



Parish Council

DRAFT Play Area Strategy 2022 – 2027 - V3

Updated for 2024

Why do we need a strategy?

The aim of the play area strategy is to address the play needs within Central Swindon North Parish Council (CSNPC) by producing a detailed breakdown and analysis of the quality, compliance and play value of the existing facilities. Alongside an engagement programme focused on discussion and information gathering, the analysis will be used to produce an action plan that will enable a restructure of the current play provision, resulting in a new approach to play in CSNPC, one that prioritises play value and maximises economic resources. The strategy will act as guidance on the standards of play provision within CSNPC, which can be used to ensure future needs are met.

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1.0 Introduction

Since its inception in 2017, the Parish Council (CSNPC) has assumed responsibility (inspection, repairs & maintenance) of 15 play areas. These play areas service the local communities in which our Children & Young People live, learn and play.

CSNPC undertake annual Rospa Inspections and weekly play area inspections of all parks via its grounds contractor. All reports can be accessed through the Parish Office.

In 2020 CSNPC commissioned Disability Access Audits alongside a life expectancy report for all Council owned play area facilities, that will aid in shaping this strategy.

This play area strategy will aim to give focus to the needs of these children and young people across the whole Central Swindon North.

1.1 Background

In Swindon UA at the 2011 Census, people aged 0 to 18 years numbered 48,965 and made up 23.4% of the overall population (census data from 2021 not yet available).

Table 1. Swindon UA by Age and Sex in 2011 Census.

	Males	Females
Age 0 to 4	7,232	6,851
Age 5 to 7	3,895	3,656
Age 8 to 9	2,409	2,313
Age 10 to 14	6,296	6,137
Age 15 to 18	5,187	4,989

CSNPC is the second largest Parish in Swindon. Defining young people as 0-25 years, then young people make up nearly a quarter of the population of Central North at approx. 8,500 residents (24.75%).

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this Play Area Strategy is to:

- To implement an action plan / improvement schedule for all existing play areas over the course of 1 – 5 years.
- To strategically identify areas (either new or within existing parks) for development or expansion of Play Provision.
- Deliver an even distribution of high-quality inclusive play facilities across the Parish.
- To ensure that the Children and Young People living in, and visiting the town experience a stimulating, safe, challenging and improved environment for play in the future.
- To explore and identify alternative ways of funding play area provision by attaining additional resources.

1.3 Scope

- That the strategy aligns with the Parish Vision.
- Engage with Children & Young people for their views, by contacting local residents and schools.
- Produce and review a Y1 – Y5 action plan to implement the actions contained in the Play Area Strategy.
- Constantly review and revise the strategy and action plan and report its findings to the L&R Committee.
- Source applications for funding and development schemes.
- Report on and celebrate its success.

2.0 Play in CSNPC

2.1 Current Play Provision

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CSNPC are responsible for & maintain the following Play Areas:

Site Address	Parish Ward
Alanbrooke Close, SN2 1PU 	Ferndale ///hands.beside.hours
Alton Close, SN2 5HG 	Penhill ///improvise.rainwater.promoting
Barnum Court, SN2 2AP 	Even Swindon ///trips.roofs.belt
Churchward, SN2 2DF 	Even Swindon ///inch.shop.field

<p>Edinburgh Street, SN2 8DA</p> 	<p>Gorse Hill</p> <p>///claps.fruit.buck</p>
<p>Hilar Close – Mugga & Tennis Courts</p> 	<p>Gorse Hill</p> <p>///nodded.dote.encoded</p>
<p>Inglesham Road, SN5 5DJ</p> 	<p>Penhill</p> <p>///whisk.breezy.easily</p>
<p>Mannington Recreation, SN2 2HS</p> 	<p>Even Swindon</p> <p>///mile.pops.march</p>

