessible equipment close to entrance points.
- ✚ Where children may not be able to access a challenging climbing unit, ensure they can get close, ideally with a route that allows them to be in the heart of the action if they so choose.
- ✚ Sensory experiences are vital. All children love sound, touch and visual stimulation.
- ✚ Quiet areas should also be included to benefit young children or children who need time out away from high tempo action.

The process of creating successful play spaces, that meet the needs of children and the communities they live in, will almost always need prospective users (and neighbours of the scheme) to articulate their concerns as well as their needs and aspirations. A successful community engagement process will help create a site that the community likes and which meets its needs.

3.4 Funding Opportunities

Big Lottery Fund funding streams identified as suitable for play facility improvements as follows:

Reaching Communities England

The aim of Reaching Communities is to fund projects that can help meet Big Lottery's aim of improving communities and the lives of people most in need. A community can be people living in a local area or those with similar interests or needs.

The Reaching Communities programme has two strands:

- 🏡 Reaching Communities funding is for projects that help people and communities most in need. Grants are available from £10,000 upwards and funding can last for up to 5 years. Funding through this strand is up to £100,000 for land, buildings or refurbishment capital costs.
- 🏡 If project needs more than £100,000 for a land and/or buildings project, apply through the Reaching Communities buildings strand.

Applications can be submitted by:

- 🏡 An unincorporated association, incorporated association, trust or company set up and registered as a charity.
- 🏡 An unincorporated association set up as a voluntary and community group.
- 🏡 A community interest company.
- 🏡 A not-for-profit company limited by guarantee.
- 🏡 A community benefit society.
- 🏡 A town or parish council.
- 🏡 A statutory body, including schools.

Applications are strongly encouraged from partnerships between the voluntary and community sector and the statutory sector. Funding process is two stage.

Community Landfill Funding

The Landfill Communities Fund (LCF) is an innovative tax credit scheme enabling operators of landfill sites to contribute money to organisations enrolled with ENTRUST as Environmental Bodies (EBs). EBs carry out projects that comply with the objectives (Objects) set out in The Landfill Tax Regulations 1996 (Regulations).

LCF projects focus upon community or environmental physical work at a single identified site in the vicinity of a landfill site. There are five main objects that can be undertaken when utilising LCF monies:

- 🏡 Object A: The reclamation, remediation or restoration of land which cannot currently be used.
- 🏡 Object B: The prevention of potential for pollution or the remediation of the effects of pollution.
- 🏡 Object D: The provision, maintenance or improvement of a public park or another public amenity.
- 🏡 Object DA: The conservation or promotion of biodiversity.
- 🏡 Object E: The restoration of a place of religious worship or of historic or architectural interest.

LCF operators applicable to Broxtowe Borough Council as follows:

WREN FCC Community Action Fund

A one stage application process for grants up to £50,000 with a maximum total project cost of £500,000.

Grants of £50,000 require a minimum of 10% match funding.

Projects must lie within 10 miles of a landfill site in WREN's operating area.

Projects to meet Object D.

Projects must be open and accessible for the general public without limit or restrictions of use being in place.

Projects must demonstrate clear and genuine need, have relevant and appropriate consultation evidence, the ability to keep in good order and well maintained when project is complete, value for money, deliverable on time and to budget and project outcomes must benefit the natural, social or built environment and make a positive impact on local communities.

All projects to be delivered within 12 months of funding decision.

Funding requires a contributing third party payment of 10.75% of the total fund applied for, this payment does not form part of the project costs.

Biffa Award

Applicant organisation must be not for profit and are required to register with the community landfill funding regulator ENTRUST as an Environmental Body. Organisations such as Groundwork can apply for this funding stream working in partnership with the Borough Council.

Biffa Award provides funding to community projects under three different themes:

Rebuilding biodiversity: projects must lead to a direct improvement to a habitat or species particularly those identified as a priority in Biodiversity Action Plans. Projects must lie within 15 miles of a Biffa operation and 10 miles of a licensed landfill site.

Community buildings: projects must be within 5 miles of a Biffa operation or 10 miles of an active Biffa landfill site.

Recreation: projects that transform open spaces for the benefit of the community, providing them with more opportunities to become involved in recreational activity. Projects must be based within 5 miles of a Biffa Operation or 10 miles of an active Biffa landfill site.

Biffa main grants scheme provides grants of between £10,000 and £75,000.

Third party payment contribution required of 10% of grant applying for.

Projects must establish need through community consultation evidence.

Funding application is a two stage process; an expression of interest followed by full application.

There are four funding rounds per year.

VEOLIA Environmental Trust

Applicant organisation must be not for profit and are required to register with the community landfill funding regulator ENTRUST as an Environmental Body. Organisations such as Groundwork can apply for this funding stream working in partnership with the Borough Council.

Veolia Environmental Trust provides funding to community projects under three different categories:

- ✚ Community buildings and rooms
- ✚ Outdoor spaces
- ✚ Play and recreation

Projects must be open to the wider general public for at least 104 days a year without any limit or unreasonable restrictions of use.

Total project costs must be under £250,000 (including VAT and professional fees).

Projects must have already secured at least 20% of total costs in match funding.

Awards between £5,000 and £50,000 (projects of £40,000 and above require third party contribution of 10% of total project cost).

There are four funding rounds per year.

Funding is a three stage process; postcode checker (confirms project is within proximity of a qualifying Veolia site), stage 1 expression of interest followed by stage 2 full application.

Project applications must demonstrate benefits to wide range of users, meet a need evidenced through community consultation, involve volunteers, use environmentally friendly solutions, achieve value for money and demonstrate innovation, imagination and excellence.

3.5 The Broxtowe Context

Corporate Plan 2016-2020

The overarching policy within the Broxtowe context is that of the Corporate Plan 2016 – 2020. The plan sets out Broxtowe Borough Council's priorities over the next four years to make Broxtowe a great place where people enjoy living, working and spending leisure time. The views of residents, elected members and council officers have all shaped the new streamlined plan to reflect the ambitions for the Borough.

The plan has prioritised local community needs:

Housing – A good quality affordable home for all residents of Broxtowe

Business Growth – New and growing businesses providing more jobs for people in Broxtowe and improved town centres.

Environment – the environment within Broxtowe will be protected and enhanced for future generations.

Health – People in Broxtowe enjoy longer active and healthy lives.

Community Safety – Broxtowe will be a place where people feel safe and secure in their communities.

Two of the top five objectives, identified through the consultation process with all Broxtowe residents, with relevance to children's play facilities are:
Reducing the amount of anti-social behaviour in Broxtowe.
Maintain and improve the green infrastructure of Broxtowe.

Other Policies and Practices

There are also a number of other internal partnerships, policies and documents that have an influence on and or overlap with the provision of children's play facilities.
The key policies are identified as follows: -

The Broxtowe Aligned Core Strategy 2014 – 2028
Broxtowe Local Plan (2004)
Broxtowe Sports Strategy 2013 and beyond
Green Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2019
Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015 - 2030

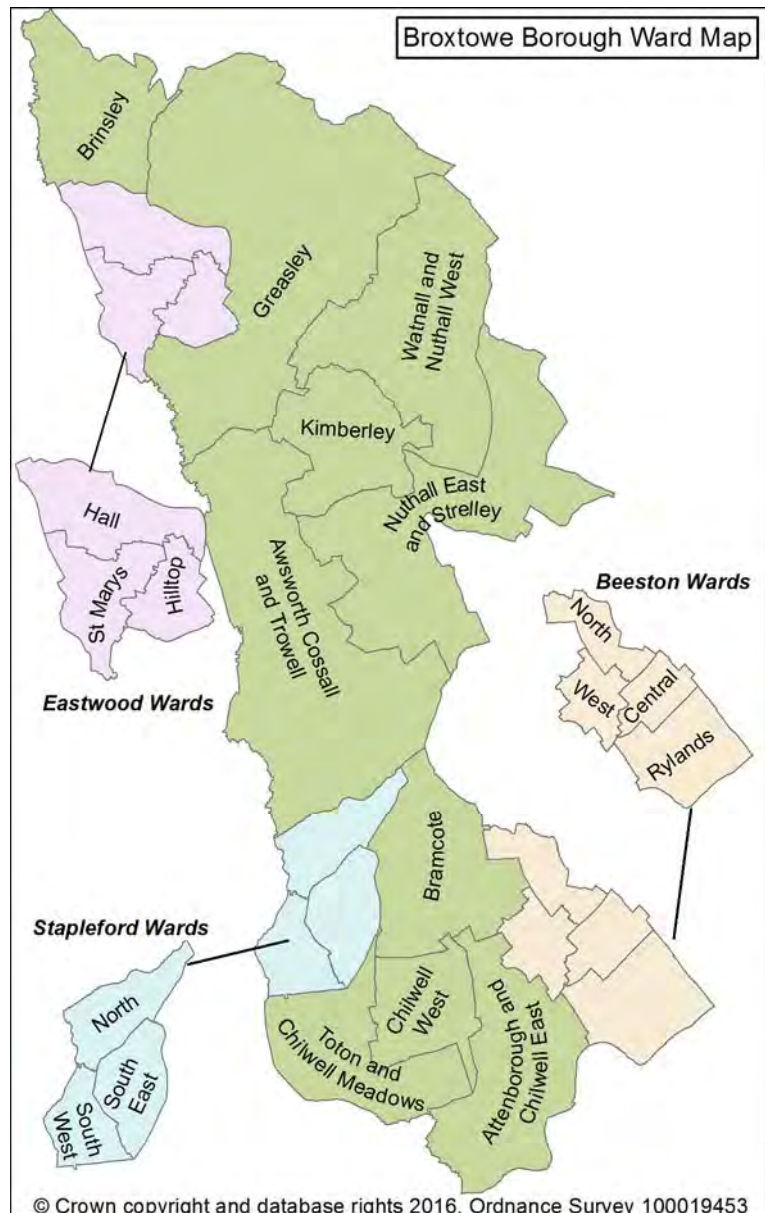
4 The Broxtowe Profile

4.1 Location

The Borough of Broxtowe is situated in the south of Nottinghamshire in the East Midlands region. Covering an area of 80.3 square kilometres, it forms the western edge of the Greater Nottingham conurbation, with the City of Nottingham bordering much of the Eastern boundary. To the north is the Nottinghamshire borough of Ashfield, while to the west lay the Derbyshire boroughs of Erewash and Amber Valley. The Borough comprises 9 Parish and Town Councils together with the unparished areas of Beeston, Chilwell, Attenborough and Toton.

In the Parished areas, the Town and Parish Councils manage and maintain their own play areas, the exceptions being in Stapleford and Eastwood where they are managed by Broxtowe Borough Council. There are play areas in all parishes except Cossall. The play areas in the unparished areas are managed and maintained by Broxtowe Borough Council.

- Attenborough & Chilwell East
- Awsorth, Cossall & Trowell
- Beeston Central
- Beeston North
- Beeston Rylands
- Beeston West
- Bramcote
- Brinsley
- Chilwell West
- Eastwood Hall
- Eastwood Hilltop
- Eastwood St Mary's
- Greasley
- Kimberley
- Nuthall East & Strelley
- Stapleford South West
- Stapleford South East
- Stapleford North
- Toton & Chilwell Meadows
- Watnall & Nuthall West



4.2 Social and Economic Factors

Population

The resident population of Broxtowe, as measured in the 2011 Census, is 109,487. The Southern area is mainly urban with the separate settlements of Beeston, Chilwell, Bramcote, Stapleford, Attenborough, Toton and part of Trowell comprising over 60% of the borough's population and forming the western side of the built up area of Greater Nottingham. The north of the borough is more rural, with the largest settlements being the towns of Eastwood and Kimberley. Smaller settlements include Awsworth, Brinsley, Cossall, Greasley and Nuthall.

Gender

The total population of the borough is made up of 49.4% male and 50.6% female.

Population Growth and Density

The borough's population is projected to increase by 7.6% between 2011 and 2021. Broxtowe has the highest population density in the county, excluding the city of Nottingham, with an average 1,350 people per square kilometre, which contrasts quite markedly from the regional figure of 270 per square kilometre and 380 per square kilometre for England overall.

The projected population increases will present challenges in terms of play facility provision. Significant increases can be identified in the school years age groups of 5 – 9 and 10 – 14. These are the age groups that traditionally use children's play areas on the parks and open spaces.

Broxtowe Populations Projections 2011 – 2021, for 0 to 19 years

Age Band	2011	2013	2015	2017	2019	2021	% Change 2011 - 2021
0 - 4	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	-3.2
5 - 9	5.4	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	+11.1
10 - 14	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.3	+8.6
15 - 19	6.4	6.4	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.7	-10.9

Source: 2011 Census, ONS

Age Profile

The average age of Broxtowe's population is 41.4 years, compared to an average age of 39.3 years across England and Wales. The table below provides a breakdown of the children and young people population by age category.

Age Range	Males	Females	TOTALS
0 – 4	3,190	2,973	6,163
5 – 9	2,674	2,627	5,301
10 – 14	2,979	2,869	5,848
15 – 19	3,366	3,089	6,455
TOTALS	12,209	11,558	23,767

Source: 2011 Census, ONS

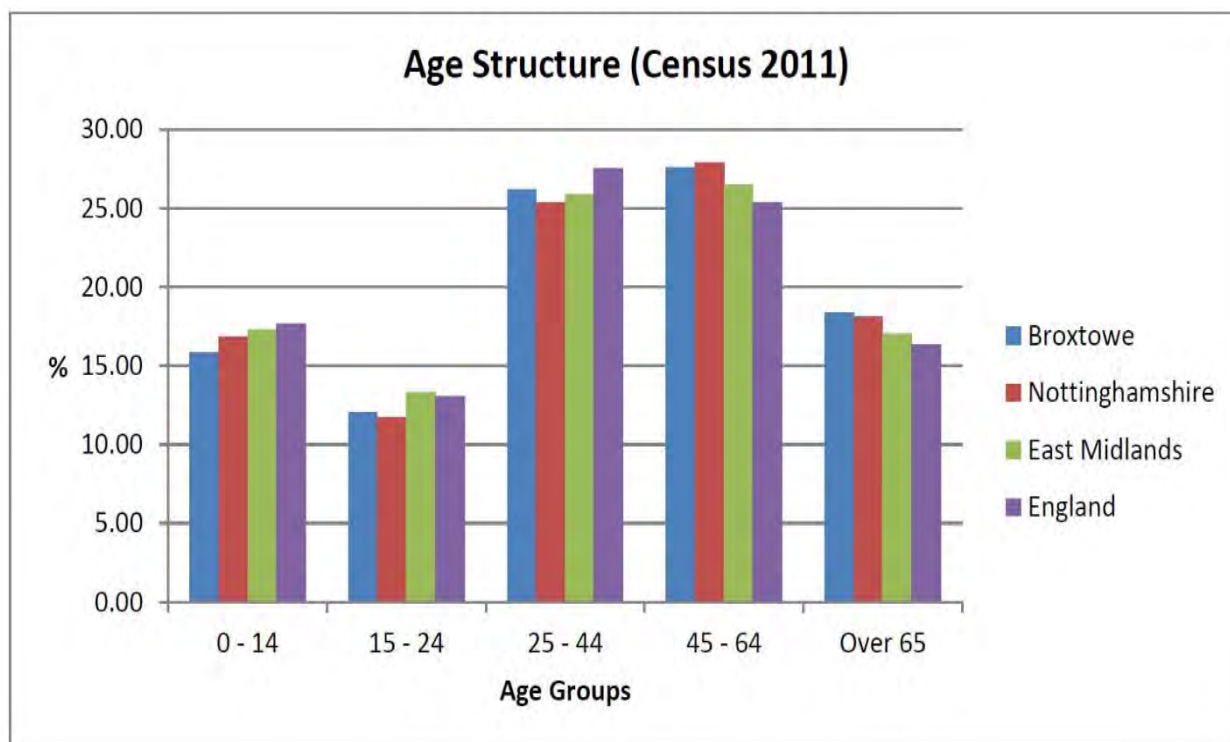
Population Aged 0 – 14 Years

In 2011, 15.81% of the borough’s population was aged 0 – 14. This was very low by national standards. By comparison, the Nottinghamshire figure was 16.89%. The Stapleford area has the highest proportion of 0 – 14 year olds in Broxtowe. Toton and Chilwell Meadows and Nuthall East and Strelley areas also contain a relatively high proportion of 0 – 14 year olds. By contrast, Beeston Central area has a significantly low proportion of 0 – 14 year olds.

Population Aged 15 – 24 Years

In Broxtowe, 12.04% of the population were aged 15 – 24 at the time of the 2011 census. However, there are wide variations in the proportion of the population from this age group in different areas of Broxtowe. In the central area of Beeston, 20.80% of the population are from this age group. The second largest percentage is 17.30% in north Beeston area. The proximity of these areas to Nottingham University inevitably contributes to these relatively high proportions.

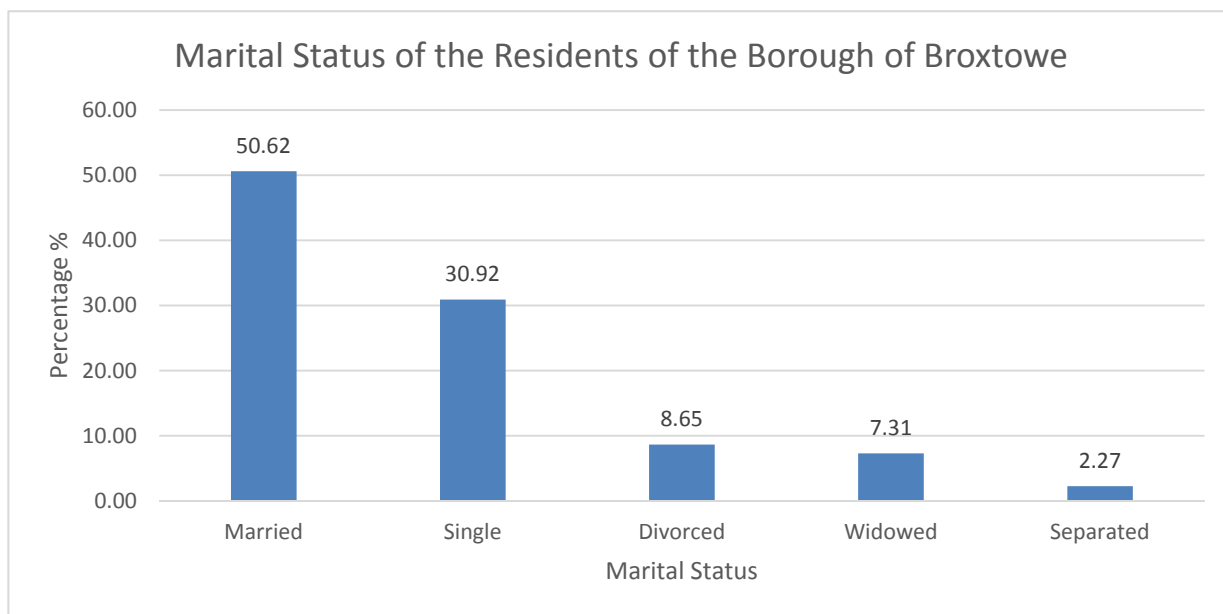
By contrast, just 8.89% of those living in the Attenborough area and 9.09% of the Bramcote population are aged 15 – 24.



Source: 2011 Census, ONS

Marital Status

According to the 2011 Census, 50.62% of Broxtowe’s population is married, compared with 46.59% for England and Wales. 30.92% is single, compared with 34.64% for England and Wales.



Source: 2011 Census, ONS

Ethnicity

Some 90.58% of Broxtowe’s population is either White British or White Irish, with 2.60% classified as White Other. This means that just 6.83% of Broxtowe’s population is from a non-white Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) group. This contrasts quite significantly with the population of England and Wales where an estimated 14.59% of the population comes from a non-white or mixed ethnic background.