<p>Medlar Court, SN2 1TJ</p> 	<p>Pinehurst</p> <p>///<i>petal.intervals.mouse</i></p>
<p>Minety Road, SN2 5JX</p> 	<p>Penhill</p> <p>///<i>could.refills.household</i></p>
<p>Pembroke Gardens, SN25 3DS</p> 	<p>Moredon & Rodbourne Cheney</p> <p>///<i>privately.haystack.stardom</i></p>
<p>Ferndale Recreation, SN2 1DR</p> 	<p>Ferndale</p> <p>///<i>roof.codes.shut</i></p>

<p>St Marks Park, SN2 1DB</p> 	<p>Gorse Hill</p> <p>///kings.horses.canny</p>
<p>Wilcox Close, SN2 1AN</p> 	<p>Pinehurst</p> <p>///feel.sock.rising</p>
<p>Trowbridge Close, SN2 5BX</p> 	<p>Penhill</p> <p>///captive.subtitle.contexts</p>
<p>Pinetrees Community Centre, SN2 1RF</p> 	<p>Pinehurst</p> <p>///torn.glad.boss</p>

2.2 Why Do We Need a Strategy?

The purpose of the Strategy is to create a realistic & achievable short – mid-term delivery plan. One that encompasses risk, ambition, the local need and the financial constraints of the Council. CSNPC must ensure recognition of the importance of play to the physical, social and psychological wellbeing of children and young people living and visiting the town.

The Scope aims to highlight the benefits of extending the choice and control that children and young people have over their play, the freedom they enjoy and the satisfaction they gain from it.

This strategy acknowledges the importance of managing the balance between the need for play to contain an element of risk and the need to keep children and young people free from harm.

In addition, CSNPC's Play Strategy strives to capitalise on the range of play opportunities available throughout the borough, ensure that play is inclusive, regardless of economic circumstance, ethnicity, disability, or special needs.

The CSNPC Play Strategy recognises and focuses on the development and health benefits associated with 'learning through play'.

The importance of health and development, knowledge and the capacity to learn through play of both children and young people is integral to the CSNPC Play Strategy.

The strategy aims to create greater understanding and build respect between the generations and seeks to reduce potential conflicts caused by differing perceptions of play.

2.3 Barriers to Play?

- 1) A lack of places to go and things to do.
- 2) Limited equipment available.
- 3) Play equipment isn't age appropriate for the local demographic.
- 4) Broken, aged or usable condition of equipment.
- 5) General safety concerns and the lack of safe, clean play areas near to homes.
- 6) Access restrictions and poor accessibility within play spaces for those with disabilities.
- 7) Poor visibility or dimly lit spaces.
- 8) Parents' and carers' reluctance to allow children out to play.

Commented [AB2]: Review the strategic direction. Are CSNPC aiming to meeting the minimum national standards for all of its play areas or is it committing the necessary budget to achieve aspirational objectives set out within the action plan

- 9) Difficulties in travelling to play areas and a lack of people to go with.

2.4 Why is Play Important?

Play is vitally important to children's development, learning and health. Play contributes to the emotional, intellectual, social, cultural, psychological and physical development of children and this ultimately benefits the community in which children and young people live.

Children play in a variety of ways. It can vary from participating in physical activities that are already on offer, i.e. playing on a climbing frame, to much more subtle activities such as inventive story play that requires no equipment other than the child and their imagination.

Children therefore need their own space in which to enjoy these activities. These spaces come in various forms, from the back garden to the playground at school, to public spaces and parks. As a result of the play park strategy implementation, all Council owned play facilities will be inviting, challenging and exciting to encourage engagement and participation.

2.5 Swindon Joint Strategic Needs Assessment (JSNA)

2.5.1 Inactivity in children and the health & cost implications

[PowerPoint Presentation \(swindonjsna.co.uk\)](http://swindonjsna.co.uk)

Obesity is a major public health problem which costs the NHS in Swindon £31million a year, increases costs to social services and has a negative impact on the local economy. In Swindon one in four 4–5-year-olds, and one in three 10–11-year-olds are overweight or obese. Obesity can create several health conditions, impacting quality of everyday life, and increase the risk significant health conditions such as stroke, heart disease and type 2 diabetes.