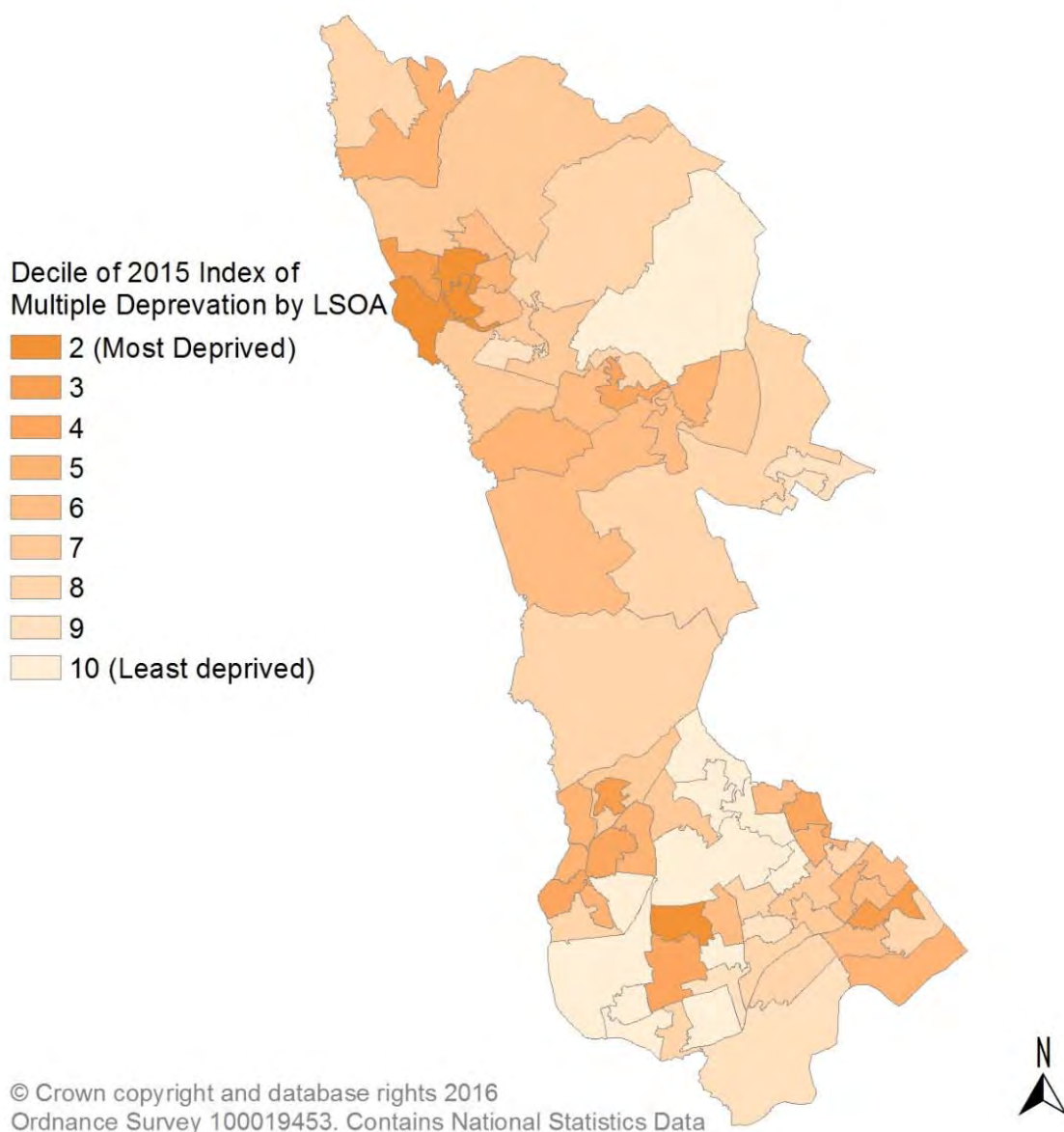
Groups	Ethnic Group	Broxtowe	East Midlands	England & Wales
White	British	90.01	85.40	79.75
	Irish	0.57	0.63	0.98
	Other	2.60	3.16	4.58
Mixed	White & Black Caribbean	0.77	0.89	0.78
	White and Black African	0.13	0.19	0.31
	White & Asian	0.44	0.48	0.63
	Other Mixed	0.28	0.34	0.53
Black or Black British	Caribbean	0.36	0.64	1.12
	African	0.39	0.92	1.84
	Other Black Background	0.06	0.24	0.52
Asian or Asian British	Indian	1.45	3.37	2.63
	Pakistani	0.64	1.08	2.10
	Bangladeshi	0.08	0.29	0.82
	Other Asian Background	0.66	0.84	1.55
Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	Chinese	0.96	0.54	0.72
	Other Ethnic Group	0.39	0.22	0.42

Source: Census 2011, ONS

4.3 Deprivation Factors

The Indices of Multiple Deprivation combines information relating to income, employment, education, health, skills and training, barriers to housing and services and crime into an overall measure of deprivation. According to the 2015 English Indices of Multiple Deprivation, Broxtowe has an overall rank of 219 out of 326 authorities (where 1 is the most deprived). The following map illustrates the national ranking of Broxtowe's LSOA's.

2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)



The most deprived wards within Broxtowe are Eastwood St Marys, Eastwood Hilltop and Chilwell West. High deprivation also occurs within the wards Eastwood Hall, Kimberley, Stapleford, Beeston North and Beeston Rylands.

4.4 Health Factors.

Obesity Trends in Children and Young People

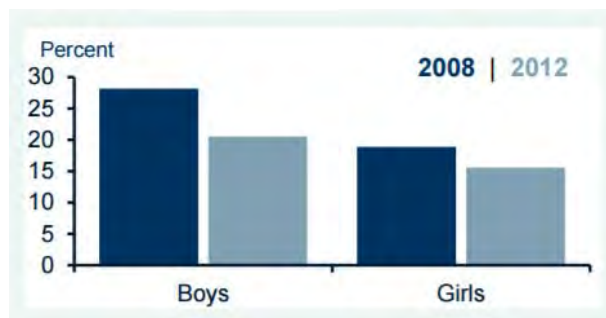
The Health Survey for England (2014) identified the following key factors and observations around obesity in children and young people.

In 2014, 17% of children aged 2–15 were obese, and an additional 14% were overweight. The proportions were similar for boys and girls.

The prevalence of obesity has increased since 1995, when 11% of boys and 12% of girls aged 2–15 were obese. There was a steady increase up to around 2004 and 2005, where obesity peaked. Levels have been slightly lower than this peak in the last few years. In 2014, obesity among boys aged 2-15 reached the peak level of 19% again, while for girls obesity was at a lower level, 16%.

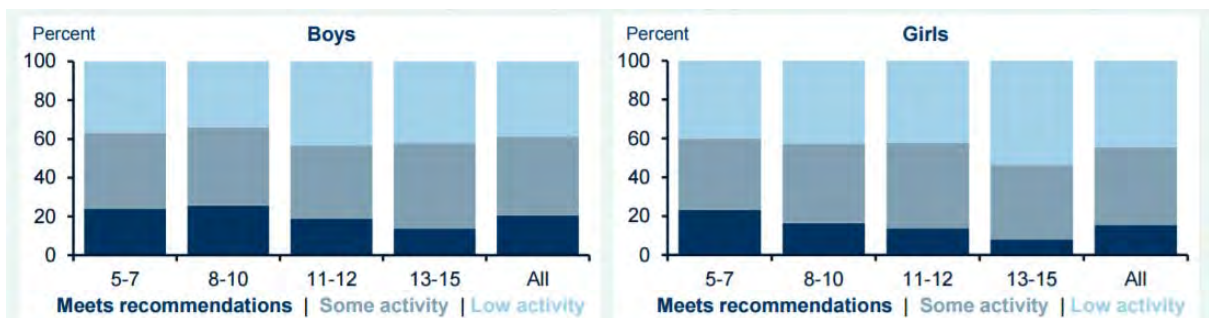
Health & Social Care Information Centre statistics on obesity, physical activity and diet England 2016 reveal that in 2014/15, more than 1 in 5 children in Reception, and 1 in 3 children in Year 6 were measured as obese or overweight. Children in most deprived areas are twice as likely to be obese than children in least deprived areas.

Results from the Health Survey for England 2012 & 2008 show physical activity levels amongst 5-15 year olds are falling. The proportion of boys who met the weekly physical activity guidelines (60 minutes or more on all 7 days) fell from 28% in 2008 to 21% in 2012. The proportion of girls who met the weekly physical activity guidelines fell from 19% in 2008 to 16% in 2012.



Physical Activity Levels amongst 5-15 year olds

The proportion of children meeting the physical activity guidelines decreases with age.



Meets recommendations = 60 minutes or more on all 7 days ; Some activity = 30-59 minutes on all 7 days

Children trying to change weight

Among children aged 8-15, 22% of boys and 28% of girls said they were trying to lose weight. Most of these children were overweight or obese (69%), but nearly a third of those trying to lose weight were neither overweight nor obese (31%).

Most children aged 8-15 were not trying to change their weight (71% of boys, 68% of girls).

To help reduce weight medical experts say that children need 60 minutes physical exercise every day. This can be achieved in many ways but a key element is simply running, playing and enjoying outdoor recreational and play facilities. Well equipped and stimulating children's play areas provide the ideal opportunity for this activity.

5 Consultation on Play Needs in Broxtowe

5.1 Consultation Approach

The methodology used in undertaking the consultation on Children's Play in Broxtowe was primarily that of an online questionnaire aimed at the following areas.

5-9 year olds

An online questionnaire was specifically designed for school children of 5 to 9 years of age. A letter with a web address link to the survey was sent to the head teachers of 36 schools across Broxtowe asking for their support in facilitating the completion of the questionnaires. Emails and phone calls were made to school 'friends' groups with links to the surveys. Emails and phone calls were made to 25 Guide, Brownies, Scouts and Boys Brigade groups with links to the surveys. A poster with a QR code linking to the on-line questionnaire was displayed at each play facility within the Borough.

A copy of the questionnaire and covering letter to the schools can be seen in Appendix 1.

10-16 year olds

An online questionnaire was specifically designed for school children of 10 to 16 years of age. A letter with a web address link to the survey was sent to the head teachers of 43 schools across Broxtowe asking for their support in facilitating the completion of the questionnaires. Emails and phone calls were made to school 'friends' groups with links to the surveys. Emails and phone calls were made to 25 Guide, Brownies, Scouts and Boys Brigade groups with links to the surveys. A poster with a QR code linking to the on-line questionnaire was displayed at each play facility within the Borough.

A copy of the questionnaire can be seen in Appendix 1.

In addition a specific letter was sent to Foxwood Academy, a school specialising in serving the educational needs of children with disabilities. This talked about specific issues relating to children with special needs including facilities for adults and carers within play areas, equipment that could accommodate a companion, alternatives to traditional swings that were more inclusive and the avoidance of physical barriers.

5.2 Consultation Responses

A summary of the consultation responses from each of the target groups is as follows:

5-9 year olds

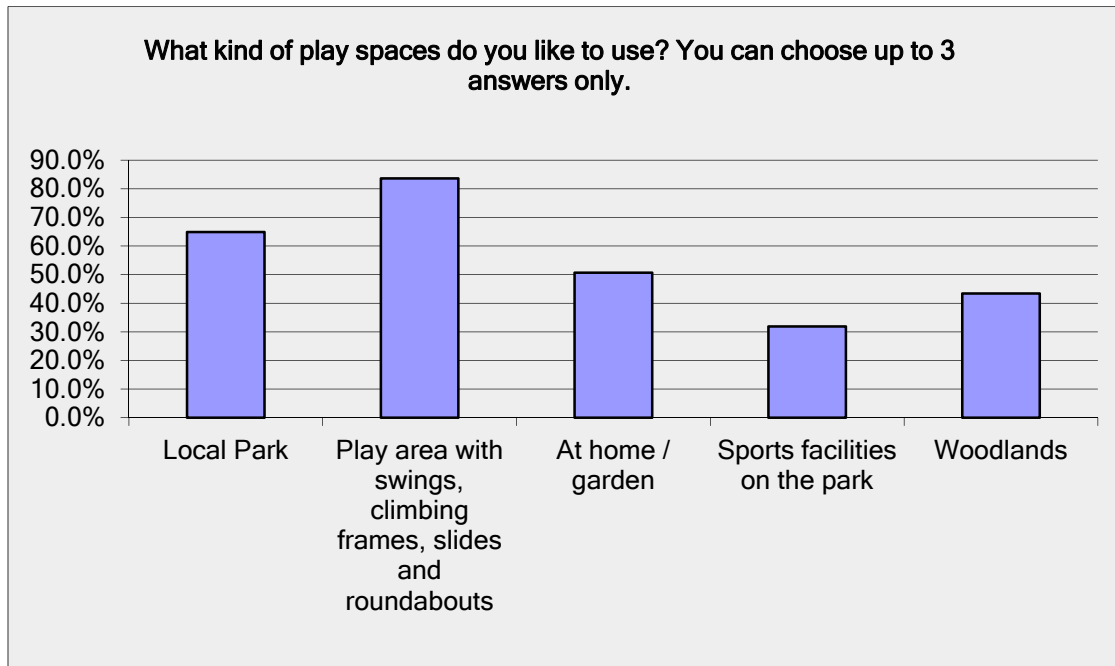
Which area do you live in?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Awsworth	8.8%	33
Attenborough	0.5%	2
Beeston	16.4%	61
Bramcote	10.7%	40
Brinsley	0.5%	2
Chilwell	7.2%	27
Cossall	1.3%	5
Eastwood	4.6%	17
Giltbrook	1.9%	7
Ilkeston	3.8%	14
Kimberley	8.0%	30
Newthorpe	1.3%	5
Nuthall	10.7%	40
Rylands	0.8%	3
Stapleford	16.9%	63
Toton	3.2%	12
Trowell	0.5%	2
Watnall	2.7%	10
<i>answered question</i>		373
<i>skipped question</i>		0

How old are you?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
5	27.1%	101
6	11.0%	41
7	18.8%	70
8	23.6%	88
9	19.6%	73
<i>answered question</i>		373
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Are you a Boy or a Girl?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Boy	55.8%	208
Girl	44.2%	165
<i>answered question</i>		373
<i>skipped question</i>		0

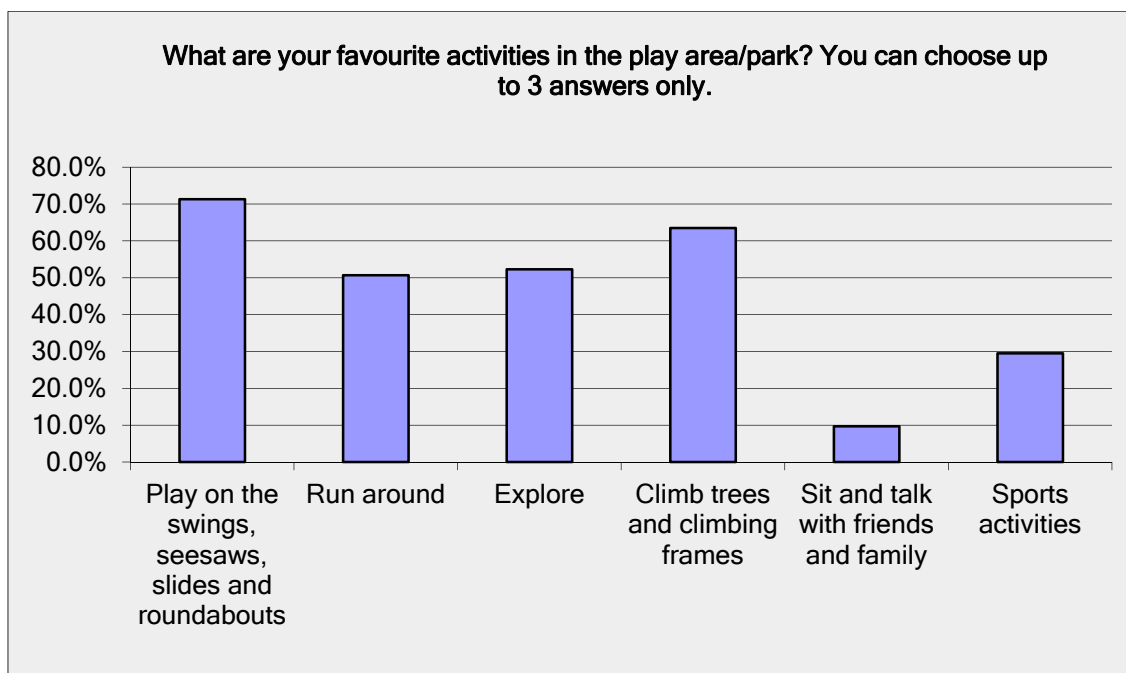
Which is your school?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Albany Infant and Nursery School	2.4%	9
Albany Junior School	1.6%	6
Alderman Pounder Infant School	0.8%	3
Awsorth Primary and Nursery School	15.3%	57
Banks Road Infant School	0.5%	2
Beeston Fields Primary and Nursery School	7.8%	29
Beeston Rylands Junior School	0.0%	0
Bramcote CofE School	4.3%	16
Bramcote Hills Primary School	7.0%	26
Brinsley Primary School	0.3%	1
Brookhill Leys Primary and Nursery School	1.9%	7
Chetwynd Primary Academy	7.0%	26
College House Junior School	1.1%	4
Eskdale Junior School	0.8%	3
Fairfield Primary School	7.5%	28
Foxwood Academy	0.5%	2
Gilthill Primary School	1.6%	6
Greasley Beauvale Primary School	1.1%	4
Hollywell Primary School	1.3%	5
Horsendale Primary School	0.8%	3
John Clifford Primary School	1.3%	5
Kimberley Primary School	1.1%	4
Larkfields Infant School	1.3%	5
Larkfields junior School	7.5%	28
Lynncroft Primary School	0.8%	3
Meadow Lane Infant School	1.6%	6
Mornington Primary School	8.0%	30
Round Hill Primary School	5.6%	21
Springbank Primary School	0.3%	1
St John's CofE Primary School	2.4%	9
Sunnyside Spencer Academy	0.0%	0
The Priory Catholic Voluntary Academy	1.1%	4
Toton Bispham Drive Junior School	0.3%	1
Trent Vale Infant and Nursery School	0.8%	3
Trowell CofE Primary School	0.5%	2
Wadsworth Fields Primary School	2.7%	10
William Lilley Infant and Nursery School	1.1%	4
<i>answered question</i>		373
<i>skipped question</i>		0

What kind of play spaces do you like to use? You can choose up to 3 answers only.		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Local Park	64.9%	242
Play area with swings, climbing frames, slides and roundabouts	83.6%	312
At home / garden	50.7%	189
Sports facilities on the park	31.9%	119
Woodlands	43.4%	162
<i>answered question</i>		373
<i>skipped question</i>		0



What are your favourite activities in the play area/park? You can choose up to 3 answers only.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Play on the swings, seesaws, slides and roundabouts	71.3%	266
Run around	50.7%	189
Explore	52.3%	195
Climb trees and climbing frames	63.5%	237
Sit and talk with friends and family	9.7%	36
Sports activities	29.5%	110
<i>answered question</i>		373
<i>skipped question</i>		0



Attenborough

Attenborough - which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Long Lane	57	125	182

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Long Lane	1	3	9	55	68

What do you like about this place?						
Answer Options	I like the play equipment.	I like to play with my friends here.	I live near by.	I feel safe here.	I don't like this place.	Response Count
Long Lane	21	11	7	8	5	52

What don't you like about this place?								
Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring, nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Long Lane	5	1	11	1	1	3	22	44

Awsworth

Awsworth- which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Shilo Recreation Ground	30	154	184
The Lane Recreation Ground	41	142	183

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Shilo Recreation Ground	0	5	2	27	34
The Lane Recreation Ground	1	7	5	30	43

What do you like about this place?

Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Shilo Recreation Ground	15	7	4	4	2	32
The Lane Recreation Ground	15	11	7	3	2	38

What don't you like about this place?

Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Shilo Recreation Ground	4	0	4	1	4	2	14	29
The Lane Recreation Ground	2	4	3	1	6	1	18	35

Beeston

Beeston- which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	43	117	160
Broadgate Park	84	88	172
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	55	111	166
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	7	134	141
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	12	130	142

How often do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	6	4	7	25	42
Broadgate Park	0	12	11	59	82
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	0	6	16	32	54
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	0	1	2	4	7
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	0	3	2	3	8

What do you like about this place?						
Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	12	9	8	4	1	34
Broadgate Park	32	13	7	2	4	58
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	25	6	6	4	0	41
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	2	2	1	2	0	7
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	2	0	3	0	3	9

What don't you like about this place?								
Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	2	6	3	4	2	3	10	30
Broadgate Park	5	11	12	0	5	3	15	51
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	2	10	5	0	0	3	14	34
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	7
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	1	5	1	0	0	0	3	10

Bramcote

Bramcote- which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Bramcote Hills Park	183	34	217
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	12	124	136
King George's Park	38	108	146
Sandgate Open Space	6	126	132

How often do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Bramcote Hills Park	1	23	41	112	177
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	0	5	1	6	12
King George's Park	0	8	4	26	38
Sandgate Open Space	0	0	0	5	5

What do you like about this place?

Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here.	I don't like this place.	Response Count
Bramcote Hills Park	93	11	12	7	3	126
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	2	1	3	1	0	7
King George's Park	4	6	7	5	3	25
Sandgate Open Space	4	0	0	0	1	5

What don't you like about this place?

Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Bramcote Hills Park	3	4	10	1	9	11	73	111
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	6
King George's Park	2	6	7	1	0	0	7	23
Sandgate Open Space	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5

Brinsley

Brinsley- which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Brinsley Recreation Ground	20	123	143

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Brinsley Recreation Ground	0	4	2	14	20

What do you like about this place?						
Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Brinsley Recreation Ground	13	1	0	1	1	16

What don't you like about this place?								
Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Brinsley Recreation Ground	1	1	3	0	0	1	8	14

Chilwell

Chilwell - which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	33	114	147
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	39	112	151
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	19	117	136
Sherman Drive Open Space	18	119	137

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	1	5	6	21	33
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	1	7	10	20	38
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	2	0	1	16	19
Sherman Drive Open Space	2	5	0	8	15

What do you like about this place?

Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	17	2	4	2	1	26
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	13	6	9	1	0	29
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	4	0	2	6	1	13
Sherman Drive Open Space	2	3	5	2	1	13

What don't you like about this place?

Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	0	0	0	0	4	6	13	23
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	0	0	9	0	1	0	16	26
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	0	3	1	1	2	0	4	11
Sherman Drive Open Space	1	5	1	0	1	0	3	11

Eastwood

Eastwood - which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Coronation Park	33	110	143
Jubilee Park	16	119	135
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	12	122	134

How often do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Coronation Park	1	5	5	22	33
Jubilee Park	0	2	1	13	16
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	0	1	1	10	12

What do you like about this place?

Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Coronation Park	16	4	3	0	0	23
Jubilee Park	4	2	3	2	3	14
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	3	0	2	1	3	9

What don't you like about this place?

Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Coronation Park	0	1	0	0	3	5	12	21
Jubilee Park	0	2	2	2	2	3	3	14
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	7

Giltbrook

Giltbrook- which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this space?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Smithurst Road Open Space	19	112	131

How often do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Smithurst Road Open Space	0	3	2	14	19

What do you like about this place?

Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Smithurst Road Open Space	3	1	4	0	4	12

What don't you like about this place?

Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Smithurst Road Open Space	1	5	0	1	2	0	1	10

Greasley

Greasley- which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	18	115	133

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	0	0	5	13	18

What do you like about this place?						
Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	6	1	2	4	0	13

What don't you like about this place?								
Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	0	2	4	0	1	0	3	10

Kimberley

Kimberley- which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Flixton Road Open Space	25	110	135
Hall-Om-Wong	44	99	143
Knowle Park	31	101	132
Millfield Road Open Space	17	112	129
The Stag Recreation Ground	33	102	135

How often do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Flixton Road Open Space	0	3	5	16	24
Hall-Om-Wong	0	4	12	28	44
Knowle Park	0	6	5	20	31
Millfield Road Open Space	1	1	4	10	16
The Stag Recreation Ground	0	4	9	18	31

What do you like about this place?

Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Flixton Road Open Space	5	3	5	1	1	15
Hall-Om-Wong	13	4	7	1	0	25
Knowle Park	6	6	5	0	2	19
Millfield Road Open Space	3	0	4	3	2	12
The Stag Recreation Ground	8	3	4	1	1	17

What don't you like about this place?

Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Flixton Road Open Space	0	0	5	0	2	1	4	12
Hall-Om-Wong	0	2	6	0	6	3	6	23
Knowle Park	1	1	6	0	0	0	9	17
Millfield Road Open Space	1	1	4	0	0	0	5	11
The Stag Recreation Ground	0	0	0	0	2	5	8	15

Nuthall

Nuthall- which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Basil Russell Playing Field	58	91	149
College Way Open Space	6	114	120
Redbridge Drive Open Space	21	108	129
The Spinney Open Space	18	104	122

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Basil Russell Playing Field	1	10	14	31	56
College Way Open Space	0	0	2	4	6
Redbridge Drive Open Space	1	6	7	7	21
The Spinney Open Space	0	1	5	11	17

What do you like about this place?						
Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Basil Russell Playing Field	15	5	9	4	0	33
College Way Open Space	0	1	2	1	1	5
Redbridge Drive Open Space	2	3	7	0	4	16
The Spinney Open Space	1	3	4	0	3	11

What don't you like about this place?								
Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Basil Russell Playing Field	2	3	6	1	0	1	16	29
College Way Open Space	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
Redbridge Drive Open Space	1	4	8	0	2	0	0	15
The Spinney Open Space	0	1	4	1	1	1	2	10

Stapleford

Stapleford- which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	27	104	131
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	51	91	142
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	33	99	132
Judson Avenue Open Space	4	114	118
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	18	107	125
Queen Elizabeth Park	37	93	130

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	0	6	3	17	26
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	2	14	8	27	51
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	0	3	4	23	30
Judson Avenue Open Space	0	0	2	2	4
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	0	2	1	15	18
Queen Elizabeth Park	7	11	3	16	37

What do you like about this place?						
Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	4	3	7	0	5	19
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	7	5	16	0	2	30
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	5	3	5	2	0	15
Judson Avenue Open Space	1	0	0	1	1	3
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	0	3	3	1	2	9
Queen Elizabeth Park	11	3	8	1	1	24

What don't you like about this place?								
Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	0	6	5	1	1	4	2	19
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	2	7	5	0	3	6	5	28
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	1	3	3	0	1	0	6	14
Judson Avenue Open Space	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	0	3	3	0	0	0	1	7
Queen Elizabeth Park	1	4	7	0	0	2	8	22

Toton

Toton- which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Banks Road Open Space	12	106	118
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	30	93	123
Swiney Way Open Space	20	101	121

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Banks Road Open Space	1	0	1	11	13
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	3	0	9	18	30
Swiney Way Open Space	0	0	2	16	18

What do you like about this place?						
Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Banks Road Open Space	4	2	3	0	1	10
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	10	5	2	2	1	20
Swiney Way Open Space	1	1	3	2	5	12

What don't you like about this place?								
Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Banks Road Open Space	1	0	2	1	2	0	3	9
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	0	1	1	0	4	1	11	18
Swiney Way Open Space	0	2	6	1	1	0	1	11

Trowell

Trowell- which open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you visit this place?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Salcey Drive Open Space	7	109	116
Trowell Parish Hall	5	111	116

How often do you visit this place?					
Answer Options	Every day	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Salcey Drive Open Space	1	1	1	5	8
Trowell Parish Hall	0	0	1	5	6

What do you like about this place?						
Answer Options	I like the play equipment	I like to play with my friends here	I live near by	I feel safe here	I don't like this place	Response Count
Salcey Drive Open Space	2	0	3	1	1	7
Trowell Parish Hall	3	0	1	1	1	6

What don't you like about this place?								
Answer Options	No equipment for under 5's	Equipment is old and not exciting	Not enough equipment	Boring nothing to do	Too many older children	Behaviour of other people	I like everything	Response Count
Salcey Drive Open Space	0	0	1	1	0	0	5	7
Trowell Parish Hall	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	5

10-16 year olds

Which area do you live in?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Awsorth	1.82%	3
Attenborough	1.2%	2
Beeston	33.3%	56
Bramcote	7.7%	13
Brinsley	0.0%	0
Broxtowe	1.8%	3
Chilwell	8.3%	14
Cossall	0.0%	0
Eastwood	2.4%	4
Giltbrook	0.6%	1
Ilkeston	0.0%	0
Kimberley	3.0%	5
Newthorpe	0.0%	0
Nuthall	6.5%	11
Rylands	0.6%	1
Stapleford	23.8%	40
Toton	4.2%	7
Trowell	1.2%	2
Watnall	3.6%	6
<i>answered question</i>		168
<i>skipped question</i>		0

What is your age?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
10	53.6%	90
11	14.3%	24
12	7.1%	12
13	10.1%	17
14	1.8%	3
15	7.1%	12
16	6.0%	10
<i>answered question</i>		168
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Are you male or Female?		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Male	50.0%	84
Female	50.0%	84
<i>answered question</i>		168
<i>skipped question</i>		0

Which is your school? Primary schools are listed first alphabetically followed by Secondary schools.		
Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Albany Junior School	2.4%	4
Awsorth Primary and Nursery School	1.2%	2
Beeston Fields Primary and Nursery School	27.4%	46
Beeston Rylands Junior School	0.6%	1
Bramcote CofE Primary School	2.4%	4
Bramcote Hills Primary School	2.4%	4
Brinsley Primary School	0.0%	0
Brookhill Leys Primary & Nursery School	0.6%	1
Chetwynd Primary Academy	1.8%	3
College House Junior School	2.4%	4
Eskdale Junior School	1.2%	2
Fairfield Primary Academy	4.8%	8
Foxwood Academy	0.0%	0
Gilthill Primary School	0.6%	1
Greasley Beauvale Primary School	0.0%	0
Hollywell Primary School	1.2%	2
Horsendale Primary School	1.2%	2
John Clifford Primary School	0.0%	0
Kimberley Primary School	0.6%	1
Larkfields Junior School	5.4%	9
Lynncroft Primary School	0.0%	0
Mornington Primary School	1.8%	3
Round Hill Primary School	0.0%	0
Springbank Primary School	0.6%	1
St John's CofE Primary School	0.6%	1
Sunnyside Spencer Academy	0.0%	0
The Priory Catholic Voluntary Academy	0.6%	1
Toton Bispham Drive Junior School	0.6%	1
Trowell CofE Primary School	0.0%	0
Wadsworth Fields Primary School	1.2%	2
Alderman White School	4.8%	8
Chilwell School	3.6%	6
George Spencer Academy and Technical College	19.0%	32
Hall Park Academy	1.2%	2
The Bramcote School	7.1%	12
The Kimberley School	3.0%	5
<i>answered question</i>		168
<i>skipped question</i>		0

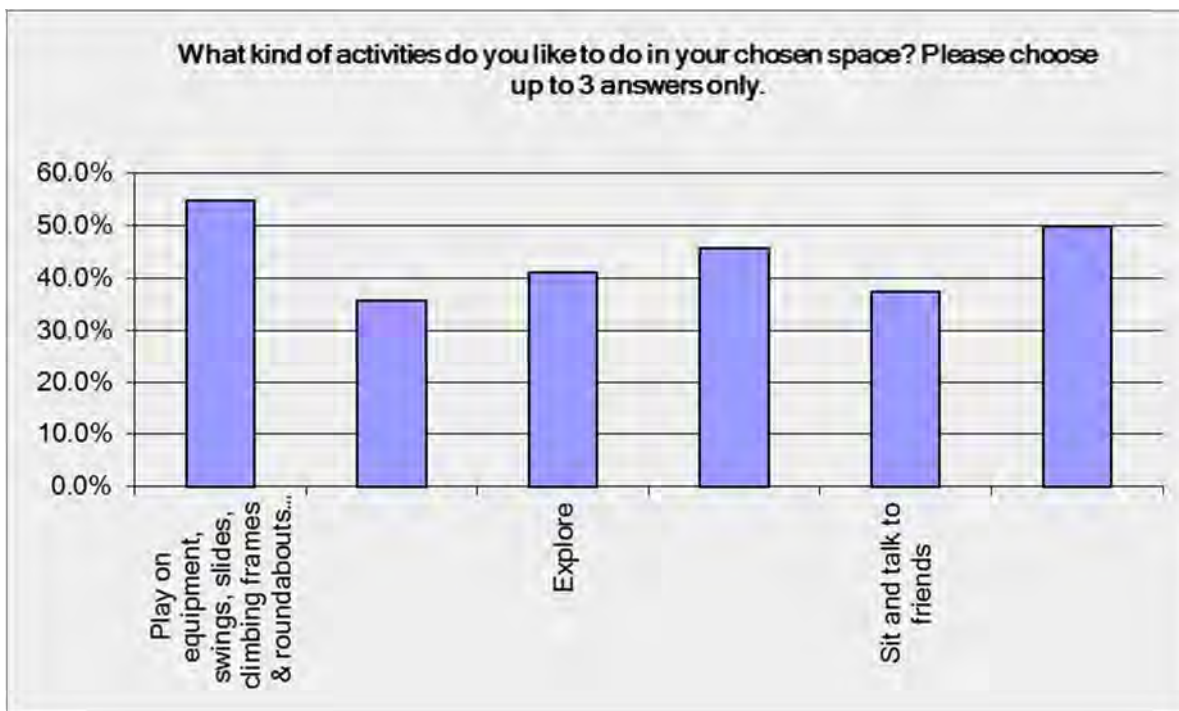
What kind of outdoor space do you like to use? Please choose up to 3 answers only.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Play areas with swings, climbing frames, slides etc	64.9%	109
Woodlands	44.0%	74
Playing on the street	24.4%	41
Local park	56.0%	94
Local town/high street	10.7%	18
Shops	20.2%	34
Sports facilities on the park	47.0%	79
<i>answered question</i>		168
<i>skipped question</i>		0



What kind of activities do you like to do in your chosen space? Please choose up to 3 answers only.

Answer Options	Response Percent	Response Count
Play on equipment, swings, slides, climbing frames & roundabouts etc	54.8%	92
Run around	35.7%	60
Explore	41.1%	69
Climb trees and climbing frames	45.8%	77
Sit and talk to friends	37.5%	63
Sport activities	50.0%	84
<i>answered question</i>		168
<i>skipped question</i>		0



Attenborough

Attenborough - which Open & Play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this space?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Long Lane	20	55	75

How often do you visit this space?

Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Long Lane	0	2	1	2	20	25

What do you like about this space?

Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this place	Response Count
Long Lane	7	3	0	4	1	4	0	0	4	23

What don't you like about this space?

Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter, rubbish, broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Long Lane	1	0	3	3	3	0	1	4	2	6	23

Awsorth

Awsorth - Which Open & Play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Shilo Recreation Ground	7	55	62
The Lane Recreation Ground	9	46	55

How often do you visit this place?

Answer Options	Everyday	Few times a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Shilo Recreation Ground	1	0	0	9	10
The Lane Recreation Ground	0	2	1	9	12

What do you like about this place?

Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/ BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Shilo Recreation Ground	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	9
The Lane Recreation Ground	2	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	2	11

What don't you like about this place?

Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Shilo Recreation Ground	1	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	1	8
The Lane Recreation Ground	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	4	11

Beeston

Beeston - which Open & Play spaces do you visit?

Do you use this space?

Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	25	39	64
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	27	43	70
Broadgate Park	37	33	70
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	13	46	59
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	11	46	57

How often do you visit?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	3	1	0	2	21	27
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	5	5	1	2	14	27
Broadgate Park	3	1	3	2	26	35
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	0	1	1	0	12	14
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	0	1	2	1	9	13

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	2	1	0	5	4	1	2	3	4	22
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	4	3	0	4	6	1	1	3	4	26
Broadgate Park	9	2	1	3	7	2	0	5	4	33
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	5	4	14
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	3	4	11

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	2	0	1	2	1	0	5	2	2	7	22
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	2	3	1	0	4	1	1	0	2	11	25
Broadgate Park	2	0	3	2	3	2	0	5	3	12	32
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	1	1	4	14
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	2	2	10

Bramcote

Bramcote - which Open & Play spaces do you visit?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
King George's Park	19	38	57
Bramcote Hills Park	67	16	83
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	4	49	53
Sandgate Open Space	3	48	51

How often Do you visit?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
King George's Park	1	2	1	3	13	20
Bramcote Hills Park	1	11	7	15	31	65
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	1	0	1	0	3	5
Sandgate Open Space	0	1	1	0	2	4

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
King George's Park	2	0	0	4	5	0	0	1	2	14
Bramcote Hills Park	12	2	0	18	5	4	3	1	1	46
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	5
Sandgate Open Space	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
King George's Park	1	2	0	3	1	0	1	1	1	3	13
Bramcote Hills Park	7	2	2	5	2	1	5	3	0	19	46
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
Sandgate Open Space	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	4

Brinsley

Brinsley - which Open & Play spaces do you visit?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Brinsley Recreation Ground	10	46	56

How often do you visit?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Brinsley Recreation Ground	0	1	2	1	6	10

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Brinsley Recreation Ground	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	8

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Brinsley Recreation Ground	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	7

Chilwell

Chilwell - which Open & Play spaces do you visit?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	18	42	60
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	13	43	56
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	10	44	54
Sherman Drive Open Space	6	45	51

How often do you visit						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	0	5	2	4	7	18
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	0	3	2	4	4	13
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	1	0	0	1	8	10
Sherman Drive Open Space	1	0	1	1	4	7

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	2	2	11
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	0	0	0	4	2	0	2	1	0	9
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	7
Sherman Drive Open Space	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	2	7

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	11
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	4	9
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1	6
Sherman Drive Open Space	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2	7

Eastwood

Eastwood - which Open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Coronation Park	13	43	56
Jubilee Park	9	47	56
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	7	47	54

How often do you visit?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Coronation Park	2	2	0	1	8	13
Jubilee Park	1	0	0	1	7	9
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	0	0	0	1	6	7

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Coronation Park	1	2	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	10
Jubilee Park	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	8
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	6

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Coronation Park	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	10
Jubilee Park	1	0	1	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	9
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	1	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	6

Giltbrook

Giltbrook - which Open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Smithurst Road Open Space	6	47	53

How often do you visit?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Smithurst Road Open Space	0	0	1	1	5	7

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Smithurst Road Open Space	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	6

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Smithurst Road Open Space	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	5

Greasley

Greasley - which Open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	8	43	51

How often do you use this space?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	0	0	0	1	7	8

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	2	6

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	5

Kimberley

Kimberley - which Open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Knowle Park	8	43	51
The Stag Recreation Ground	7	44	51
Flixton Road Open Space	5	45	50
Millfield Road Open Space	2	46	48
Hall-Om-Wong	11	41	52

How often do you visit this space?

Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Knowle Park	1	2	1	1	4	9
The Stag Recreation Ground	0	0	2	2	5	9
Flixton Road Open Space	0	0	2	1	3	6
Millfield Road Open Space	0	0	0	1	3	4
Hall-Om-Wong	0	0	1	1	10	12

What do you like about this space?

Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Knowle Park	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	8
The Stag Recreation Ground	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	7
Flixton Road Open Space	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	6
Millfield Road Open Space	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Hall-Om-Wong	0	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	0	10

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Knowle Park	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	8
The Stag Recreation Ground	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	7
Flixton Road Open Space	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	6
Millfield Road Open Space	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Hall-Om-Wong	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	2	10

Nuthall

Nuthall - which Open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Basil Russell Playing Fields	16	39	55
Redbridge Drive Open Space	7	43	50
College Way Open Space	5	44	49
The Spinney Open Space	6	44	50

How often do you visit this space?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Basil Russell Playing Fields	0	3	3	4	7	17
Redbridge Drive Open Space	0	1	1	1	4	7
College Way Open Space	0	1	0	0	3	4
The Spinney Open Space	0	0	0	1	6	7

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Basil Russell Playing Fields	2	0	3	2	0	1	3	1	0	12
Redbridge Drive Open Space	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	6
College Way Open Space	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	4
The Spinney Open Space	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	5

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Basil Russell Playing Fields	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	8	12
Redbridge Drive Open Space	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
College Way Open Space	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4
The Spinney Open Space	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	5

Stapleford

Stapleford - which Open and play spaces do you visit?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Judson Avenue Open Space	9	41	50
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	33	33	66
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	11	39	50
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	13	40	53
Queen Elizabeth Park	22	37	59
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	19	37	56

How often do you visit this space?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Judson Avenue Open Space	0	2	1	1	4	8
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	5	5	4	5	13	32
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	0	4	0	1	7	12
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	0	2	1	1	9	13
Queen Elizabeth Park	4	5	1	2	9	21
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	3	5	2	3	5	18

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Judson Avenue Open Space	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	2	7
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	2	6	5	1	5	0	4	1	1	25
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	6
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	2	9
Queen Elizabeth Park	3	1	0	1	5	0	1	4	0	15
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	2	1	0	1	3	0	0	2	1	10

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Judson Avenue Open Space	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	7
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	6	2	5	2	4	1	0	2	0	2	24
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	1	0	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	1	9
Queen Elizabeth Park	3	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	2	3	13
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	9

Toton

Toton - which Open and play spaces do you use?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Swiney Way Open Space	10	41	51
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	15	36	51
Banks Road Open Space	10	42	52

How often do you visit this space?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Swiney Way Open Space	1	0	1	2	6	10
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	0	2	3	6	5	16
Banks Road Open Space	1	1	0	2	6	10

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Swiney Way Open Space	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	6
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	5	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	1	11
Banks Road Open Space	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	6

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Swiney Way Open Space	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	6
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	2	1	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	11
Banks Road Open Space	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	6

Trowell

Trowell - which Open and play spaces do you use?			
Do you use this space?			
Answer Options	Yes	No	Response Count
Trowell Parish Hall	3	44	47
Salcey Drive Open Space	3	45	48

How often do you use this space?						
Answer Options	Daily	Few times a week	Once a week	Weekends	Sometimes	Response Count
Trowell Parish Hall	0	0	1	2	1	4
Salcey Drive Open Space	1	0	1	0	2	4

What do you like about this space?										
Answer Options	Place to meet friends	Ride my bike/BMX	Skate boarding	Play equipment	Live nearby	Feel safe there	Fitness equipment	Sports equipment	I don't like this space	Response Count
Trowell Parish Hall	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
Salcey Drive Open Space	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4

What don't you like about this space?											
Answer Options	Behaviour of other people	Risk of being bullied	Boring nothing to do	No equipment for young people my age	Litter rubbish broken glass	Graffiti & vandalism	Dogs and dog mess	Equipment is only for very young children	Don't feel safe	I like everything	Response Count
Trowell Parish Hall	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Salcey Drive Open Space	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	4

5.3 Key Issues, Aspirations and Need

The consultation responses from children and young people, assisted and influenced by parents and carers, have been analysed to inform the priorities for play facilities and the needs for each of the play spaces.