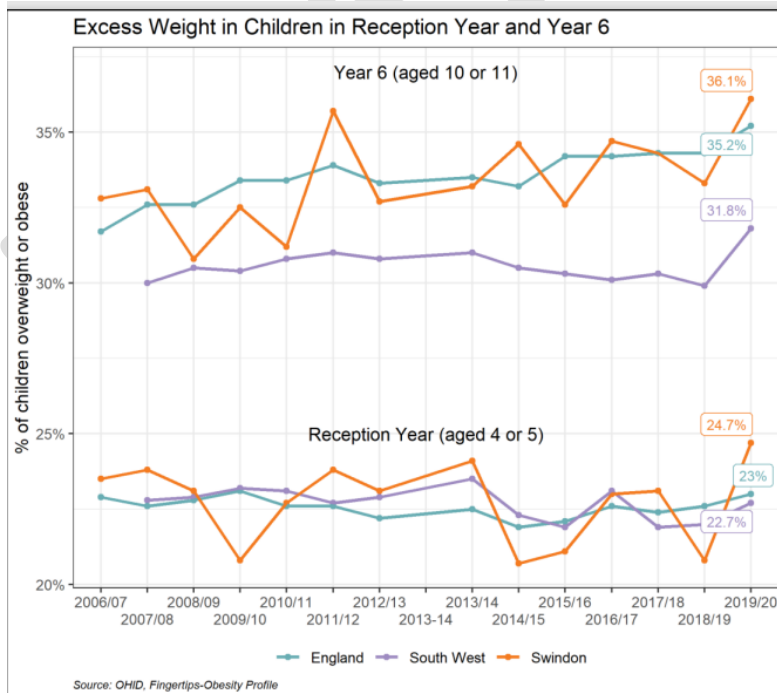
In 2018/19, in Swindon, 1 in 2, 618 Year 6 children:

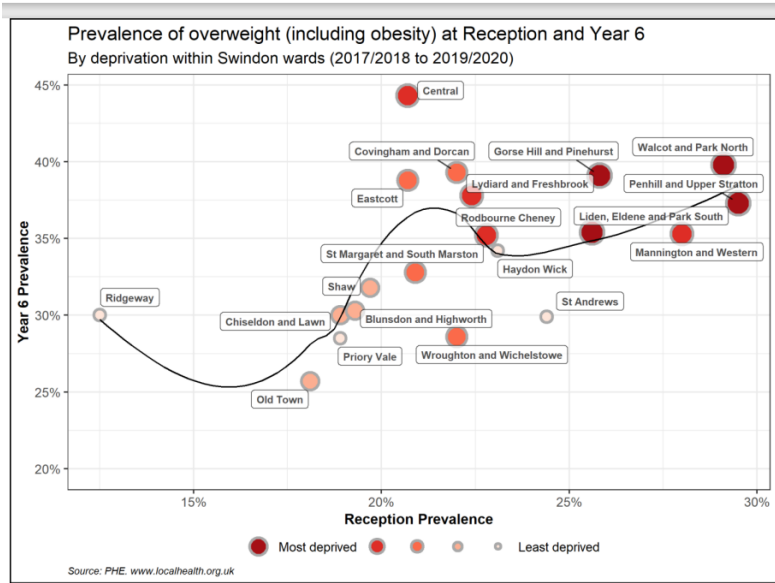
- 65.4% were measured as a healthy weight
- 33.3% were measured as having excess weight (includes overweight and obesity)

- 18.9% were measured as having obesity (includes severe obesity)
- 3.9% were measured as having severe obesity

There have been no significant changes in rates for healthy weight, underweight and obesity in children (both reception and year 6) recorded in Swindon up to 2019/20. Data is not available at a Swindon level for 2020/21 as the pandemic meant comprehensive measurement in schools was not feasible. Excess weight in Year 6 children (36.1%) continues to be at higher levels than in the South West (31.8%) in 2019/20.

At a local level (top right Figure), high prevalence of overweight in children is noticeable amongst the most deprived areas for both Reception and Year 6 children, with the highest prevalence for overweight in Year 6 children being recorded in the Central ward, and the highest prevalence for overweight in Reception children being reported for children living in Walcot and Park North, and Penhill and Upper Stratton.

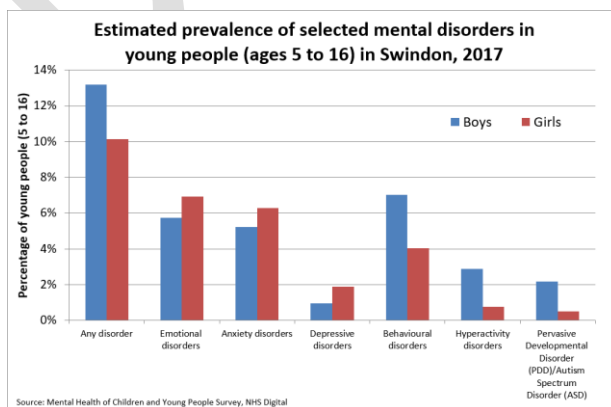




2.5.2 Mental Health and Wellbeing

The emotional health and wellbeing of children is just as important as their physical health and wellbeing. Over the past few years there has been a growing recognition of the requirement to make dramatic improvements to mental health services for children and young people (CYP).

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/575632/Mental_health_of_children_in_England.pdf



2.6 Healthy Weight Strategy 2017-22

https://www.swindonjsna.co.uk/Files/Files/Swindon_Healthy_Weight_Strategy_2017-22_Final.pdf

The Swindon Healthy Weight Strategy 2017-22 includes actions to prevent people becoming overweight and to support people who need extra help in making healthy food choices and managing their weight.

Being physically active and eating well are both synonymous with healthy living, and therefore this strategy should be considered in conjunction with the Active Swindon Strategy.

Working in partnership to support The Swindon Healthy Weight Strategy 2017-22 will enable shared skill sets and knowledge and will help support the development and delivery of this strategy. A partnership approach of strategy development will enable increased engagement with residents and enable a more informed understanding of any existing or potential barriers to being physically active and eating well.

2.7 Get Swindon Active Strategy 2015-20

<get-swindon-active-2021-2025-final.pdf>

3.0 Our Vision

3.1 Increasing Diversity In Play

In 2020 CSNPC commissioned Disability Audits of all its existing Play Areas. These audits provided an overview of access throughout the facilities, including a review of how inclusive the equipment is.

CSNPC will use this DDA information alongside Plan Inclusive Play (PiPA) when planning improvements and developing new Play Provision.

PiPA sets out guidance for inclusive design to consider more than just access into a space as providing play activities that engage all is vital.

The PiPA assessment tool helps the Council to design play areas and to assess existing play areas. The assessment tool helps Councils to understand a wide range of disabilities without being an expert, so that the public are offered the best inclusive provision.

Some children find it easier to engage with play areas more than others. Consider a wheelchair user when faced with a traditional play park – or think about how a busy, brightly coloured and noisy space must feel for a child with Autism.

CSNPC will try to apply the PiPA community standards across all of the play areas.

PiPA provide some tips when designing inclusive play areas such as:

- Clear route through the playground. Ideally there should be 2 or more routes so there is interest in moving around the space.
- A variety of accessible high points, these can be landscaped mounds, decks and climbing units.
- Incorporating sensory play, this is the most accessible type of play for everyone and is often ignored in play space design. Think about offering visual, sound and tactile opportunities.
- Ensure at least one of your moving items is highly accessible, the most accessible and inclusive item available on the market is a ground flush roundabout.
- Locating dynamic pieces in easy reach of entrance points and access routes.
- 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.
- For a site to be truly inclusive it still needs to provide challenge to those children who require it.
- Water and Sand offer the most fantastic play experiences, a hardstanding access point to a sand space increases inclusion.
- Sensory experiences are vital. Children need sound, touch, smell and visual stimulation.
- Some quiet areas that have gentle sensory experiences benefit young children or children who need time out away from high tempo action.