Survey responses have been received from across the borough, numbers largely reflect population densities with higher figures from children and young people living in Beeston, Stapleford, Awsworth, Bramcote, Chilwell, Kimberley and Nuthall.

Surveys have been received from the full age range of children and young people from 5 to 16 years, however the 5 to 10 age range returned 86% of the total responses, compared to 14% for the 11 to 16 age range.

The responses from boys and girls was representative of the population, with 56% boys and 44% girls for the 5 to 9 age range and 50% each for the 10 to 16 age range.

Generally the 5 to 9 age range prefer to play in play areas with a range of play equipment (84%), however playing in local parks and at home/garden were also identified by over 50% of respondents. For the 10 to 16 age range again the top answers were play areas with a range of play equipment and local parks (scoring over 50%), sports facilities in parks and woodlands (scoring over 40%).

The 5 to 9 years age group preferred playing on swings, slides and see-saws (71%) followed by climbing trees and frames (63%), running around and exploring also scored highly (50%), however sports (29%) and lastly sitting and talking (10%) were least popular. Similarly, the 10-16 age group preferred playing on typical play equipment (55%) however they also expressed a high preference for taking part in sporting activities (50%). All other activities; running around, exploring, climbing and sitting and talking to friends were also popular (36% - 46%).

Most respondents of all ages reported visits to the various play facilities as 'sometimes' as opposed to more frequent timescales. The frequency of visits may have been influenced by the time of year the surveys were undertaken, i.e. from September to January.

5.4 Summary of Responses and Action Plan

These comments need to be read in conjunction with the detailed findings from the consultation in section 5.2 of the Strategy. When the actions identified below are implemented, further reference will be made back to the site specific issues raised to ensure these are taken into account as part of the design process.

In terms of priority the target actions have been classified accordingly:

1. Very high – within the first year of the strategy
2. High - within the first 3 years of the strategy
3. Medium – within the first 6 years of the strategy
4. Low – within the last 3 years of the strategy
5. Beyond 2025 – beyond the period covered by the strategy

It is accepted that priorities may change during the period of the strategy due to increased usage of play areas, vandalism, equipment failure etc. This will be monitored as part of the weekly detailed inspection of play areas, observations by the Council's parks management team and comments from users of the facilities.

It should also be noted that the capacity to undertake these works is dependent on the availability of capital resources, the success of external funding applications or the use of Section 106 contributions from future developments.

Responsibility for undertaking the actions identified will vary between the Borough Council and the relevant Town and Parish Council's depending on the ownership of the sites.

ATTENBOROUGH

Long Lane

5-9 years – A well used site but less popular for regular visits perhaps due to its slightly remote location. Nothing was really disliked but additional equipment was mentioned.

10-16 years – Very similar use as to the 5-9 year age group. It was seen as a safe site and popular place to meet with well liked play equipment. Reference was made to some issues that were not liked but overall most responses commented that it was a well liked site.

Conclusion

Recently refurbished play area that is proving to be popular.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

AWSWORTH

Shilo Recreation Ground

5-9 years – A well used site but less popular for regular visits, again perhaps due to its more remote location. The play equipment was well received with some requests for additional equipment for under 5’s.

10-16 years – Less well used by this older age group but seen as a place to meet friends. Reference to safety was made and this could be down to the somewhat remote location within a woodland copse.

Conclusion

Relatively new play that has developed over time with additional items of equipment provided.

Actions	Priority
Consider additional equipment for younger children	Medium

The Lane Recreation Ground

5-9 years – A well used and well received play area. Comments that there were too many older children using the play facilities.

10-16 years – The play equipment and skate facilities were liked but once again there was a reference to not feeling safe.

Conclusion

A play area that, whilst popular, will in the latter part of the strategy need to be included in a refurbishment programme. In the short term there is a priority to

review the play area fencing and look at some additional equipment.

Actions	Priority
Review fence around play area with the possibility of some additional equipment	High
Full review of play area and refurbishment of the site	Low

BEESTON

Beeston Fields Recreation Ground

5-9 years – A popular site used on a regular basis. Given the location of the park within a high residential area this is not surprising. The play equipment was very popular and it was seen as a safe place to play with friends. A number of references were made to some older equipment.

10-16 years – As with the younger age group it is used on a regular basis with references made to its location and a place to meet friends. The most common response that everything was liked with a few issues related to litter.

Conclusion

Large play area that had some new equipment added in 2016. Well received and serves a large local catchment area.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Broadgate Park

5-9 years – High number of responses but perhaps surprising that it is not as well used as would be expected for a town centre play area. There was a strong reference to not enough equipment with reference to it not being exciting and there being not enough equipment for the under 5's.

10-16 years – Again a high number of responses but as with the younger age group surprising that the play area is not well used on a regular basis. It is notable that the play equipment does not feature highly on the things that are liked about the play area. There were mixed responses on issues not liked but there was a reference to equipment only being suitable for very young children.

Conclusion

A lot of responses to the questionnaire but the play area is not used on a regular basis by either age group. The play area is very dated and has seen no improvements for a considerable period of time. This is reflected in the responses.

Actions	Priority
Full refurbishment of the play area and surfacing with a full range of equipment for all ages including under 5's, young children and teenagers	High

Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground

5-9 years – Good response rate with this play area used on a regular basis. The play area was well liked and the area was popular with local children as a place to play with friends. Whilst there was a strong feeling that everything was liked there is a need to review the age of some of the equipment with responses indicating it was old and not exciting.

10-16 years – Again a good response from the older age group with some children visiting on a daily basis. The play equipment was popular and again as with the younger age group it is attracting children who live close to the site. The only real issue identified with the older age group was a problem of dogs and dog mess on the park.

Conclusion

One of the flagship play areas for Broxtowe when it was first upgraded. It has over the years seen new equipment added and replaced and continues to be a popular area. It is in a high profile location adjacent to Queens Road and attracts both local users and those from a wider catchment area. The issue of dog fouling is a concern and probably reflects its very popular use as a site for dog walkers. This will be addressed with the Neighbourhood Wardens.

Whilst some of the equipment has been in service for a long time the play area continues to be popular. However, it will need updating during the period of the strategy.

Actions	Priority
Review issues with dogs and dog fouling	Very high
Full review of play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of site to include additional equipment for younger children	Medium

Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground

5-9 years – Fewer number of responses compared to other sites with the highest responses indicating a dislike for the play area with the reason being equipment being old and not exciting.

10-16 years – The pattern of results was very similar for this age range with the sports equipment on the site being much more popular than the play area.

Conclusion

An older and dated play area that given its location in the centre of a highly

populated residential area is not getting the level of use that would be expected.

Actions	Priority
Full refurbishment of the play area/surfacing with a mix of equipment for all ages	High

Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Limited number of mixed responses. The site is relatively new and was built and funded by a housing developer to serve a new housing development.

10-16 years – As with the younger age group a broad spectrum of results that do not indicate any really strong preferences.

Conclusion

A new play area that serves a local area. Its value is perhaps not appreciated by the wider community.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

BRAMCOTE

Bramcote Hills Park

6-9 years – The Council's most popular play area and this is reflected in the number of responses received. A significant percentage liked the play equipment with only a few references to there not being enough equipment. The biggest issues were perhaps a reference to the play area success, with too many older children and behaviour of other people being the most common.

10-16 years – A very similar set of results to the younger age range but it is interesting to note that the site is nearly as popular as a meeting place as it is to use the play equipment. The issue of dog fouling is a concern and this is a result of the popularity of the park for dog walking. This will be addressed with the Neighbourhood Wardens.

Conclusion

Whilst the play area was refurbished in 2007 it still has a strong appeal demonstrating that if the scheme is well designed with a good range of equipment it will have lasting value. Some of the equipment is however starting to show its age and a gradual replacement programme will have to be implemented.

Actions	Priority
Review issues with dogs and dog fouling	Very high
Gradual replacement of certain items of equipment as they reach a point of "beyond economical repair". This priority may need to be raised if, given the sustained level of use for this play area, issues of deterioration become more apparent.	Medium

Eastcote Avenue Open Space

6-9 years – Limited number of responses but the area is generally well received and was designed to serve local catchment areas within the centre of a housing estate.

10-16 years – Very similar to the younger age group with no real strong preferences for change.

Recommendation

Play area has been refurbished and it well placed to serve the local catchment area. Given that the number of responses for both age groups were low, the results may not be as reliable as for some other sites.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

King George’s Park

6-9 years – Good number of responses but with most children using on an infrequent basis. The biggest issues were not enough equipment and the equipment being old and not exciting.

10-16 years – As with the younger age most of the children who used this site did so only on an infrequent basis with the most popular reason being no equipment for this age range.

Conclusion

A very dated play area that has lost its appeal and is in need of refurbishment. Consideration should be given to moving it to a more central and visible location within the park.

Actions	Priority
An old and dated play area that whilst having no immediate safety concerns does not have a strong appeal for local children. Full review of the site and surfacing is needed	High

Sandgate Open Space

6-9 years – Low level response but generally a popular play area. No real issues of concern identified.

10-16 years – Very similar to the younger age range with no strong theme of concerns.

Conclusion

A small play area on the edge of a housing estate and part of a local nature reserve. It has been renovated and is to a good standard. Given that the number of responses for both age groups were low, the results may not be as reliable as for some other sites.

Actions	Priority
Full review of play equipment and refurbishment of site	Low

BRINSLEY

Brinsley Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Popular play area that is well received by this age group.

10-16 years – Similar responses to the younger age group but reference to need for more equipment for this older age group.

Conclusion

A play area that has been refurbished but would benefit from some additional play surfacing, equipment for older children and a review of the outdoor fitness equipment.

Actions	Priority
Additional play surfacing, equipment for older children and a review of outdoor fitness equipment	High
Full review of play equipment and refurbishment of site	Low

CHILWELL

Inham Nook Recreation Ground

5-9 years – A well used and popular site with very positive feed back on the play equipment. This play area was relocated and had a major redesign when the tram route was built through the park so the comments are as expected. A few concerns about the behaviour of older children but hopefully this will be addressed through new CCTV which was installed in Spring 2017.

10-16 years – As with the younger age group a well used and popular area. Given the wide range of facilities on the site it attracts young people for a wide variety of reasons. Again the only concerns relate to behaviour of other people and the risk of being bullied.

Conclusion

A very popular play area with the recent improvements well received. Some concerns about behaviour of older children and risk of bullying.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Cator Lane Recreation Ground

5-9 years – Another popular play area in the Chilwell area that attracts children from the local area. The equipment is well like but with comments that additional equipment for the younger children would be beneficial.

10-16 years – As with the younger age range the play area is popular and used on a regular basis. The play equipment is well like with no real concerns identified.

Conclusion

A popular local play area. This area was recently relocated and renovated following funding from Severn Trent who were undertaking major works on the park.

Actions	Priority
Increase the equipment for younger children. This would involve an extension for the play area	Low
No other short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Fewer responses relating to this site and used on a less frequent basis. Those using the site felt safe and generally liked the equipment.

10-16 years – Very similar comments to the younger age range with no real issues or concerns raised.

Conclusion

Small facility that serves a local area. No real issues identified.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Sherman Drive Open Space

6-9 years – Again fewer responses relating to this site but given its location in the centre of a housing development it is not surprising that it is popular due to its location. It is noted that there was a strong reference to the equipment being old and unexciting.

10-16 years – Limited response but those responding raised issues with the type of equipment and lack of equipment for older children as the issues.

Conclusion

This play area was built by the developers of the housing estate around the year 2000 and is now showing its age. It needs redeveloping and new equipment adding. It is in a very attractive setting serving a large catchment area and at present does not fulfil its potential.

Actions	Priority
Major overhaul of the play area/surfacing and equipment	High

EASTWOOD

Coronation Park

6-9 years – Good level of response at this popular and well used play area. Very strong support for the play equipment with the only concern relating to the behaviour of older children.

10-16 years – As with the younger age group the area is well used with a spread of reasons for using the site due to the range of facilities available for older children. Behaviour of older children was again referenced as an issue.

Conclusion

The play area had a major redevelopment in 2012 with a new fenced area for young children created with both sand/water play and traditional play equipment. There is a wide range of play equipment and sports facilities for older children with a new concrete skate park built in 2016.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Jubilee Park

6-9 years – Lower number of responses relating to this play area with a diverse range of reasons for visiting. There were clearly some issues with the age and type of equipment and also concerns about behaviour of other people.

10-16 years – As with the younger age range fewer responses at this site with mixed feelings about the play area. Diverse spread of reasons for not liking the site indicating that the area is approaching an age when renovation work will

be required.

Conclusion

The play area was renovated in 2007 and is approaching a time when it will need more major works.

Actions	Priority
Pressure jet wash of rubber surfacing and general clean of equipment to improve the visual appeal of the area	High
Full review of play area and refurbishment of site	Medium

Mansfield Road Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Fewer response for this less well used play area. Mixture of responses with some children liking all the equipment and others feeling it is dated.

10-16 years – A very similar set of results to the younger age range with the majority indicating the need for additional equipment.

Conclusion

The play area was originally redesigned in the early 2000's with a more recent upgrade in 2010. It is fairly small in size but located on a popular pedestrian school route for children.

Actions	Priority
General clean of the equipment to improve the visual appeal of the area	High
Fundamental review of play equipment/surfacing	Medium

GILTBROOK

Smithurst Road Open Space

6-9 years – Good range of responses but play area underused given its central location within a very large housing estate. The feedback was critical as to the old and unexciting equipment.

10-16 years – Limited number of responses and again the area is underused by this age group. Once again the feedback was divided at lack of equipment or equipment not for the older age group.

Conclusion

A play area serving a large catchment area that is underused given its central location. This relates to the lack of and outdated equipment. The play area is due to be redeveloped in Summer 2017 using Section 106 funding from the adjacent new housing development.

Actions	Priority
Full upgrade of play area	Very high

GREASLEY

Beauvale Park

6-9 years – a site where children feel safe and like the range of play equipment. Some comments that they would like to see more equipment.

10-16 years – Similar comments as with the younger age range but a clear indication that more equipment is needed for this older age range.

Conclusion

A play area that has seen new equipment added on a piecemeal basis over the last 5 years. There is still scope for more equipment, internal paths and improvements to the fencing surrounding the area.

Actions	Priority
Additional play equipment, new rubber play surfacing, improve paths and refurbish fencing surrounding area.	High

KIMBERLEY

Flixton Road Open Space

6-9 years – This site was well received being popular because of the play equipment and a place to meet friends. Whilst the equipment was well received more equipment was also referenced.

10-16 years – Fewer responses from the older age range and again the site was well received with no issues identified.

Conclusion

The play area was renovated in 2014 and extended in size. Given the size of the open space there is little scope to extend any further.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Hall om Wong Open Space

6-9 years – Large number of responses with the play area being used on a regular basis. The play equipment was well received but there were some comments about the equipment being old and not enough equipment for this younger age range.

10-16 years – The biggest number of responses for the play area in Kimberley came from this site with a broad range of reasons for visiting the park. This is not surprising given the skate park, MUGA and good range of equipment for

older children. Some concerns about litter and broken glass.

Conclusion

A play area that provides a lot for older children but less so for the younger age range. It was renovated around 8 years ago and some of the items are starting to show their age.

Actions	Priority
Work with Neighbourhood Wardens to address the issues of litter and broken glass	Very high
Extend the provision for younger age range	High
Full review and refurbishment of site	Medium

Knowle Park

6-9 years – Good level of response with the play area getting a high level of use. Popular because of the equipment and also because of its location on the edge of a large housing area. Generally most children like everything but there was also a strong request for additional equipment.

10-16 years – Not as popular as with the younger age range but with no strong trend for things that were either liked or disliked.

Conclusion

This play area has been extended and updated over a period of 6 years and is much improved.

Actions	Priority
Potential to extend the range of equipment for younger children and include a new basket swing	High
Full review of play equipment and refurbishment of site	Low

Millfield Road Open Space

6-9 years – Only a small play area and this is perhaps reflected in the reduced number of responses. The area was felt to be safe and the equipment liked. Responses indicated a need for additional equipment.

10-16 years – This play area is only for very young children. The few responses received reflect this.

Conclusion

A play area designed exclusively for young children due to its location close to houses on a small area of open space. There is equipment for older children at Hall om Wong Open Space which is close to this site. The play area was renovated around 2008 and is now showing its age.

Actions	Priority
Pressure jet wash rubber surfacing and general clean of equipment to improve visual appeal of the area	High
Refurbishment of site.	Medium

The Stag Recreation Ground

6-9 years – good number of responses from this well used and popular play area. Very positive response with the play equipment being particularly popular. Generally everything was liked about the area with a few comments about the behaviour of other children.

10-16 years – The play was also well received by the older age range but with a few comments that the equipment was more suited to younger children.

Conclusion

The play area was extended and improved with a major redevelopment in 2014. This has transformed the area into a very popular and attractive play space.

Actions	Priority
Additional play equipment not included in original play area refurbishment.	High
No other short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

NUTHALL

Basil Russell Playing Fields

6-9 years – Very high level of responses with many children using the play area on a very regular basis. The equipment was popular with no children disliking the area. The overall trend was that everything was liked but with a view that there was still scope for more equipment.

10-6 years – Still a good number of responses but not as high as the younger age range. Again the area was popular and used for a diverse range of reasons. As with the younger children the majority feeling was that everything was liked.

Conclusion

A play area that has been updated and extended over the last 10 years and its popularity reflects this.

Actions	Priority
No short term issues but a fundamental review of all play equipment and refurbishment of the site will be required in the medium term including extending the range of equipment for young children.	Medium

College Way Open Space

6-9 years – Fewer responses which is perhaps not surprising given that this play area serves only a relatively new and medium sized housing development. Some concerns that the area was used by older children.

10-16 years – As with the younger age fewer responses for this play area but no strong trend of likes or dislikes.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Redbridge Drive Open Space

6-9 years – Good number of responses with the play area being used on a regular basis. Clear pattern of responses which indicated that the equipment was old and not exciting and there was not enough equipment.

10-16 years – Much fewer responses with feeling that the area is not as well used as would be expected given its central location within a large housing development.

Conclusion

Whilst the play area was renovated less than 10 years ago there is a clear indication that there is a need for additional equipment for the younger age range. Scope at this site is limited due to its relatively small size and the proximity of adjacent housing.

Actions	Priority
Extend the range of equipment with a focus on the younger age range and a full review of surfacing	High
Full review of play equipment/surfacing and provision	Low

The Spinney Open Space

6-9 years – Diverse range of responses relating to this small play area with indications that it is used by local children. Feeling that the area would benefit from more equipment.

10-16 years – The play area is only for very young children. The few responses received reflect this.

Conclusion

A play area designed exclusively for younger children due to its location close to houses and Elderly Persons accommodation. There is equipment for older children at Basil Russell Playing Fields which is close to this site. The play area was renovated around 2008 and is now showing its age.

Actions	Priority
Full review of play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site	Medium

STAPLEFORD

Central Avenue Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Good number of responses with the play area being used on a regular basis. The play equipment was well received and one of the reasons for its popularity was its location within the centre of a large area of housing.

10-16 years – Limited number of responses. This was to be expected given that the play area is only designed for very young children. There is equipment for older children at Hickings Lane Recreation Ground which is close to this site.

Conclusion

The play area was renovated exclusively for younger children with modern equipment. The results from the younger age range about there not being enough equipment and it being old and unexciting are therefore surprising.

Actions	Priority
Pressure jet wash of rubber surfacing and general clean of equipment to improve the visual appeal of the area	High
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Hickings Lane Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Very good number of responses with the area being used on a regular basis. Strong pattern that there is not enough equipment and the equipment is old and not exciting.

10-16 years – As with the younger age range there was a high level of feedback for this site. The reasons for use were very diverse which is to be expected given the extensive range of sports, skate and play facilities on the park. There was also a very mixed range of reasons for not liking the space with the need for more things to do and behaviour of other people the major concerns.