3.2 Priorities

The key priority for the Council's play areas is to ensure that they are accessible to all, provide high quality, imaginative, individual and social play for the community. In order to achieve this we will:

- Prioritise strategic capital spending on play area improvements.
- Strategically identify new Play Provision / Facility sites, based on local need and consultation.
- Collaborate on the design of play with local accessibility community groups, local communities and relevant ward Members.
- Ensure all play areas are assessed using the PiPA checklist and that these are used when improving play areas facilities to ensure they are as inclusive as possible.
- Develop the Action Plan from consultation, play area audits, life expectancy of the equipment and when the play area was last refurbished.
- Secure developer contribution (S106) or Community Infrastructure Levy (CIL) whenever possible.
- Secure external grant funding whenever possible.
- Provide continuation of a robust inspection regime to ensure health and safety of the play areas is paramount.
- Promotion of play areas to both residents and visitors, to increase awareness of facilities.

Commented [AB3]: Provide consideration for Council to identify a number of 'Destination Parks'

3.3 Engagement with Children & Young People.

CSNPC have already engaged with and have support from local community groups including 'MOAM' (Mums on a Mission) and 'Benjamin Smile' and will continue to maintain their involvement. These stakeholders provide valuable insight into project development and establish a key framework for further community engagement work.

CSNPC already employ a Community Engagement Officer. It is vital that CSNPC approach local schools (both primary & secondary) at an early stage of project development, to help shape the direction of play improvements from the end user perspective. Community Engagement can also aid towards securing funding from external bodies. Consultation work with residents to assess the needs will take place at the start of all project work.

Commented [AB4]: Including accessibility information on CSNPC website

4.0 The strategy

4.1 National Standards

Fields in Trust (FiT) has produced minimum standards for the provision of children's play facilities. These standards are recognised as being a measuring tool against which local authorities can judge the distribution and content of play areas.

The FiT identify 3 categories of play area:

Local Area for Play (LAP) - a low key games area. Aimed at 4–6 age group and younger children form play activities close to home. Catchment area = 1 minute's walking time for an accompanied child or approximately 100m walking distance.

Local Equipment Area of Play (LEAP) – a small play area with about 5 types of equipment. Aimed at 4–8 age group. Consider needs of under 4s and slightly over 8s. Catchment area = 5 minutes walking time for an accompanied child, or approximately 400m walking distance.

Neighbourhood Equipment Play Area (NEAP) – a larger play area with about 8 types of equipment. Aimed at 8 – 14 age group. Facilities for wheeled and ball play should be provided. Catchment area = 15 minutes walking time for either accompanied or unaccompanied children, which is about 1000m walking distance.

4.2 Safety Standards

A challenge is presented by ever more demanding safety standards. In the case of swings it is now a requirement that toddler and junior equipment be separated (New Parks).

The introduction of the European Safety Standards for Outdoor Playground Equipment (EN1176 and EN1177) in January 1999 and associated 2017/18 revisions created a number of safety standard requirements.

There are a number of areas where existing equipment fails the new/revised standards. This does not mean that equipment has suddenly become dangerous or that remedial action is required. It means that the new/revised standard is not retrospective or mandatory.

There is a clear need to plan for replacement equipment to ensure that compliance is met within a realistic timescale through a policy of removal or replacement. There is a clear implication of increased costs based upon the need for a development programme of play area improvements linked to compliance with Safety Standards and this will be met through the Council's capital replacement programme.

4.2.1 The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (Rospa) – Play Safety

It is important that playgrounds are inspected before opening to ensure they are suitably safe for visitors. The British Standard EN 1176-1:2017 sets out a three tier inspection system:

- a) Routine visual inspections,
- b) Operational inspections,
- c) Annual main inspections.