Conclusion

This play area has not been renovated in the last 15 years and whilst a very popular site it is clearly showing its age. There is a need for more equipment for the younger age range and more exciting equipment for older children.

Actions	Priority
Full review and redevelopment of the play area/surfacing to increase the play value and to try design out issues that could result in anti-social behaviour	High

Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Good number of positive responses which is not surprising given that this play area was extended and redeveloped in 2016. Most children liked everything about the play area.

10-16 years – Very similar comments to the younger age range again with most children liking everything about the play area.

Conclusion

Play area was redeveloped and extended in 2016 and the very positive results reflect this.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Judson Avenue

6-9 years – Low number of responses but those who did reply commented that the equipment was old and there was nothing for under 5’s. Since the survey was undertaken a residents group has been formed who are looking to work with the Council to secure additional funding for the play area.

10-16 years – Limited number of responses which was to be expected given that the play area is only designed for very young children. There is equipment for older children at Queen Elizabeth Park which is close to this site.

Conclusion

Although only limited feedback from the consultation, subsequent work with the residents group has identified that the area lacks equipment for children under 5 years of age and also in the 6-9 range. The equipment that is provided is old and outdated and has seen no changes since its introduction around 15 years ago.

Actions	Priority
Full redevelopment and refurbishment of the site working with residents group	High

Pasture Road Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Used by local children and popular as a place to meet. Strong feeling that there wasn't enough equipment and the equipment that was there was old and not exciting.

10-16 years – As with the younger age range the pattern of responses identified a need for more and new equipment.

Conclusion

The play area was last renovated in 2003 and is now showing its age. It offers limited play value for younger children.

Actions	Priority
Full review of play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of site	Medium

Queen Elizabeth Park

6-9 years – High level of responses for a park that is very popular and used on a regular basis. The play equipment was well received with the most popular response that everything was liked.

10-16 years – A very similar pattern of results to the younger age range with a diverse range of reasons for liking the area which reflects the range of facilities provided.

Conclusion

A play area that has seen some fundamental changes and improvements in recent years and is clearly well used and very popular.

Actions	Priority
Provide additional equipment for younger age range	Low
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

TOTON

Banks Road Open Space

6-9 years – No real concerns identified with the equipment being popular. Scope to increase the range of equipment for this age range and under 5's.

10-16 years – The play equipment was well received with no real issues identified.

Conclusion

The play area was extended and redeveloped around 8 years ago and this work has been well received.

Actions	Priority
Provide additional equipment and surfacing for younger age range.	Medium
No other short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Manor Farm Recreation Ground

6-9 years – Good number of responses with the area being used on a regular basis. The play equipment was very popular with the only issues relating to older children using the area.

10-16 years – Very similar comments to the younger age range with very popular equipment and no real concerns.

Conclusion

The play area was fully redesigned and renovated in 2013 and the positive feedback reflects this.

Actions	Priority
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Swiney Way Open Space

6-9 years – From the consultation responses it would appear that this play area is not particularly well used and not very popular. Comments that there is not enough equipment and that it is old and unexciting.

10-16 years – Limited number of responses which was to be expected given that this play area is only designed for very young children. It is very close to neighbouring properties. There is equipment for older children at Sherman Drive Open Space which is close to this site.

Conclusion

A play area for young children serving a relatively small catchment area.

Actions	Priority
Whilst the play area is in need of refurbishment consideration should be given as to whether this area is needed or if it would be better to extend the range of equipment at Sherman Drive Open Space to include more equipment for 6-9 years and under 5's.	Medium

TROWELL

Salcey Drive

6-9 years – Although the responses were limited the play area was well liked with no real issues identified.

10-16 years – Limited number of responses. Play area is only designed for very young children given its close proximity to nearby housing.

Conclusion

Play area completely refurbished and has been very well received.

Actions	Priority
Pressure jet wash of rubber surfaces and general clean of equipment to improve the visual appearance of the area.	High
No short term or medium term issues but fundamental review of all play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site will be required in the long term.	Beyond 2025

Trowell Parish Hall

6-9 years – Whilst only limited responses the equipment provided was liked but there was support for additional play equipment at the site.

10-16 years – Very similar responses to the younger age range, again with an emphasis on more equipment.

Conclusion

This play area was upgraded 10 years ago and whilst still in good condition and attractive it would benefit from additional equipment.

Actions	Priority
Additional equipment for both younger and older children	Medium

ACTION PLAN TARGET PRIORITIESVery High (within the first year of the strategy)

LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	COMMENTS	ESTIMATED COST
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground, Beeston	Broxtowe Borough Council	Work with Neighbourhood Wardens to address issues of dogs/dog fouling	Within existing budget
Bramcote Hills Park, Bramcote	Broxtowe Borough Council	Work with Neighbourhood Wardens to address issues of dogs/dog fouling	Within existing budget
Smithurst Road Open Space, Giltbrook	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full upgrade of play area. Work in progress	£36,000 Budget allocated
Hall om Wong Open Space, Kimberley	Broxtowe Borough Council	Work with Neighbourhood Wardens to address issues of litter and broken glass	Within existing budget

TOTAL £36,000

High (within the first 3 years of the strategy)

LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	COMMENTS	ESTIMATED COST
The Lane Recreation Ground, Awsworth	Awsworth Parish Council	Review fence around play area and the possibility of some additional equipment	£20,000
Broadgate Park, Beeston	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full refurbishment of the play area and surfacing with a full range of equipment for all ages including under 5's and young teenagers	£80,000
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground, Beeston	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full refurbishment of the play area/surfacing with a mix of equipment for all ages	£100,000
King George's Park, Bramcote	Broxtowe Borough Council	An old and dated play area that whilst having no immediate safety concerns does not have a strong appeal for older children. Full review of site and surfacing needed	£70,000
Brinsley Recreation Ground, Brinsley	Brinsley Parish Council	Additional play surfacing, equipment for older children and a review of outdoor fitness equipment	£30,000
Sherman Drive Open Space, Chilwell	Broxtowe Borough Council	Major overhaul of the play area/surfacing and equipment	£40,000
Jubilee Park, Eastwood	Broxtowe Borough Council	Pressure jet wash of rubber surfacing and general clean of equipment to improve the visual appeal of the area	£1,000
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground, Eastwood	Broxtowe Borough Council	General clean of the equipment to improve the visual appeal of the area	£1,000
Beauvale Park, Greasley	Greasley Parish Council	Additional play equipment, new rubber play surfacing, improve paths and refurbish fencing surrounding the area	£60,000

Hall om Wong Open Space , Kimberley	Broxtowe Borough Council	Extend the provision for younger age range	£20,000
Knowle Park, Kimberley	Kimberley Town Council	Potential to extend the range of equipment for younger children and include new basket swing	£20,000
Millfield Road Open Space , Kimberley	Broxtowe Borough Council	Pressure jet wash of rubber surfacing and general clean of equipment to improve the visual appeal of the area	£1,000
Stag Recreation Ground, Kimberley	Kimberley Town Council	Additional play equipment not included in the original refurbishment	£5,000
Redbridge Drive Open Space, Nuthall	Broxtowe Borough Council	Extend the range of equipment with a focus on the younger age range and a full review of play surfacing	£40,000
Central Avenue Recreation Ground, Stapleford	Broxtowe Borough Council	Pressure jet wash of rubber surfacing and general clean of equipment to improve the visual appeal of the area	£1,000
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground, Stapleford	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full review and redevelopment of the play area/surfacing to increase the play value and to try design out issues that could result in anti-social behaviour	£100,000
Judson Avenue, Stapleford	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full redevelopment and refurbishment of the site working the residents group	£25,000
Salcey Drive, Trowell	Broxtowe Borough Council	Pressure jet wash of rubber surfaces and general clean of equipment to improve visual appearance of the area	£1,000

TOTAL £615,000

Medium (within the first 6 years of the strategy)

LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	COMMENTS	ESTIMATED COST
Shilo Recreation Ground, Awsworth	Awsworth Parish Council	Consider additional equipment for younger children	£25,000
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground, Beeston	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full review of play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of site to include additional equipment for younger children	£60,000
Bramcote Hills Park, Bramcote	Broxtowe Borough Council	Gradual replacement of certain items of equipment as they reach a point of "beyond economical repair". This priority may need to be raised if given the sustained level of use issues of deterioration become more apparent.	£75,000
Jubilee Park, Eastwood	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full review of play equipment and refurbishment of site	£40,000
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground, Eastwood	Broxtowe Borough Council	Fundamental review of play equipment/surfacing	£40,000
Hall om Wong, Kimberley	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full review of and refurbish site	£50,000
Millfield Road Open Space, Kimberley	Broxtowe Borough Council	Refurbishment of site	£25,000
Basil Russell Playing Fields, Nuthall	Nuthall Parish Council	No short term issues but a fundamental review of the play equipment will be required in the medium term including extending the range of equipment for young children	£50,000
The Spinney Open Space,	Broxtowe Borough	Full review of play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of the site	£25,000

Nuthall	Council		
Pasture Road Recreation Ground, Stapleford	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full review of play equipment/surfacing and refurbishment of site	£75,000
Banks Road Open Space, Toton	Broxtowe Borough Council	Provide additional equipment and surfacing for younger age range	£40,000
Swiney Way Open Space, Toton	Broxtowe Borough Council	Whilst the play area is in need of refurbishment, consideration should be given as to whether this area is needed or if it would be better to extend the range of equipment at Sherman Drive Open Space to include more equipment for 6-9 years and under 5s	£20,000
Trowell Parish Hall, Trowell	Trowell Parish Council	Additional equipment for both younger and older children	£60,000

TOTAL £585,000

Low (within the last 3 years of the strategy)

LOCATION	OWNERSHIP	COMMENTS	ESTIMATED COST
The Lane Recreation Ground, Awsworth	Awsworth Parish Council	Full review of play equipment and refurbishment of site	£40,000
Sandgate Open Space, Bramcote	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full review of play equipment and refurbishment of site	£40,000
Brinsley Recreation Ground, Brinsley	Brinsley Parish Council	Full review of play equipment and refurbishment of site	£40,000
Cator Lane Recreation Ground, Chilwell	Broxtowe Borough Council	Increase the equipment for younger children. This would involve an extension for the play area	£20,000
Knowle Park, Kimberley	Kimberley Town Council	Full review of play equipment and refurbishment of site	£30,000
Redbridge Drive Open Space, Nuthall	Broxtowe Borough Council	Full review of play equipment/surfacing and provision	£30,000
Queen Elizabeth Park, Stapleford	Broxtowe Borough Council	Provide additional equipment for younger age range	£20,000

TOTAL £220,000

Beyond the period covered by the Strategy

The following sites have recently been refurbished or identified as a very low priority for improvement works. No costs have been shown but all sites will be ready for a fundamental review of all the play equipment and a refurbishment of the site beyond 2025 the end date of the strategy. Costs and timescales will vary per site but each site if requiring a fundamental review is likely to cost in excess of £50,000.

LOCATION	OWNERSHIP
Long Lane, Attenborough	Broxtowe Borough Council
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	Broxtowe Borough Council
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground, Beeston	Broxtowe Borough Council
Eastcote Avenue Open Space, Bramcote	Broxtowe Borough Council
Inham Nook Recreation Ground, Chilwell	Broxtowe Borough Council
Cator Lane Recreation Ground, Chilwell	Broxtowe Borough Council
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground, Chilwell	Broxtowe Borough Council
Coronation Park, Eastwood	Broxtowe Borough Council
Flixton Road Open Space, Kimberley	Broxtowe Borough Council
The Stag Recreation Ground, Kimberley	Kimberley Town Council
College Way Open Space	Broxtowe Borough Council
Central Avenue Recreation Ground, Stapleford	Broxtowe Borough Council
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground, Stapleford	Broxtowe Borough Council
Queen Elizabeth Park, Stapleford	Broxtowe Borough Council
Banks Road Open Space, Toton	Broxtowe Borough Council
Manor Farm Recreation Ground, Toton	Broxtowe Borough Council
Salcey Drive, Trowell	Broxtowe Borough Council

6 Audit of Services and Provision of Play

6.1 Parks and Open Spaces

Broxtowe Borough Council provides a number of parks and open spaces ranging from large parks such as Bramcote Hills Park to small grassed areas in which both formal and informal ball games and other play activities takes place. In addition there are a number of equipped playgrounds, Multi Use Games Area (MUGA's) and dedicated youth areas providing e.g. skate parks and youth shelters.

Parks and open spaces play an important role in the provision of 'Free Play' facilities throughout the Borough which are free and accessible from dawn to dusk 7 days a week.

Lighting and CCTV has already been introduced into a number of the Borough's parks and it is acknowledged that there is scope for further developments. The Council also employs a team of Neighbourhood Wardens who are responsible for and deal with the issues of controlling dogs and enforcing the Council's dog fouling bye-laws.

The Council's Green Spaces Strategy 2009 – 2019 and Green Infrastructure Strategy 2015 – 2030 aim to raise the standards of the Borough's parks and open spaces to ensure that amongst other things they are welcoming, safe, well maintained and more accessible to everyone including children and young people. This, in turn, will increase their ability to be used more, not only for play, but by the whole community.

6.2 Play Sites

Broxtowe Borough Council

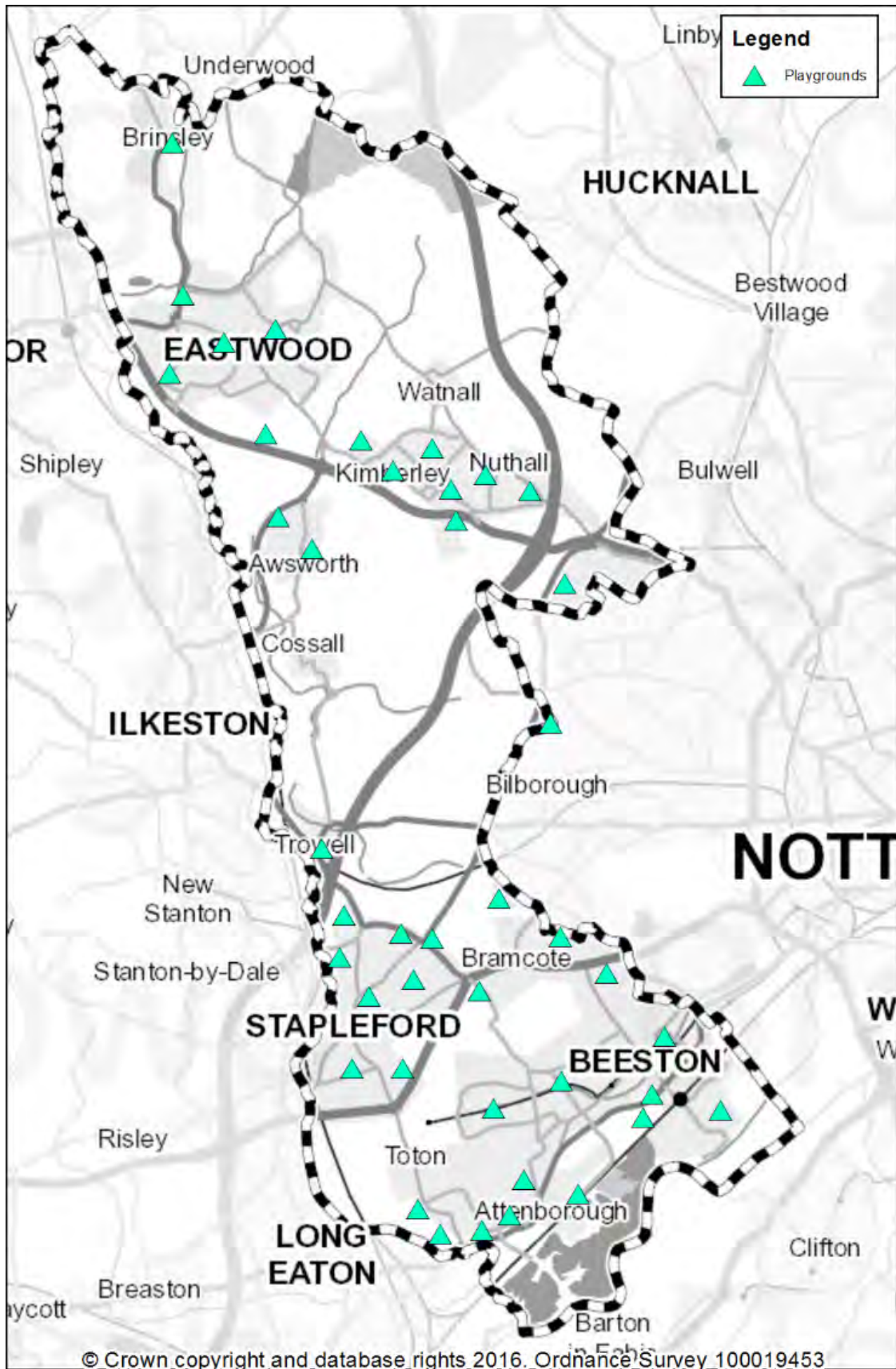
The Council currently owns and manages 34 play areas all of which are inspected on a weekly basis to ensure they are safe for children and young people to use and fit for purpose. Safer surfacing is provided on all the Borough Council's play areas. This is a mix of loose fill bark and rubber surfacing. As play areas are upgraded and improved the intention is to extend the amount of rubber surfacing, particularly around young children's equipment and swings. This will be dependent on budget availability. A small number of sites have rubber matting with grass allowed to grow through the matting. In addition most play areas across the Borough are fenced to maximise safety and security. Any damaged play equipment is repaired as part of the weekly inspection programme on the Council's play sites. The play areas are cleansed either weekly or twice weekly depending on their level of use.

Parish and Town Councils

There are currently 8 play areas that are provided and managed by the respective Parish and Town Councils throughout Broxtowe. These are very similar to the Borough Council sites in terms of maintenance and surfacing.

There has been a gradual replacement of old and obsolete play equipment on both the Borough, Parish and Town Council play sites which needs to continue.

Location of all play sites within the borough.