The Standard (EN 1176) is published in seven parts:

Part 1: General safety requirements and test methods

Part 2: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for swings

Part 3: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for slides

Part 4: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for runways

Part 5: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for carousels

Part 6: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for rocking equipment

Part 7: Guidance for installation, inspection, maintenance and operation

Part 10: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for fully enclosed play equipment

Part 11: Additional specific safety requirements and test methods for spatial networks.

The latest changes were made in 2017, with some more due later in 2019 or early 2020.

Playground standards are not retrospective or, currently, a legal requirement but represent good practice. Their limitations should be recognised: mere compliance will not automatically create a safe playground. Like previous playground standards they are intended to be used intelligently.

Equipment installed before the current standards were published is likely to have met the previous standards, dating back through the years to the first applicable British Standard in 1959.

Assessing to the new standard

Old equipment may not meet the changing standards. This does not necessarily mean it is unsafe and Rospa advice is to ensure that it is inspected by an expert who understands the standards (such as RoSPA).

4.2.2 CSNPC Annual Rospa Reports (Appendices A)

For detailed information, please refer to individual reports.

4.2.3 CSNPC DDA Audits (Appendices B)

For detailed information, please refer to individual reports.

4.3 Action Plan

For Action Plan Scheduling please refer to Appendix C

4.3.1 Play Area Design (Rospa)

Consultation

The provision of playgrounds should always be undertaken in consultation with children and parents. The process of understanding their environment and how they can affect it is a crucial element in the child's development. CSNPC will consult with local residents & user groups before undertaking developmental changes to existing Play Areas or when designing new facilities.

Siting (New Facilities)

The playground has to be in the right place - so that children can reach it safely and easily without crossing hazards such as major roads. There should be no environmental hazards (such as fast-flowing rivers) affecting the site and it must be easily visible to ensure children's social safety and reduce vandalism.

Design

This covers such items as the landscaping, planting, pathways, fences and gates, seats - everything which goes to make up an environment. The playground equipment is like the three-piece suite in a room - you must consider the walls, floor, ceilings, tables etc., all of which go to make up an environment. You should be clear about the age group for which you are designing; whether there are any special requirements in the area; what the long-term management will provide.

Playgrounds should be usable by all children regardless of ability.

Equipment selection

Equipment should be appropriate for the age group and match their developmental needs - as well as being fun to play on. Younger children like sand-play, swinging, climbing and sliding - but they are small and items should be scaled accordingly. Older children like more exciting equipment - large group swings, cable runways, roundabouts etc. They want places where they can sit and talk - that is one of the most popular playground activities. They like planting and trees; places for skateboards and bicycles; flat areas for ball games.

Surfacing

Hard surfaces are not recommended on playgrounds other than for the areas between equipment. The type of surface to be selected depends on the site, the equipment and the amount of maintenance it will receive. If only minimal maintenance is available a loose-fill material such as bark or sand may not be suitable. In general firm surfaces are required with moving items.

Management

Once it has been provided the playground requires regular inspection and maintenance and eventual replacement. Unless this can be provided it is better not to start the project.

Safety

A key element of playground provision is safety and this can be achieved in a number of ways:

- ensuring the playground is sited correctly
- ensuring the design and equipment meets the needs of the children
- ensuring the design meets basic safety requirements
- ensuring the equipment meets relevant standards : BS EN 1176
- ensuring the surfacing meets BS EN 1176 and BS EN 1177
- ensuring the surfacing has been correctly supplied and installed
- ensuring a proper post-installation inspection is carried out
- ensuring the playground is properly inspected and maintained

4.3.1 PiPA Play Accreditation

The PiPA Accreditation is a standard based on studied and agreed outcomes from the design of areas of play and social interaction. It exists to drive a set of impartial guidelines, which deliver improved play provision for disabled children and their families.

[PiPA Accreditation | Plan Inclusive Play Areas \(pipa-play.org\)](http://pipa-play.org)

5-point scoring system:

- 1) Plan to Go
- 2) Plan to Access

- 3) Plan to Play
- 4) Plan to Rest & Recharge
- 5) Plan to Engage.