PLAY AREAS ON PARKS, RECREATION GROUNDS AND OPEN SPACES

NE – NEIGHBOURHOOD EQUIPPED PLAY AREA

LEAP – LOCAL EQUIPPED PLAY AREA

LAP – LOCAL AREA FOR PLAY

	SITES (RANKED IN ORDER OF PLAY VALUE SCORE) TOGETHER WITH SITE OWNERS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTENANCE AND MANAGEMENT AND BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF AREA	TOTAL PLAY VALUE SCORE	ACHIEVED BROXTOWE TARGET PLAY VALUE SCORE	CLASSIFICATION
1	Coronation Park, Eastwood. Broxtowe Borough Council. A large modern play area with separate facilities for young children. Mix of rubber, sand and grass surfacing. Young children’s area. Fenced area	54	Yes	NE
2	Bramcote Hills Park, Bramcote. Broxtowe Borough Council. A large and very popular play area that is now 9 years old. Mix of rubber, and bark surfacing. Fenced area	43	Yes	NE
3	The Stag Recreation Ground, Kimberley. Broxtowe Borough Council. A very large play area with a good mix of equipment for both young and older children. Extensive refurbishment 2 years ago. Rubber surfacing, fenced area	43	Yes	NE
4	Inham Nook Recreation Ground, Chilwell. Broxtowe Borough Council. A modern play area provided as part of the Tram Development on the park. Mix of rubber and bark surfacing. Fenced area	42	Yes	NE
5	Basil Russell Playing Field, Nuthall. Nuthall Parish Council. A good sized play area that has had improvement work undertaken over a number of years. Mix of rubber and grass surfacing. Fenced area.	40	Yes	NE
6	Manor Farm Recreation Ground, Toton. Broxtowe Borough Council. Recently upgraded with funding from the Armed Forces Community Covenant. Mix of rubber and bark surfacing. Fenced area	40	Yes	NE
7	Hall Om Wong Open Space, Kimberley. Broxtowe Borough Council. Play area located on fringe of woodland. Bark surfacing. Fenced area.	40	Yes	NE
8	Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground, Beeston. Broxtowe Borough Council. Popular site that has been extended over the years. Some equipment starting to look dated. Bark surfacing. Fenced area.	39	Yes	NE
9	The Lane Recreation Ground, Awsworth. Awsworth Parish Council. Full refurbishment a few years ago with Big Lottery Funding. Rubber surfacing. Fenced area.	39	Yes	NE

10	Queen Elizabeth Park, Stapleford. Broxtowe Borough Council. Large play area. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	35	Yes	NE
11	Beeston Fields Recreation Ground, Beeston. Broxtowe Borough Council. Large area that has recently had additional equipment. Bark surfacing. Fenced area.	35	Yes	LE
12	Banks Road Open Space, Toton. Broxtowe Borough Council. At the top end of the open space, has a good range of equipment. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	33	Yes	LE
13	Cator Lane Recreation Ground, Chilwell. Broxtowe Borough Council. Recent renovation. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	33	Yes	LE
14	Sherman Drive Open Space, Chilwell. Broxtowe Borough Council. Large popular area but starting to look dated. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	32	Yes	LE
15	Long Lane Recreation Ground, Attenborough. Broxtowe Borough Council. Latest play area to be refurbished following a successful bid to WREN. Mix of rubber and bark surfacing. Fenced area.	32	Yes	LE
16	Brinsley Recreation Ground, Brinsley. Brinsley Parish Council. Full refurbishment a few years ago with Big Lottery Funding. Is limited in terms of equipment for older children. Mix of rubber and grass surfacing. Fenced area	32	No	NE
17	Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground, Stapleford. Broxtowe Borough Council. Upgraded in Spring 2016 following funding from WREN. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	31	Yes	LE
18	College Way Open Space, Nuthall. Broxtowe Borough Council. Play area serving the adjacent housing estate. Provided by the housing developers. Bark surfacing. Fenced area.	29	Yes	LE
19	Hickings Lane Recreation Ground, Stapleford. Broxtowe Borough Council. Will soon need refurbishing as a lot of the equipment will be beyond economical repair. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	29	No	NE
20	Beauvale Park, Greasley. Greasley Parish Council. Gradual refurbishment in recent years utilising Section 106 funding. Has scope for further upgrades. Mix of rubber and grass surfacing. Fenced area	28	Yes	LE
21	Broadgate Park, Beeston. Broxtowe Borough Council. Very popular town centre location. In real need of upgrading as the equipment is beyond economical repair. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	28	No	NE
22	Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground, Beeston. Broxtowe Borough Council. Modern play area provided by developers of adjacent housing estate. Rubber surfacing. Fenced area	28	Yes	LE

23	Eastcote Avenue Open Space, Bramcote. Broxtowe Borough Council. Open plan play area serving the local housing area. Bark surfacing. No fencing.	27	Yes	LE
24	Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground, Chilwell. Broxtowe Borough Council. Recently refurbished using housing Section 106 money. Bark surfacing. Fenced area.	27	Yes	LE
25	Jubilee Park, Eastwood. Broxtowe Borough Council. Relatively new play area provided with Big Lottery funding. Rubber surfacing. Fenced area	26	Yes	LE
26	Flixton Road Open Space, Kimberley. Broxtowe Borough Council. Fully refurbished 2 years ago. Popular local play area. Mix of rubber and bark surfacing. Fenced area	26	Yes	LE
27	Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground, Beeston. Broxtowe Borough Council. Area that has out-dated play equipment that will soon be beyond economical repair. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	26	Yes	LE
28	Sandgate Open Space, Bramcote. Broxtowe Borough Council. Small play area on edge of woodland in open space. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	26	Yes	LE
29	Pasture Road Recreation Ground, Stapleford. Broxtowe Borough Council. Somewhat dated area that has seen no new equipment for over 10 years. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	25	Yes	LE
30	Trowell Parish Hall, Trowell. Trowell Parish Council. Refurbishment a few years ago with Big Lottery Funding. Has scope for additional equipment. Grass surfacing. Fenced area	25	Yes	LE
31	Shilo Recreation Ground, Awsworth. Awsworth Parish Council. Attractive play area set in woodland glade. Has scope to be extended. Mixture of bark and grass surfacing. Open plan no fencing	25	Yes	LE
32	Knowle Park, Kimberley. Kimberley Parish Council. Gradual refurbishment in recent years. Has scope for further upgrade. Mixture of bark and grass surface. Open plan no fencing.	25	Yes	LE
33	Mansfield Road Recreation Ground, Eastwood. Broxtowe Borough Council. Previous refurbishment as part of overall park improvement package. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	25	Yes	LE
34	Salcey Drive Open Space, Trowell. Broxtowe Borough Council. Refurbished as a designated area for younger children. Serves local housing development. The lower scores reflect that it is only for younger children. Rubber surfacing. Fenced area	23	Yes	LA

35	Smithurst Road Open Space, Giltbrook. Broxtowe Borough Council. Serving a very large catchment area but lacking in the number of items of play equipment. Additional equipment needed. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	22	No	LE
36	Redbridge Drive Open Space, Nuthall. Broxtowe Borough Council. Play Area serving local housing development. Needs additional items of equipment to reflect its catchment area. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	22	No	LE
37	Swiney Way Open Space, Chilwell. Broxtowe Borough Council. Relatively small area serving a local catchment area. Starting to look a little dated. Bark surfacing. Open plan not fenced	22	Yes	LA
38	The Spinney Open Space, Nuthall. Broxtowe Borough Council. Small area for younger children, serving a local catchment area. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	22	Yes	LA
39	Millfield Road Open Space, Kimberley. Broxtowe Borough Council. Play area specifically for younger children and this is reflected in the lower play value score. Bark surfacing. Fenced area	21	Yes	LA
40	Central Avenue Recreation Ground, Stapleford. Broxtowe Borough Council. Modern equipment. Lower score as a result of play area specifically designed for younger children. Rubber surfacing. Fenced area	20	Yes	LA
41	Judson Avenue Open Space, Stapleford. Broxtowe Borough Council. Area provided by developers over 15 years ago and now in need of a refurbishment. Bark surfacing. Open plan not fenced	17	No	LA
42	King George's Park, Bramcote. Broxtowe Borough Council. Relatively small and outdated area with a series of old items of equipment. Bark surfacing. Fenced area.	16	No	LE

6.3 Skate Parks

There are 6 skate parks throughout the borough. The list shows information relating to the Skate Park facilities available.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Facilities</u>
Basil Russell Playing Fields, Nuthall	Free Outdoor Facility Equipment – small number of wooden ramps, tarmac surface, enclosed by fencing Additional services – car park, adjacent play area, toilets Usage – popular site Supervision – no Managed by Nuthall Parish Council
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground, Beeston	Free Outdoor Facility Equipment - 1 small ramp and grind rails 'Skate Lite' type surface surrounded by tarmac Additional services - car park, teen shelter, combined football/basketball unit Usage - limited Supervision - no Managed by Broxtowe Borough Council
Coronation Park, Eastwood	Free Outdoor Facility Equipment – large modern concrete skate bowl installed in 2016 Additional services – car park, teen shelter, adjacent multi use ball court Usage – very popular site Supervision – no Managed by Broxtowe Borough Council
Hall Om Wong Open Space Kimberley	Free Outdoor Facility Equipment – 2 concrete ramps and funbox with grind rails. Concrete surface Additional services – play area, multi use games area Usage – very popular site Supervision – no Managed by Broxtowe Borough Council
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground, Stapleford	Free Outdoor Facility Equipment – series of wooden ramps, funboxes and grind rails, tarmac surfacing, enclosed by fencing Additional services – car park, adjacent multi use area with football/basketball Usage – very popular site Supervision – no Managed by Broxtowe Borough Council
Inham Nook Recreation Ground, Chilwell	Free Outdoor Facility Equipment – series of wooden ramps, tarmac surfacing, enclosed by fencing Additional services – car park, adjacent multi use area with football/basketball Usage – popular site Supervision – no Managed by Broxtowe Borough Council

6.4 Multi Use Games Areas (MUGA'S)

There are various MUGA's within the Borough. These are all on tarmac surfaces with relevant pitch markings. They are all free to use. They are often located adjacent to a Children's Play Area. They provide opportunities for football and basketball. Some sites also have cricket stumps as part of the fencing.

- Archers Field Recreation Ground, Stapleford - Single goal
- Banks Road Open Space, Toton - Single goal
- Beeston Fields Recreation Ground, Beeston - Single goal
- Brinsley Recreation Ground - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- Broadgate Recreation Ground, Beeston - Single goal
- Cator Lane Recreation Ground, Chilwell - Single goal
- Coronation Park, Eastwood - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- Hall Om Wong Open Space, Kimberley - Single goal
- Hickings Lane Recreation Ground, Stapleford - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- Inham Nook Recreation Ground, Chilwell - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground, Beeston - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- Manor Farm Recreation Ground, Toton - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- Queen Elizabeth Park, Stapleford - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- Sherman Drive Open Space, Chilwell - Single goal
- The Lane Recreation Ground, Awworth - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- The Stag Recreation Ground, Kimberley - Double goal and enclosed fenced area
- Trowell Parish Hall – Single goal

6.5 Catchment Areas

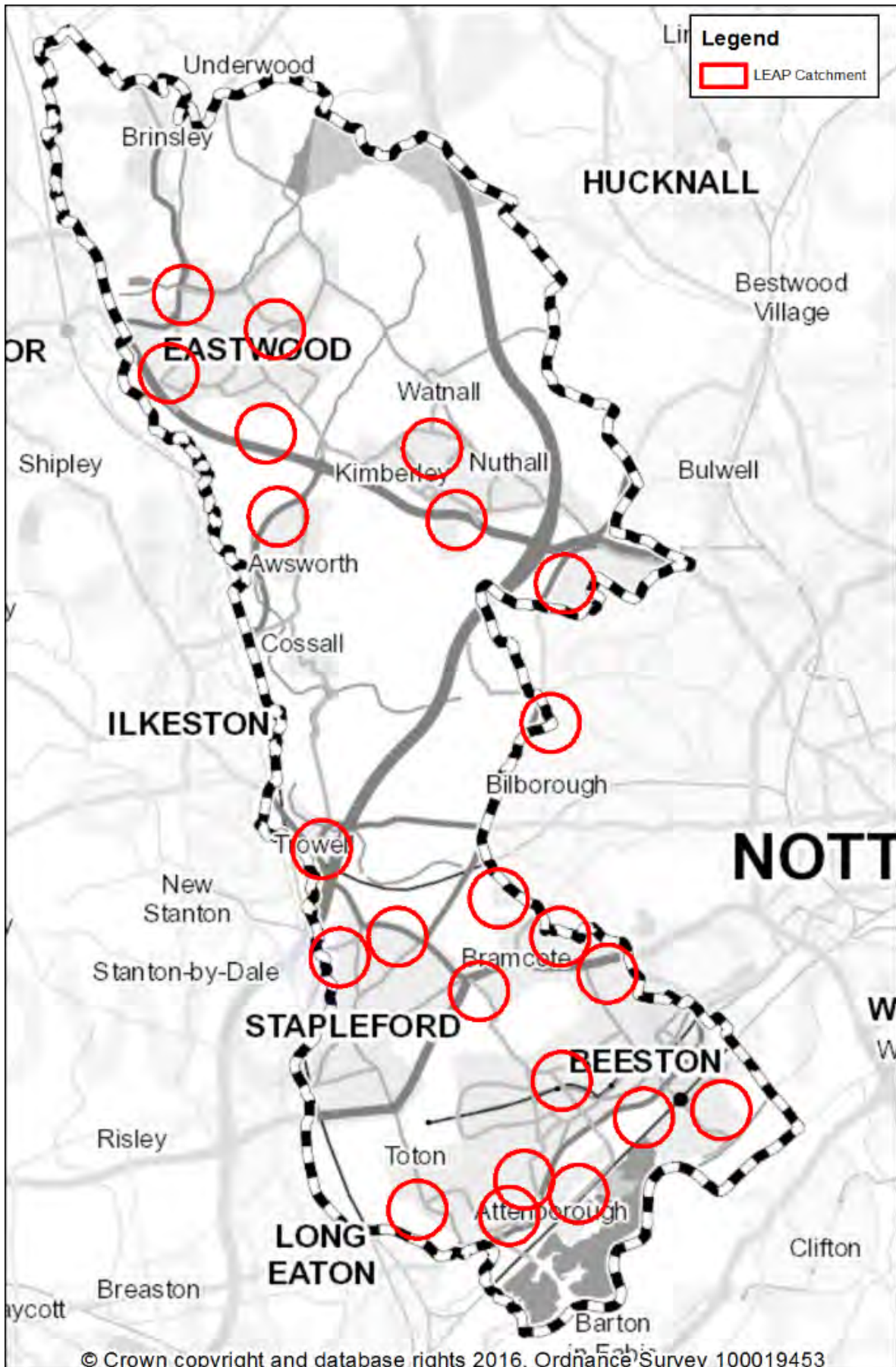
Type of Area	Size of Catchment Area	Walking Time
LAP	80m	1 minute
LEAP	400m	5 minutes
NEAP	1200m	15 minutes

6.6 Maps showing catchment areas for borough play areas

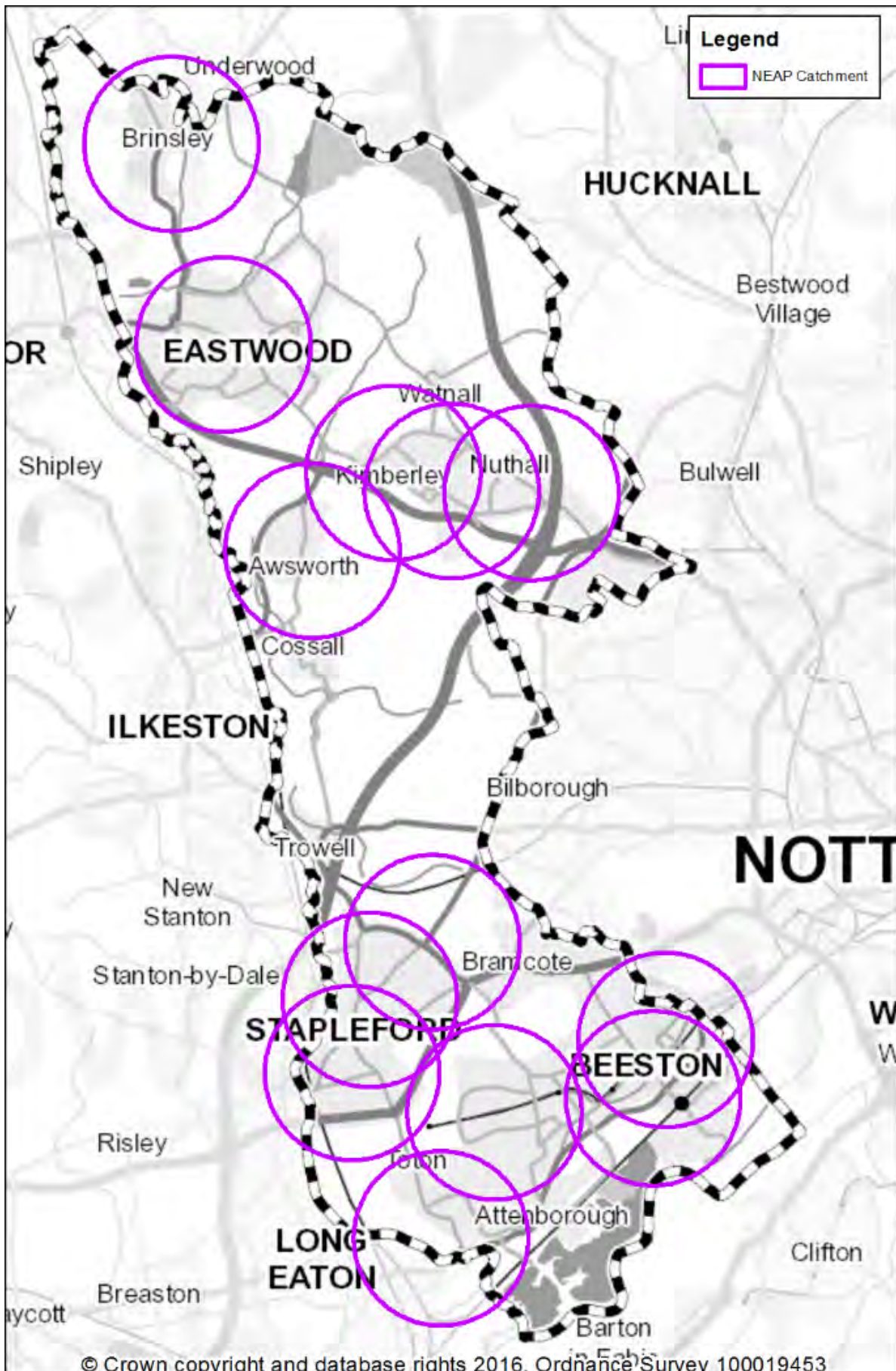
LAP – Local Area for Play 80m or 1 minute walking time



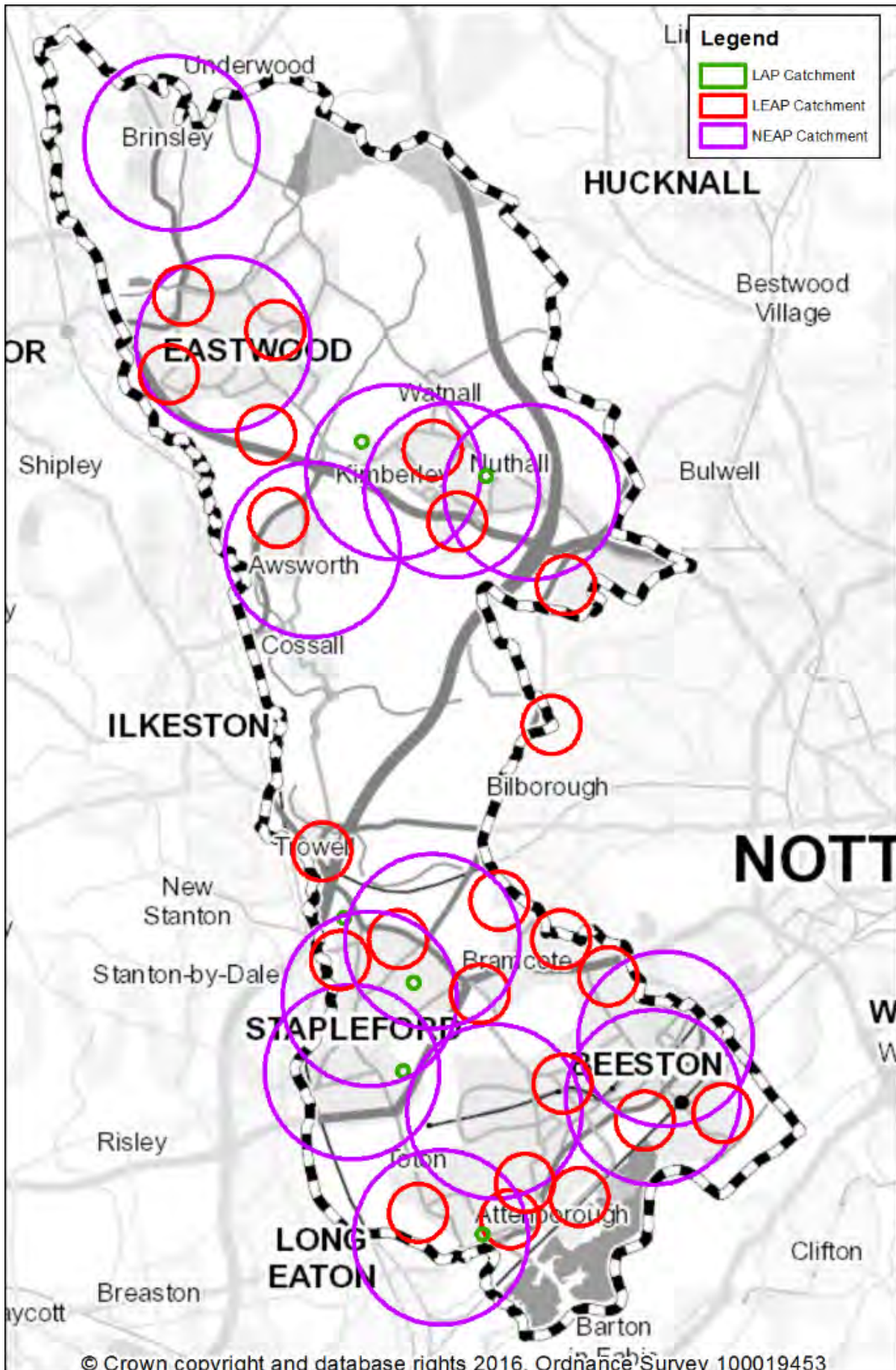
LEAP – Local Equipped Play Area 400m or 5 minutes walking time



NEAP – Neighbourhood Equipped Play Area 1200m or 15 minutes walking time



Combined maps – LAP, LEAP, NEAP










7 How We Will Develop Play in Broxtowe

7.1 Vision For Play

Every Child and Young Person in Broxtowe has the right to be able to play and be given every opportunity to do so in an inclusive way and in a safe and stimulating environment without compromising enjoyment and fun.

This should happen through provision of quality play opportunities which are age, and developmentally appropriate and sensitive to their needs. Through use of these opportunities to play, children and young people should fulfil their physical and mental health development and be able to maximise their potential development.