The three levels of award; Gold, Silver or Bronze, recognises that not all play areas can achieve the highest award due to budget, space, landscape restraints and community needs.

To attain a PiPA Accreditation, you must achieve a minimum score of 75% on the assessment across the 5 point system. The higher the score the status increases.

4.4 Financing the Plan

Since 2017 CSNPC has committed spend annually through its precept budget setting process, with more than £100k having been committed and spent to date.

At the time of writing there is a further £50k earmarked for play area project work within two Ward locations (Moredon/Rodbourne Cheney & Even Swindon).

Relying on small annual precept increases protracts and delays the Councils ability to deliver large project works and make significant headway into delivering critical components of the Play Area Strategy delivery plan. It is evident that over the last 5 years some of the equipment has significantly deteriorated or aged to the point that it is no longer fit for purpose and full replacement is required.

In 2024 CSNPC resolved to submit an application for capital funds through a serviced loan arrangement (Public Works Loan Board). The anticipated sum is in the region of £250k, which is to be serviced over a period of 10 years.

Receipt of the loan alongside existing ear marked reserves will enable CSNPC to fully commence facilitating the strategy delivery plan.

Commented [AB5]: Narrative on how CSNPC plan to finance the strategy plan

4.5 External funding opportunities

1. AVIVA COMMUNITY FUND

Funding: Ranging from up to £1,000 to up to £25,000

Funder: The Aviva Community Fund will finance over 500 projects across four different fund levels and four categories, giving our awards to communities throughout the UK. The scheme awards grants based on a judge's panel and voting scheme.

Aim: The scheme aims to support projects related to health and well-being, activities for children and young people and support for family life.

Who can apply: Open to all members of the UK general public.

Deadline: Various deadlines throughout the year.

Contact: www.community-fund.aviva.co.uk

2. AWARDS FOR ALL: UK

Funding: £300 - £10,000 **Funder:** Part of The Big Lottery Fund. Awards For All funds projects that allow communities to take part in art, sport and community activities. They also fund projects that promote education, the environment and health within the local community.

Aim: The programme aims to bring improvements to communities by funding projects that bring people together to enjoy a wide range of charitable, community, educational, environmental and health-related activities.

Who can apply: Applicants must be a voluntary, community or statutory organisation and have a governing body with at least 3 unrelated members.

Deadline: Ongoing

Contact: England: 0845 4 10 20 30 - enquiries.ni@biglotteryfund.org.uk

3. BIFFAWARD

Funding: £250 - £50,000

Funder: Biffaward is a multi-million pound fund which awards grants to community and environmental projects across the UK. Biffaward is managed by the Royal Society of Wildlife Trusts.

Aim: The programme supports as many projects across the UK as possible. It aims to enhance community spaces, cultural facilities and places for outdoor recreation.

Who can apply: Eligible projects must benefit local people of all ages and must be no more than 10 miles away from either a Biffa site or any landfill site.

Deadline: Ongoing

Contact: 01636 670051 - www.biffaward.org

4. HERITAGE LOTTERY FUND

Funding: Grants range from £3,000 to £5 million

Funder: The Heritage Lottery fund is run by The National Lottery.

Aim: The Heritage Lottery fund supports a wide range of projects which aim to make a lasting difference for heritage, people and communities in the UK.

Who can apply: Organisations in the public, private and third sectors can apply for lottery Funding. Criteria can be found on their website.

Deadline: Deadlines vary between grant programmes. Those applicable to play and parks have two deadlines, typically in August and February.

Contact: 020 7591 6042 / 6044 - www.hfl.org.uk - enquire@hfl.org.uk

5. FIELDS IN TRUST

Funding: Dependent on project

Funder: Fields in Trust is the only independent UK wide organisation dedicated to protecting and improving outdoor sports and play spaces and facilities. A large part of their work involves joining forces with partner organisations to enhance local communities through improved facilities and activities.

Aim: To improve the quality of life and health of everyone throughout the UK, through protecting and developing high quality, well-used local facilities for outdoor sport and play.

Who can apply: Applications for funding and other support are welcomed by any organisation that seeks to improve their local sports and play facilities.

Deadline: Ongoing

Contact: 0207 264 2400 - www.fieldsintrust.org - info@fieldsintrust.org

6. PARKS FOR PEOPLE

Funding: Up to £5 million

Funder: The Parks for People scheme is run by the Heritage Lottery fund and offers grants for projects involving urban or rural green spaces. Grants can be used for projects that aim to get local people more involved in their parks. **Aim:** The scheme aims to help provide everyone in the UK with access to a local park for enjoyment and recreation. It seeks to bring improvements to local environments by making a lasting impact on the lives of local people and the places where they live.

Who can apply: The scheme invites applications from local authorities, not for profit organisations and partnerships between local authorities and others. Private businesses may also apply providing that public benefit exceeds private gain.

Deadline: Two per annum - March and August

Contact: 020 7591 6000 - www.parksforpeople.co.uk - enquire@hlf.org.uk

7. REACHING COMMUNITIES: ENGLAND

Funding: £10,000 - £500,000

Funder: Part of The Big Lottery Fund, Reaching Communities: England funds individual projects and helps people and communities who are most in need or hard to reach.

Aim: Reaching communities strives to achieve three goals - strengthen communities with more active citizens, working together to tackle their problems; improved rural and urban environments, which communities are better able to access and enjoy; encourage healthier and more active people and communities.

Who can apply: Funding is available for registered charities, charitable or not for profit companies, statutory bodies, social enterprises and schools.

Deadline: Ongoing

Contact: 0845 410 20 30 - www.biglotteryfund.org.uk
general.enquiries@biglotteryfund.org.uk

8. SUEZ COMMUNITY TRUST

Funding: Up to £50,000

Funder: Formerly known as SITA Trust. Suez Community Trust is a funding programme for projects that enhance, enrich and engage local communities. Run by the recycling and resource management company, Suez, the scheme offers funding to communities in close proximity to qualifying Suez sites.

Aim: Suez aims to make lasting improvements to the natural environment and to community life. It does this by funding community involvement projects and projects that aim to improve and increase green spaces.

Who can apply: Eligible applicants are limited to charities, local authorities and parish councils that meet the criteria set by Suez

Deadline: Ongoing

Contact: 01454 262910 - www.suezcommunitiestrust.org.uk

9. TESCO BAGS OF HELP

Funding: £1,000 - £4,000. Amounts are awarded based on votes made in store by customers.

Funder: Bags of Help is Tesco's local grant scheme where the money raised from the government's 5p bag charge is being used to fund a large number of local projects to create or improve green spaces in communities' right across England, Scotland and Wales.

Aim: Bags of Help aims to support the initiatives of local groups that seek to address a specific need in and around the communities. This ranges from building new parks and sports facilities, to woodland walks and community gardens.

Who can apply: Grants will be awarded to voluntary or community organisations (including registered charities/companies), schools, health bodies (e.g. Clinical Commissioning Groups, NHS Hospital Trust, Foundation Trust), Parish/Town Councils, local authorities and social housing providers.

Deadline: Ongoing

Contact: 0845 612 3575

www.groundwork.org.uk/Sites/tescocommunityscheme

4.6 Example Play Area Contractors

1. Inclusive Play - <https://inclusiveplay.com/>
2. HAGS - <https://hags.co.uk/en-gb/designing-inclusive-playgrounds>
3. FAWNS - <https://www.fawns.co.uk/about/>
4. Sutcliffe Play - <https://www.sutcliffeplay.co.uk/services/play-area-design/>
5. Play Dale - <https://www.playdale.co.uk/what-we-do/>
6. Lets Play Everywhere - <https://letsplayeverywhere.co.uk/playground-design-consultation/>
7. Proludic - <https://www.proludic.co.uk/products/play-areas/>
8. The Play Company - <https://www.theplaycompany.co.uk/new-outdoor-play/>