7.2 Values and Underpinning Principles For Children's Play

-  Children and young people must be central to the process, and their needs, opinions and reactions taken into account. There must be consistency and clarity in the strategic values and children and young people must see the connection between this Strategy and what is actually going to happen in practice.
-  Children and young people's control of his or her own play activity is a crucial factor in enriching his or her experience and enhancing their development. Play provision will be based on the principle of empowering children and increasing their choices.
-  Play empowers children and young people; it affirms and supports their right to make choices, allowing them to discover their own solutions and to allow them to develop at their own pace.
-  All children and young people have a right to be able to have access to secure play facilities that are free of unacceptable risk but that still stimulates their needs and allows them to express themselves.
-  Play should offer children and young people opportunities to extend their exploration and understanding of the wider world and therefore physical, social and cultural settings beyond their immediate experience.
-  The individuality and diversity of every child is to be respected and valued.
-  Play opportunities should always be provided within the current legislative framework relevant to children and young people's rights, their health, safety and well being.

7.3 Play Objectives

The identified key issues and needs from the consultation exercise have been categorised into 4 key themes:

1. Need for well maintained parks and play spaces.
2. Need for more areas in which to play.
3. Need for more equipped play provision and youth areas.
4. Need for children and young people to feel safe and secure.

From these identified themes, 4 key objectives emerged to develop and implement the needs and aspirations of children and young people's play across Broxtowe. These are:

Objective 1 – Promote the new Strategy.

Objective 2 – Improving the Quality of Play Provision

Objective 3 - Increasing the Quality and Range of Equipped Play and Recreational Provision

Objective 4 - Providing the necessary resources to improve and develop play and recreational opportunities.

Objective 1 – Promote the new Strategy

No	What We Need To Do	Specific Actions & Priorities	Performance Measure	Target Date	Resource Allocation	Lead Partner/ Other Partners	Outcome / Success Criteria
1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote the new strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organise launch event for the new strategy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Launch in Summer 2017 	Year 1	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC	Successful launch
1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build on and improve links with other organisations, departments, and stakeholders with an interest in play to avoid fragmentation and duplication. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that the Play Strategy links with other overlapping policies, strategies and agreements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links created 	Years 1-9	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC	Closer integration of policies and actions lead to improved delivery and avoidance of duplication.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with other sections in the Council and external agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partnerships created 	Years 1-9	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC	Play becomes integral to overlapping leisure provision.
1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consulting with children, young people, parents & guardians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake ongoing consultation with children & young people and their parent(s)/guardian(s) and carer(s) across the Borough as part of play events/play schemes/schools. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out annual consultation exercise with all target groups. 	Years 1-9	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC	Joined up approach to consultation with children and young people, parents & guardians.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link consultation with other play providers to avoid duplication. 	Years 1-9	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC	
1.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving children and young people in decision making. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involve children and young people in the planning aspects of play across the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Link planning and future play initiatives to children and young people's groups. 	Years 1-9	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC	Children and young people are heavily involved in the planning of play provision leading to increased satisfaction and use of provision.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage children and young people to be part of specifying and commissioning play sites and skate parks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough, Town & Parish councils involve children and young people in all schemes. 	Years 1-9	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC Town Councils Parish Councils	

Objective 2 - Improving the Quality of Play Provision

No	What We Need To Do	Specific Actions & Priorities	Performance Measure	Target Date	Resource Allocation	Lead Partner/ Other Partners	Outcome / Success Criteria
2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that play opportunities are accessible to all children and young people throughout the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of ongoing audits assess the numbers of children and young people with 'special needs of play'. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake annual review with other agencies and consult with special needs groups. 	Years 2-9	Existing Resources	Broxtowe BC	Accurate data and assessment of needs to plan future play provision.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage with Special Needs Development Officers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make initial contact and establish periodic meetings. 	Years 2-9	Existing Resources	Broxtowe BC	Closer working, identification of needs and delivering joint actions.
2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balancing the safety and risks associated with play without compromising the learning experience and creativity and stimulation that play offers to children and young people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake ongoing risk assessments and regular inspections of equipped play provision and other play environments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Borough/Town and Parish Councils continue to undertake programme of assessments. 	Years 1-9	Existing Resources	Broxtowe BC Town Councils Parish Councils	Continued improvement in play provision.
2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve the safety of play facilities across the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure that play spaces are a key element of community safety initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase the number of site visits and monitoring. 	Years 1-9	Existing Resources	Broxtowe BC	Children and young people, parents and carers making greater use of play facilities.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate use of additional CCTV Cameras. 	Years 2-9	Bids for external funding		Increased use of provision and improved sense of security.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make use of 'Friends of Groups' to help improve safety and security of play spaces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raising awareness of needs of play with groups. 	Years 1-9	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC Town Councils Parish Councils	Increased use of play facilities.

No	What We Need To Do	Specific Actions & Priorities	Performance Measure	Target Date	Resource Allocation	Lead Partner/ Other Partners	Outcome / Success Criter
2.4	<p>Ensure that play provision and other play opportunities are safe and fit for the purpose in which they are intended and of a good quality.</p>	<p>Undertaking regular inspections and assessments of equipped play sites.</p> <p>Maintaining, repairing, replacing and updating play equipment.</p>	<p>Play equipment meets the requirements of RoSPA and insurance inspections.</p> <p>Play equipment is procured following consultation with children and young people, allowing them to be part of the decision making process.</p>	<p>Years 1-9</p> <p>Years 1-9</p>	<p>Existing resources</p> <p>Existing resources. Bids for External Funding. Section 106 funding. BBC Capital Programme.</p>	<p>Broxtowe BC Town Councils Parish Councils</p> <p>Broxtowe BC Town Councils Parish Councils</p>	<p>Equipped play areas are well maintained, fit for purpose and easily accessible.</p> <p>Equipped play provision is provided as part of consultation programmes/decision making by children and young people.</p>
2.5	<p>Ensure that play surfacing is safe and fit for the purpose in which it is intended and is of a good quality.</p>	<p>Upgrade safety surfacing at play areas introducing rubber surfacing to replace bark as funding and budget allocations allow.</p>	<p>Surfacing meets the requirements of RoSPA and insurance inspections</p>	<p>Years 1-9</p>	<p>Existing resources. Bids for external funding. Section 106 funding. BBC Capital Programme.</p>	<p>Broxtowe BC Town Councils Parish Councils</p>	<p>Equipped play areas are well maintained, fit for purpose and easily accessible.</p>

Objective 3 - Increasing the Quantity and Range of Equipped Play and Recreational Provision

No	What We Need To Do	Specific Actions & Priorities	Performance Measure	Target Date	Resource Allocation	Lead Partner/ Other Partners	Outcome / Success Criteria
3.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensuring a range of accessible play opportunities are available across the Borough that are community based and appropriate to children and young people of all age groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuing to provide and recognise the value of existing levels of play provision across the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All providers continue to maintain current level of play provision. 	Years 1-9	Existing Resources	Broxtowe BC Parish Councils Town Councils	Levels of play provision maintained.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mapping of all play spaces and provision (equipped or otherwise) across the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All play provision mapped as part of the Council's Open Spaces Strategy. 	Ongoing	Existing Resources	Broxtowe BC	All play provision, population, deprivation factors and gaps illustrated on maps.
3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing a range of new play and youth provision throughout the Borough. The Strategy recognises a broad need for: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish a list of Equipped Play Provision needs and prioritise the order of development over the period of the Strategy through use of assessment criteria. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise the number of new play areas across the period of the strategy. 	Years 1-9	BBC Capital Programme. Bids for external funding. Section 106 funding.	Broxtowe BC	Increased range of play and youth provision over the period of the strategy.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and refurbished play areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Following consultation update the priority order of new play developments on an annual basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Update priority needs by September of each year. 	Years 2-9	Existing resources	Broxtowe BC	Identified list of needs for new and refurbished play provision.

No	What We Need To Do	Specific Actions & Priorities	Performance Measure	Target Date	Resource Allocation	Lead Partner/ Other Partners	Outcome / Success Criteria
3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a range of innovative and inspiring play environments throughout the Borough. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake ongoing consultation with children and young people to ascertain what they find inspiring and how their needs change over the period of the strategy. Through children and young people's consultation exercises and examples of best practice, consider developing 'flagship' play environments e.g. adventure play areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One consultation exercise takes place each year. Development of 1 flagship Play Site during period of strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years 2-9 Years 1-9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing resources BBC Capital Programme. Bids for external funding. Section 106 funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broxtowe BC Parish Councils Town Councils Broxtowe BC Parish Councils Town Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and Young People decide what it is that they want. Flag ship play site developed over the period of the strategy.
3.4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create play facilities that are accessible and inclusive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of any play area redevelopment and when creating new play areas ensure that the design allows for including the principles set out in Section 3.3 (Inclusive for all) of the strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The selection process for new equipment includes provision to ensure the play area is inclusive and accessible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Years 1-9 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing resources, BBC capital programme, Bids for external funding, Section 106 funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broxtowe BC Parish Councils Town Councils 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Level of accessible and inclusive play facilities increases.

Objective 4 - Providing the Necessary Resources to Improve and Develop Play and Recreational Opportunities

No	What We Need To Do	Specific Actions & Priorities	Performance Measure	Target Date	Resource Allocation	Lead Partner/ Other Partners	Outcome / Success Criteria
4.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing the necessary capital funding to develop new play sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use the needs of the Play Strategy to highlight key priorities and actions to secure external funding and other match funding. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful application to draw down funding. 	Year 1	BBC Capital Programme. Bids for external funding.	Broxtowe BC	External funding is used to contribute to and maximise the greatest needs of the play strategy.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to make use of Section 106 Agreements with Housing developers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide new open spaces & play areas in negotiation with Parish & Town Councils where appropriate. 	Years 1-9	Section 106 funding	Broxtowe BC	Increase in the contribution towards open spaces and play areas.
4.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing the necessary revenue funding to maintain equipped play sites and the ongoing management and development of play facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to develop commuted sums with developers to enable play areas to be sustainable for at least 10 years. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All new play sites to have 10 years funding. 	Years 1-9	Section 106 funding	Broxtowe BC	All new play sites are maintained for the maximum period.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make use of third party funding to further develop play provision e.g. WREN. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise available funding towards needs of strategy. 	Years 1-9	Bids for external funding	Broxtowe BC	Third party and other funding contributions are used to contribute to the wide range of priorities identified within the strategy.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and obtain other Partnership Funding to finance the identified needs and actions of the strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximise available funding towards needs of strategy. 	Years 1-9	Other funding	Broxtowe BC	

8 How We Will Make it Happen and Work

8.1 Priorities for Play

The Strategy has identified a number of key actions and priorities in which to improve the opportunities for Children and Young Peoples Play. The action plan sets out these priorities and how they will be achieved over the 7 year period of the strategy.

8.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Review

Like all strategies their success very much depends on the ongoing monitoring and review to ensure that the intended outcomes are successfully achieved and that the strategy is regularly reviewed and adjusted in the light of changing developments and needs.

It is envisaged that throughout the period of the strategy the following will be undertaken regularly:

1. Implement the actions contained within the Strategy.
2. Management, monitoring and evaluation of the Strategy's success.
3. Reviewing and revising the strategy and its action plan.
4. Reporting on and celebrating success.

8.3 Action Plan

The Strategy culminates in the development of a comprehensive action plan that demonstrates:

- ✚ What needs to be done
- ✚ Specific actions required and level of priority.
- ✚ Performance measures.
- ✚ Target dates.
- ✚ Resource allocations.
- ✚ Lead partner/other partners.
- ✚ Outcomes/success criteria.

The action plan sets out where resources can be found from existing or external funding resources. There are actions that, although being recognised as being important, do require external funding bids which cannot be guaranteed during the life of this strategy.

Appendix 1 - Schools Consultation Exercise

Dear Head Teacher,

In 2007 Broxtowe Borough Council produced its first Play Strategy which was used to shape the future of children and young people's play throughout Broxtowe.

The strategy now requires a review and Groundwork Greater Nottingham, working in partnership with Broxtowe Borough Council are undertaking this work.

In order to provide the best play facilities and meet the needs of the children and young people of Broxtowe, we need to undertake a consultation exercise. This will enable Broxtowe Borough Council to identify and implement a range of priorities around the identified issues, needs and aspirations for play.

We need your help to make this happen with the completion of an online questionnaire by the children and young people in the school/class room environment.

We have two online surveys:

- 5-9 year olds.
- 10-16 year olds.

The links to these surveys are:

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/Broxtoweplaystrategy5-9>

<https://www.surveymonkey.co.uk/r/Broxtoweplaystrategy10-16>

We understand that the demands on time are always a challenge but we would really appreciate it if as many classes as possible are encouraged to take part.

An update on your participation and any correspondence or queries should be emailed to:

Jeremy.linden@groundworknottingham.org.uk

Telephone: 0115 9788212

Broxtowe Borough Council would like to take this opportunity of thanking you in anticipation of your assistance in helping us to shape the future of play for the children and young people of Broxtowe.

Yours sincerely,



Broxtowe Schools Questionnaire 5-9

Play Spaces Questionnaire

* 1. Which area do you live in?

* 2. Which is your school?

* 3. How old are you?

5

6

7

8

9

* 4. Are you a Boy or a Girl?

Boy

Girl

* 5. What kind of play spaces do you like to use? You can choose up to 3 answers only.

- Local Park
- Play area with swings, climbing frames, slides and roundabouts
- At home / garden
- Sports facilities on the park
- Woodlands

* 6. What are your favourite activities in the play area/park? You can choose up to 3 answers only.

- Play on the swings, seesaws, slides and roundabouts
- Run around
- Explore
- Climb trees and climbing frames
- Sit and talk with friends and family
- Sports activities

The next page shows a list of parks and play spaces. Can you tell us what you think about the ones you use and have used? The ones you don't use leave blank

7. Attenborough - which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Long Lane	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8. Awsworth- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Shilo Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
The Lane Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

9. Beeston- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Broadgate Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

10. Bramcote- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Bramcote Hills Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
King George's Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sandgate Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

11. Brinsley- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Brinsley Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

12. Chilwell - which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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Sherman Drive Open Space

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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13. Eastwood - which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
--------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Coronation Park

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Jubilee Park

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Mansfield Road Recreation Ground

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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14. Giltbrook- which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
--------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Smithurst Road Open Space

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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15. Greasley- which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
--------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
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16. Kimberley- which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
--------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Flixton Road Open Space

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Hall-Om-Wong

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Knowle Park

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

Millfield Road Open Space

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
--------------------------	----------------------	----------------------	----------------------

The Stag Recreation Ground

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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17. Nuthall- which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
--------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Basil Russell Playing Field

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

College Way Open Space

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Redbridge Drive Open Space

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

The Spinney Open Space

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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18. Stapleford- which open and play spaces do you visit?

Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
--------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------	---------------------------------------

Central Avenue Recreation Ground

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Hickings Lane Recreation Ground

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Judson Avenue Open Space

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Pasture Road Recreation Ground

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

Queen Elizabeth Park

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------	--------------------------

19. Toton- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Banks Road Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Swiney Way Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

20. Trowell- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Salcey Drive (Trowell Park)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trowell Parish Hall	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Thank you for filling out the questionnaire



Broxtowe Schools Questionnaire 10-16
Broxtowe Play & Open Space Questionnaire

* 1. Which area do you live in?

* 2. Which is your school? Primary schools are listed first alphabetically followed by secondary schools.

* 3. Male or Female?

Male

Female

* 4. Your age?

10 11 12 13

14 15 16

* 5. What kind of outdoor space do you like to use? Please choose up to 3 answers only.

- Play areas with swings, climbing frames, slides etc
- Woodlands
- Playing on the street
- Local park
- Local town/high street
- Shops
- Sports facilities on the park

* 6. What kind of activities do you like to do in your chosen space? Please choose up to 3 answers only.

- Play on equipment, swings, slides, climbing frames & roundabouts etc
- Run around
- Explore
- Climb trees and climbing frames
- Sit and talk to friends
- Sports activities

The next page is going to show a list of parks and play spaces by area.
Can you tell us what you think about the ones you use and have used? The ones you don't use leave blank.

7. Attenborough - which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Long Lane	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

8. Awwsworth- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Shilo Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
The Lane Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

9. Beeston- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Beeston Fields Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Broadgate Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Dovecote Lane Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Hetley Pearson Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Leyton Crescent Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

10. Bramcote- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Bramcote Hills Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Eastcote Avenue Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
King George's Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sandgate Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

11. Brinsley- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Brinsley Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

12. Chilwell - which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Inham Nook Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Cator Lane Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Chetwynd Road Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Sherman Drive Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

13. Eastwood - which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Coronation Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Jubilee Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Mansfield Road Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

14. Giltbrook- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Smithurst Road Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

15. Greasley- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Beauvale Park (Dovecote Lane)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

16. Kimberley- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Flixton Road Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Hall-Om-Wong	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Knowle Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Millfield Road Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
The Stag Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

17. Nuthall- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Basil Russell Playing Field	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
College Way Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Redbridge Drive Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
The Spinney Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

18. Stapleford- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Central Avenue Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Hickings Lane Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Ilkeston Road Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Judson Avenue Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Pasture Road Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Queen Elizabeth Park	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

19. Toton- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Banks Road Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Manor Farm Recreation Ground	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Swiney Way Open Space	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

20. Trowell- which open and play spaces do you visit?

	Do you visit this place?	How often do you visit this place?	What do you like about this place?	What don't you like about this place?
Salcey Drive (Trowell Park)	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
Trowell Parish Hall	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Thank you for filling out the questionnaire



Collections Development Policy

**D.H. Lawrence
Birthplace Museum
2017 - 2022**



Name of museum: *D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum*

Name of governing body: *Broxtowe Borough Council*

Name of operating body: *Liberty Leisure Ltd*

Statement on Collection Ownership and Museum Management
--

The 2016 Service Level Agreement between Broxtowe Borough Council and Liberty Leisure Ltd confirms that:

“The ownership of the artefacts within the D.H. Lawrence Museum collection will continue to be the responsibility of the Council. However, the Operator [Liberty Leisure] will ensure that the acquisition, disposal and accession of artefacts are undertaken following the UK Museum Collections Management Standard [Accreditation].”

Therefore, Liberty Leisure Ltd is responsible for the *management and operation* of the Council owned D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum collections, while the Council retains *ownership* of the collections. Consequently, a policy about the development of collections, including acquisition and disposal of museum objects, must be a Council policy. Acquisitions and disposals will only be made by the Council on the advice of the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum’s professional museum staff and in accordance with this policy.

Date on which this policy was approved by governing body:

Policy review procedure:

The collections development policy will be published and reviewed, at least once every five years.

Date at which this policy is due for review: September 2022

Arts Council England will be notified of any changes to the collections development policy, and the implications of any such changes for the future of collections.

1. Relationship to other relevant policies/plans of the organisation:

1.1. The museum's statement of purpose is:

The D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum exists to protect, promote and share the heritage and legacy of D.H. Lawrence

1.2. The governing body will ensure that both acquisition and disposal are carried out openly and with transparency.

1.3. By definition, the museum has a long-term purpose and holds collections in trust for the benefit of the public in relation to its stated objectives. The governing body therefore accepts the principle that sound curatorial reasons must be established before consideration is given to any acquisition to the collection, or the disposal of any items in the museum's collection.

1.4. Acquisitions outside the current stated policy will only be made in exceptional circumstances.

1.5. The museum recognises its responsibility, when acquiring additions to its collections, to ensure that care of collections, documentation arrangements and use of collections will meet the requirements of the Museum Accreditation Standard. This includes using SPECTRUM primary procedures for collections management. It will take into account limitations on collecting imposed by such factors as staffing, storage and care of collection arrangements.

1.6. The museum will undertake due diligence and make every effort not to acquire, whether by purchase, gift, bequest or exchange, any object or specimen unless the governing body or responsible officer is satisfied that the museum can acquire a valid title to the item in question.

1.7. The museum will not undertake disposal motivated principally by financial reasons

2. History of the collections

Historical Overview

Since the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum opened to visitors in 1976, and throughout the following forty one years of development, it has operated on a dual level and therefore has two different core collections. The two levels are:

- As the birthplace of D.H. Lawrence and therefore a gateway for visitors to the life and works of D.H. Lawrence.
- As a representation of a 'typical' mining family home of the Eastwood area during the late 19th and early 20th century and therefore a gateway into social history.

The existing collection as it stands today, is essentially a late Victorian and Edwardian social history collection, representative of the years that D.H. Lawrence and the Lawrence family would have lived in Eastwood. The furniture, domestic items, textiles, decorative arts, pictures, etc. are typical the type of house that D.H. Lawrence would have lived in during his early life in Eastwood and include some Lawrence family items.

In addition to this there are several specific D.H. Lawrence items as part of the collection, which are mainly displayed in the adjoining building to the Museum in a dedicated exhibition room, and, not having to fit in with a domestic Victorian interpretation, span a wider part of Lawrence's life.

History of the Building and Collections, Key Staff and Acquisitions

8a Victoria Street, the birthplace of author D.H. Lawrence was acquired by the local authority (Broxtowe Borough Council) in 1976, to turn into a museum. The museum's first curator was Enid Goodband, also a founder member of the D.H. Lawrence Society. Later, in the 1990s, the Council also acquired the adjoining building at 36 Scargill Walk. This building now houses the reception/shop area, exhibition space and offices.

At the time it was acquired in 1976, 8a Victoria Street lacked many of its original fixtures and fittings, so a request was made to the local area for donations of late Victorian/Edwardian domestic items and fixtures, as well as items relating to Lawrence. Many domestic items in the collection were acquired in this way including larger items including the range in the kitchen and the copper in the wash house, which came from nearby properties.

Initial donations/ loans to the Museum after it opened, from May 1976 to 1991 were handwritten in a regular hard backed A4 notebook, with donor information with just a word or few words describing most objects. It can safely be assumed that the objects were not numbered at this time or any further documentation done. From 1991, the then curatorial advisor, Maggie Heath, carried out some further documentation of the collection and an Accessions Book was created (with

hindsight) starting to number the objects in the museum's collection. The majority of these objects in the Accessions book are missing basic information such as whether they were a gift/loan or purchase & whom they are from.

In 1998, Broxtowe Borough Council acquired the old coal mining offices of the Barber Walker Company on Mansfield Road, Eastwood. Initially named Durban House, later the D.H. Lawrence Heritage Centre, it was used as an exhibition, education and event space and worked as a sister site to the smaller museum, though very few accessioned items were on display here. The Heritage Centre closed in April 2016.

In June 2003 a new member of staff, Emma Herrity, Museum & Collections Officer, came on board and started to accession objects (many in retrospect), starting with a new standard museum numbering system. The first number in this new sequence was NOTLB 2005.1.1 and this remains the system today. More detail on the documentation system and its history can be found in the Documentation Procedural Manual.

In January 2008 Emma Herrity was joined by Elizabeth Moran on a job share basis. Emma and Elizabeth remain the curators today. The majority of the museum's collection is now on the MODES cataloguing system following an extensive project of inventory, photography and matching up catalogue cards and information where possible. Any new acquisition into the collection should be catalogued on MODES.

Key acquisitions include:

- Several of Lawrence's original watercolour paintings (NOTLB : 2005.1 to 2005.8 and NOTLB : 2006.3.2)
- Lawrence's Headstone, donated by Eastwood Library (NOTLB : 2008.1)
- A Chiffonier (NOTLB : 0005) and bedside table (NOTLB : 1005) belonging to Lawrence's family
- A pen stand carved from coal by Lawrence (NOTLB : 0018)
- A travelling trunk belonging to Lawrence: (NOTLB : 2005.3)
- Collection of early editions of Lawrence's work and a drawing of Lawrence by Frederick Carter (NOTLB : 2013.9)
- Original photograph of young Lawrence (NOTLB : 2006.3)

The museum also currently holds a small number of significant items on loan from other institutions, including Lawrence's desk, 2 family pocket watches and a watercolour painting by Lawrence.

History of Rationalisation and Disposal

Following the closure of the D.H. Lawrence Heritage Centre, in 2016, the Museum and Collections Officers, Emma Herry and Elizabeth Moran, began a process of rationalisation and disposal, initially focussing on the collections held at the Heritage Centre, to improve public benefit by refining collections in line with the museum's statement of purpose. The process is on-going at the time of writing this policy (2017).

Any disposal is strictly conducted under the guidelines set out in the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum's Rationalisation and Disposal Plan, June 2016, produced in line with the Museums Association's *Code of Ethics & Disposals Toolkit*, SPECTRUM standards, the ACE Accreditation Standard and this Museum's Collections Development Policy.

3. An overview of current collections

PERMANENT COLLECTION

a) The Building

8a Victoria Street, the birthplace of D.H. Lawrence and the first of the Lawrence's family homes in Eastwood. This is a Grade II listed building.

b) D.H. Lawrence Collection (approximately 100 accessioned items)

Art works created by D.H. Lawrence; photographs of D.H. Lawrence and/or of associated people and places; photographs associated with the life and influences of D.H. Lawrence; objects belonging to or used by D.H. Lawrence or associated friends/family; editions of D.H. Lawrence's works and other relevant editions; Lawrence family furniture or domestic items from c. 1875 – 1912; books belonging to or having a direct association with D.H. Lawrence and/or related people and places; letters from D.H. Lawrence.

c) Social History Collection (approximately 1000 accessioned items and 1000 temporary items)

Material evidence of the typical domestic life of an Eastwood mining family, particularly c.1875-1912, such as furniture, pictures, household items, textiles, ceramics, mining memorabilia, ephemeral documents etc. (NB the majority of these items are un-provenanced, generic social history items and, as the museum has developed, their importance is as 'Set Dressing' for the historic rooms in Lawrence's birthplace. (See Section 5 Themes and Priorities for Rationalisation and Disposal for plans for this element of the collection))

SUPPORT COLLECTION

a) **Reference Collection** (approximately 200 books)

Books about the life and works of D.H. Lawrence, primarily intended for in-house reference.

Copies of photographs or archival material associated with D.H. Lawrence, held at other institutions

b) **Handling/Educational Collection** (approximately 100 items)

Victorian domestic items, toys, school related items. This is treated as a separate collection, with the understanding that this will not be perpetual but will be handled, disposed of and changed as appropriate.

Definition of Collections

Permanent Collection: – these are items that are accessioned into the permanent collection and are the most important in terms of care and interpretation. These items are intended to always be part of the collection and are treated as such. Items will only be disposed of in line with our de-accessioning policy.

Support Collections: - all collections within this category may be handled and also displayed in unprotected environments and therefore may subject to wear and tear, loss, and possible future destruction.

- a) **Reference** – this collection primarily consists of books for in-house research into the life and works of D.H. Lawrence
- b) **Handling/Educational** – these items are not accessioned into the permanent collection, but accepted for use in outreach and educational projects.
- c) **Set Dressing** – general social history items that are used in the museum to provide a ‘typical’ layout of the Lawrence family home.

4. Themes and priorities for future collecting

Acquisitions will only be made by the Council on the advice of the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum's professional museum staff and in accordance with this policy.

The Museum seeks to care for and maintain its present collections but also recognises the importance of building the collection when appropriate, whether by purchase, gift, loan or bequest, in the following areas:

PERMANENT COLLECTION

a) The Building

Material relating to 8a Victoria Street, the birthplace of D.H. Lawrence and the first of the Lawrence family homes in Eastwood when it has relevance to the narrative and interpretation of the heritage of D.H. Lawrence.

b) D.H. Lawrence Collection

- a. Art works/drawings/photographs/objects etc. created by D.H. Lawrence e.g. *early watercolours*
- b. Art works/drawings/photographs of D.H. Lawrence and/or of associated people and places
- c. Photographs associated with the life and influences of D.H. Lawrence.
- d. Objects belonging to or used by D.H. Lawrence or associated friends/family where relevant, e.g. *travelling trunk, coal inkwell*
- e. First editions, early copies and other relevant editions of D.H. Lawrence's works, particularly concentrating on those that are connected to Eastwood or the Midlands, in terms of characters, landscape or inspiration, or those that highlight other key moments in the Lawrence narrative.
- f. D.H. Lawrence and Lawrence family furniture or domestic items with particular focus on the period c. 1875 – 1912 e.g. *Chiffonier*
- g. Books belonging to or having a direct association with D.H. Lawrence and/or related people and places, e.g. *School Algebra Book* owned by Lawrence
- h. Lawrence family letters & letters from other friends/acquaintances particularly re. the early life of D.H. Lawrence and the Lawrence family.
- i. Letters to and from D.H. Lawrence particularly where related to Eastwood and/or Lawrence's early life.

- j. Photographs, letters, books, documents, personal items, ephemera and published material related to people known to Lawrence and the Lawrence family, where these have a direct relevance to Lawrence or which assist in the understanding and interpretation of Lawrence and/or other items in the collection.
- k. Material evidence of the life and works of D.H. Lawrence, the Lawrence family and associated people and places.

c) Social History Collection:

- a. Material evidence of the typical domestic life of an Eastwood mining family c.1875-1912
- b. Material evidence and associated information of the social, cultural, industrial and agricultural history of Eastwood c.1875-1912

Acquisition of items in these two areas will only be considered where there is a particular Lawrence, or strong Lawrence related connection, and when the items would enhance the Museum's interpretation of the heritage and legacy of D.H. Lawrence. The museum will not consider general social history objects of the period into its primary collection.

Examples: mining memorabilia, ephemeral religious documents, photographs, social and cultural life artefacts

SUPPORT COLLECTIONS

All to be treated separately from the permanent collection, with the understanding that these will not be perpetual but will be handled, disposed of and changed as appropriate

a) Reference Collection

- 1. Books/pamphlets etc. about D.H. Lawrence, his work and life, where this fills a gap in the collection, or is considered useful to acquire and does not replicate existing holdings.

This is not attempt to replace or emulate collections within Libraries in the area, such as Eastwood Library, or the University of Nottingham, Manuscripts and Special Collections and is primarily for in-house reference only. Items in this collection may also be displayed.

- 2. Copies of photographs or archival material held at other institutions directly associated with D.H. Lawrence e.g. photographs of Lawrence

b) Handling/Educational Collection

The handling collection is currently under review and items entering this support collection might range from Victorian domestic items, toys, school related items or any other relevant subject, for school and community visits, both within the museum setting and in the community.

The themes of collecting are more flexible than the permanent collection and might vary depending on interest, staff knowledge, demand or the current school curriculum. A social history item not considered suitable for the permanent collection might be acceptable for this support collection.

c) Set Dressing Collection

Material evidence of the typical domestic life of an Eastwood mining family c.1875-1912, will be considered only if they enrich the historic room layout of the museum or are a better example of existing items.

Particular items of a type known to have been owned by/displayed by/read by Lawrence or his family would be actively sought for this collection. This might include household items, or books known to have been owned/read by Lawrence and/or his family e.g. *The Lamplighter*, a version of which belonged to his sister Emily as they were growing up.

5. Themes and priorities for rationalisation and disposal

5.1 The museum recognises that the principles on which priorities for rationalisation and disposal are determined will be through a formal review process that identifies which collections are included and excluded from the review. The outcome of review and any subsequent rationalisation will not reduce the quality or significance of the collection and will result in a more useable, well managed collection.

5.2 The procedures used will meet professional standards. The process will be documented, open and transparent. There will be clear communication with key stakeholders about the outcomes and the process.

The D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum has a long-term purpose and possesses a permanent collection in relation to its stated objectives. The governing body accepts the principle that, except for sound curatorial reasons, there is a strong presumption against the disposal of items in the Museum's permanent collection. Disposals would however be considered where the following criteria apply:

- Research reveals that items do not fall within the categories described in this policy
- Items are found to be, to all intents and purposes, duplicates
- Items have been damaged or have deteriorated beyond the museum's ability to repair them
- Items are discovered to pose a threat to health and safety
- Items have been identified as spoliated during the Nazi, Holocaust and World War II period
- Items have been subject to a request for repatriation or restitution

Disposals will only be made by the Council on the advice of the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum's professional museum staff and in accordance with this policy and the Museum's up to date Rationalisation and Disposal Procedures.

Where disposal is being considered this will be carried out in accordance with the disposal procedures, outlined below in section 16. The Museum will also be guided by the Museums Associations 'Disposal Toolkit', 2008 and any subsequent updates.

Current Themes and Priorities for Review, Rationalisation and Disposal

Following the closure of the D.H. Lawrence Heritage Centre in 2016, the museum began a process of collections review, rationalisation and disposal, initially focussing on the items held at the ex-Heritage Centre. The process is on-going at the time of writing this policy (2017) (*Ref: Rationalisation and Disposal Plan, June 2016*)

The Rationalisation and Disposal process has two phases. The first will focus on items from the closed Heritage Centre. The second phase (taking account of any lessons learnt added in to the procedure), will be as part of a proactive approach to collections development at the D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum.

The Museum originally acquired much unprovenanced, general social history material that would not now have a place in the Permanent Collection and may not be worthy of long term preservation. In order to ensure that collections care resources are properly focussed and to support our development of the interpretation of the museum, it is a priority that these items be reassessed and, where appropriate, deaccessioned. At this time we anticipate that this will be a mixture of allocation into one of the support collections and potentially some disposal.

Heritage Centre Outcomes

- To enable staff to correctly and successfully undertake the arrangements regarding the future of items in the Heritage Centre due to the closure of the site in April 2016.
- Improve public benefit by refining collections in line with the museum's statement of purpose

Museum Outcomes

To provide the museum with information on objects within its care. This will allow the museum to support its *Statement of Purpose* in the following ways:

- Rationalise the collection, including potential disposal
- Achieve successful interpretation and conservation of objects
- Increase collections knowledge and awareness of gaps in the collection
- Identify themes for future collecting
- Identify priorities for conservation
- Improve collections management systems
- Identify potential for collections use - from loans, to education, to display, to research
- Improve public benefit by refining collections in line with the museum's statement of purpose

6 Legal and ethical framework for acquisition and disposal of items

- 6.1 The museum recognises its responsibility to work within the parameters of the Museum Association Code of Ethics when considering acquisition and disposal.**

7 Collecting policies of other museums

- 7.1 The museum will take account of the collecting policies of other museums and other organisations collecting in the same or related areas or subject fields. It will consult with these organisations where conflicts of interest may arise or to define areas of specialism, in order to avoid unnecessary duplication and waste of resources.**

- 7.2 Specific reference is made to the following museum(s)/organisation(s):**

Specific reference is made to the following organisations, due to interest areas or geographic location:

- ❑ Manuscripts and Special Collections, University of Nottingham
- ❑ University of Bristol Information Services – Special Collections (*collection re. Lady Chatterley Lover trial and Penguin*)
- ❑ Nottinghamshire Archives
- ❑ Eastwood Library
- ❑ Erewash Museum, Ilkeston
- ❑ Local Studies Library, Angel Row

Non-collecting but related bodies:

- ❑ Eastwood Historical Society
- ❑ D.H. Lawrence Society
- ❑ Hags Farm Preservation Society
- ❑ D.H. Lawrence Research Centre, University of Nottingham

8 Archival holdings

As the museum holds archives, including photographs and printed ephemera, its governing body will be guided by the Code of Practice on Archives for Museums and Galleries in the United Kingdom (third edition, 2002).

9 Acquisition

9.1 The policy for agreeing acquisitions is:

The decision to acquire material into the collection for and on behalf of Broxtowe Borough Council is made by the Museum's professional curatorial staff – the Museum and Collections Officers, employed by the operating body Liberty Leisure - in accordance with this Broxtowe Borough Council *Collections Development Policy*, and the UK Accreditation Standard.

Acquisitions are made into the Council's D.H. Lawrence Birthplace Museum Collection by the Operator (Liberty Leisure) under the delegated powers set out in the 2016 Service Level Agreement between Broxtowe Borough Council and Liberty Leisure Ltd, which confirms that:

"The ownership of the artefacts within the D.H. Lawrence Museum collection will continue to be the responsibility of the Council. However, the Operator will ensure that the acquisition, disposal and accession of artefacts are undertaken following the UK Museum Collections Management Standard [Accreditation]."

The governing body (Broxtowe Borough Council) will act as final decision maker in case of dispute.

9.2 The museum will not acquire any object or specimen unless it is satisfied that the object or specimen has not been acquired in, or exported from, its country of origin (or any intermediate country in which it may have been legally owned) in violation of that country's laws. (For the purposes of this paragraph 'country of origin' includes the United Kingdom).

9.3 In accordance with the provisions of the UNESCO 1970 Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and

Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, which the UK ratified with effect from November 1 2002, and the Dealing in Cultural Objects (Offences) Act 2003, the museum will reject any items that have been illicitly traded. The governing body will be guided by the national guidance on the responsible acquisition of cultural property issued by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport in 2005.

10 Human remains

10.1 The museum does not hold or intend to acquire any human remains.

10 Biological and geological material

10.1 The museum will not acquire any biological or geological material.

11 Archaeological material

11.1 The museum will not acquire any archaeological material.

13 Exceptions

13.1 Any exceptions to the above clauses will only be because the museum is:

- acting as an externally approved repository of last resort for material of local (UK) origin**
- acting with the permission of authorities with the requisite jurisdiction in the country of origin**

In these cases the museum will be open and transparent in the way it makes decisions and will act only with the express consent of an appropriate outside authority. The museum will document when these exceptions occur.

12 Spoliation

14.1 The museum will use the statement of principles ‘Spoliation of Works of Art during the Nazi, Holocaust and World War II period’, issued for non-national museums in 1999 by the Museums and Galleries Commission.

13 Disposal procedures

- 16.1 All disposals will be undertaken with reference to the SPECTRUM Primary Procedures on disposal.**
- 16.2 The governing body will confirm that it is legally free to dispose of an item. Agreements on disposal made with donors will also be taken into account.**
- 16.3 When disposal of a museum object is being considered, the museum will establish if it was acquired with the aid of an external funding organisation. In such cases, any conditions attached to the original grant will be followed. This may include repayment of the original grant and a proportion of the proceeds if the item is disposed of by sale.**
- 16.4 When disposal is motivated by curatorial reasons the procedures outlined below will be followed and the method of disposal may be by gift, sale, exchange or as a last resort - destruction.**
- 16.5 The decision to dispose of material from the collections will be taken by the governing body only after full consideration of the reasons for disposal. Other factors including public benefit, the implications for the museum's collections and collections held by museums and other organisations collecting the same material or in related fields will be considered. Expert advice will be obtained and the views of stakeholders such as donors, researchers, local and source communities and others served by the museum will also be sought.**
- 16.6 A decision to dispose of a specimen or object, whether by gift, exchange, sale or destruction (in the case of an item too badly damaged or deteriorated to be of any use for the purposes of the collections or for reasons of health and safety), will be the responsibility of the governing body of the museum acting on the advice of professional curatorial staff, if any, and not of the curator or manager of the collection acting alone.**
- 16.7 Once a decision to dispose of material in the collection has been taken, priority will be given to retaining it within the public domain. It will therefore be offered in the first instance, by gift or sale, directly to other Accredited Museums likely to be interested in its acquisition.**
- 16.8 If the material is not acquired by any Accredited museum to which it was offered as a gift or for sale, then the museum community at large will be advised of the intention to dispose of the material normally through a notice on the MA's Find an Object web listing service, an announcement in the Museums Association's**

Museums Journal or in other specialist publications and websites (if appropriate).

- 16.9** The announcement relating to gift or sale will indicate the number and nature of specimens or objects involved, and the basis on which the material will be transferred to another institution. Preference will be given to expressions of interest from other Accredited Museums. A period of at least two months will be allowed for an interest in acquiring the material to be expressed. At the end of this period, if no expressions of interest have been received, the museum may consider disposing of the material to other interested individuals and organisations giving priority to organisations in the public domain.
- 16.10** Any monies received by the museum governing body from the disposal of items will be applied solely and directly for the benefit of the collections. This normally means the purchase of further acquisitions. In exceptional cases, improvements relating to the care of collections in order to meet or exceed Accreditation requirements relating to the risk of damage to and deterioration of the collections may be justifiable. Any monies received in compensation for the damage, loss or destruction of items will be applied in the same way. Advice on those cases where the monies are intended to be used for the care of collections will be sought from the Arts Council England
- 16.11** The proceeds of a sale will be allocated so it can be demonstrated that they are spent in a manner compatible with the requirements of the Accreditation standard. Money must be restricted to the long-term sustainability, use and development of the collection.
- 16.12** Full records will be kept of all decisions on disposals and the items involved and proper arrangements made for the preservation and/or transfer, as appropriate, of the documentation relating to the items concerned, including photographic records where practicable in accordance with SPECTRUM Procedure on deaccession and disposal.

Disposal by exchange

- 16.13** The museum will not dispose of items by exchange.

Disposal by destruction

- 16.14** If it is not possible to dispose of an object through transfer or sale, the governing body may decide to destroy it.
- 16.15** It is acceptable to destroy material of low intrinsic significance (duplicate mass-produced articles or common specimens which lack significant provenance) where no alternative method of disposal can be found.
- 16.16** Destruction is also an acceptable method of disposal in cases where an object is in extremely poor condition, has high associated health and safety risks or is part of an approved destructive testing request identified in an organisation's research policy.
- 16.17** Where necessary, specialist advice will be sought to establish the appropriate method of destruction. Health and safety risk assessments will be carried out by trained staff where required.
- 16.18** The destruction of objects should be witnessed by an appropriate member of the museum workforce. In circumstances where this is not possible, e.g. the destruction of controlled substances, a police certificate should be obtained and kept in the relevant object history file.