

Play Area Action Plan

August 2011

Draft Report for Public Consultation







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Please ensure comments are returned by
Friday 18 November 2011

Public consultation questions and contact details

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These questions are intended as a guide, and you may wish to make comments on other aspects of this draft document. Bear in mind that some things, such as the Play Access Standard and the Play Strategy, were approved by the Council some time ago.

1. Do you have general comments on the Action Plan?
2. Is the audit complete and accurate? Do you know of any play area (not sports facility) that isn't on the list?
3. Do you support the draft policies (P1 – P6) in section 6?
4. Do you support the phasing out of older play areas at the end of their life, and not to replace them if the standard is already met in the locality?
5. Do you think the balance between smaller local play areas and larger, more distant play facilities is right?
6. Do you think that the Action Plan will result in a fair distribution of play provision in terms of both quality and accessibility?



1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 The purpose of this Play Area Action Plan is to guide the improvement of existing play area facilities and to identify new opportunities for future facilities across the City. This draft document has been prepared by the Council and is intended for public consultation.
- 1.2 This document sits under the City of Edinburgh Council Play Strategy, which was approved by Council in 2009. The Play Strategy sets out a vision and aims for development of play for children and young people and sets the context for this document.
- 1.3 It relates closely to the City of Edinburgh Open Space Strategy, which was approved by Council in September 2010, and which sets out standards for the provision of play areas across the city.
- 1.4 Having set the development of play areas in context, and in recognition of the financial strictures facing public authorities, the draft Action Plan sets out proposals designed to deliver the aims set out in the Play Strategy and fulfill as far as possible the standards set out in the Open Space Strategy.
- 1.5 In this document, where the term “children” is used, it applies to children and young people aged 0-16 years of age.
- 1.6 The views of the widest range of stakeholders are actively sought on the draft policies and proposals set out in sections 5 and 6 and in Appendix 2.



2.0 Aims of the Play Area Action Plan

1. Picks up and references the aims and vision set out in the Play Strategy (2001, 2009)
2. Provides the historical context and trends in provision and demand.
3. Sets out a vision for future play area provision.
4. Prioritises future investment taking cognisance of the current budgetary position.
5. Set out policy on detailed issues such as risk, dealing with customer requests, inclusion of fencing and lighting, maintenance and duty of care.
6. Proposes a detailed corporate action plan for refurbishment, replacement, removal or creation of new play areas designed to meet the standard set out in the OSS.
7. Provides a robust and detailed basis for securing and directing developer contributions to play area provision.
8. Sets out how unequipped play spaces, homezones, privately owned play areas and schools will be treated in terms of city-wide play provision.
9. Acts as an advocacy document for investment in and maintenance of play areas.



3.0 Strategic context

3.1 Play in partnership: A play strategy for the City of Edinburgh (OSS)

Vision statement

“Edinburgh will be a child-friendly city where all children and young people have access to play opportunities in a range of different settings which offer variety, adventure and challenges. They will be able to play freely and safely and make choices about where, how and when they play.”

3.2 Underpinning principles and values

1. Play is a fundamental right for every child.
2. Play is an activity which is valued in its own right. It is about the fun and satisfaction of the participant and benefits children, young people, families and communities.
3. Play is a valued activity through which children and young people can express and manage their feelings, make new friends, acquire new skills and gain an understanding of the world around them.
4. Every child and young person in Edinburgh should be able to access free-play opportunities and play facilities which are accessible, affordable, culturally sensitive and relevant to their needs and play aspirations.
5. Children and young people in Edinburgh have the right to well-maintained, quality play environments which provide stimulation and challenge relevant to their age.
6. The views, opinions and experience of children and young people should be central to the development of play policies and especially the planning and design of the environments in which they play.



3.3 Aims of the Play Strategy

Outcome 1: Children are more physically active, emotionally resilient and are able to experience, judge and manage risk.

Outcome 2: The importance and value of play is understood and recognised by staff, parents and carers and in communities.

Outcome 3: Good quality and varied play spaces are widely available to children and young people in Edinburgh.

Outcome 4: Play activities for children and young people in Edinburgh are delivered by staff who have relevant training and qualifications, and who adhere to the Principles of Playwork.

3.4 Rights of the child

Article 31 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child:

“States Parties recognise the right of the child to rest and leisure, to engage in play and recreational activities appropriate to the age of the child and participate freely in cultural life and arts.”

3.5 National strategic context

Play and health professionals have reported to the Scottish Government on the value and long term benefits of play for children’s physical health and developing resilience and mental well being. The Early Years Framework, produced jointly by the Scottish Government and COSLA, published in December 2008 lists improving outcomes and children’s quality of life through play as one of the 10 elements of transformational change. The Framework document highlights the entitlement of children to participate in challenging outdoor play and recommends equipping children to experience, judge and manage risk as a priority. Ministerial statements recognise the importance of play as an integral part of our children’s development.



4.0 Play standards

- The Open Space Strategy (OSS) approved by the Council in September 2010 included a section on children's play which:
- Contains an audit of all known play areas in the city
- Assesses each play area in terms of its age-group provision, age and play value
- Contains a spatial analysis of access to existing play spaces.
- Provides a policy basis for directing developer contributions to investment in play areas.
- Sets a standard for play provision using consultation responses:

Play Space Access Standard

Houses and flats should have access to at least one of the following:

- a play space of good play value within 800 metres walking distance
- a play space of very good play value within 1,200 metres walking distance or
- a play space of excellent play value within 2,000 metres direct distance.

The OSS sets out what “good”, “very good” and “excellent” comprise on the basis of Play Value scores as follows:

Excellent: 101 +

Very good: 71 – 100

Good: 51 – 70



Any play area scoring less than 50 would be regarded as Fair, but these have no impact in meeting the play access standard.

Consultations carried out during the development of the Open Space Strategy suggested strongly that children and young people travel longer distances to get to preferred play areas than was previously thought, and that quality was the main factor in choice of location. Users often bypassed closer play facilities that were less attractive. Further information gained from focus groups made up of children and young people at the Youth Forum on 25 March 2011 confirms this trend.

Section 5.2 describes the play value scoring system and how it is applied.

5.0 Audit and draft proposals

5.1 Audit of play areas

Attached at Appendix 1 is a list of all publicly accessible play areas in the City of Edinburgh Council area. This includes all Council-owned play areas, ball courts and wheels areas, where these have been assessed. It also includes privately-owned play areas (denoted by italics). Although the Council is not generally able to influence their maintenance or development, where their presence assists in meeting the play standard, they have been included in the assessment.

Map 1 shows the distribution of the city's play areas. Light grey parts of the city are those where the Play Access Standard is met, and those in dark grey are homes falling outwith the standard.

The tabulated data is arranged by ward and includes the name and location, the type of equipment, its installation date and the play value score. These are arranged in order of play value, starting with the highest in each ward. For each Council-owned entry there is a brief proposal on what action will be taken over the next 5 years, a costing and a proposed year for action. In many cases, the action is simply to "continue to maintain" and no major change is envisaged.

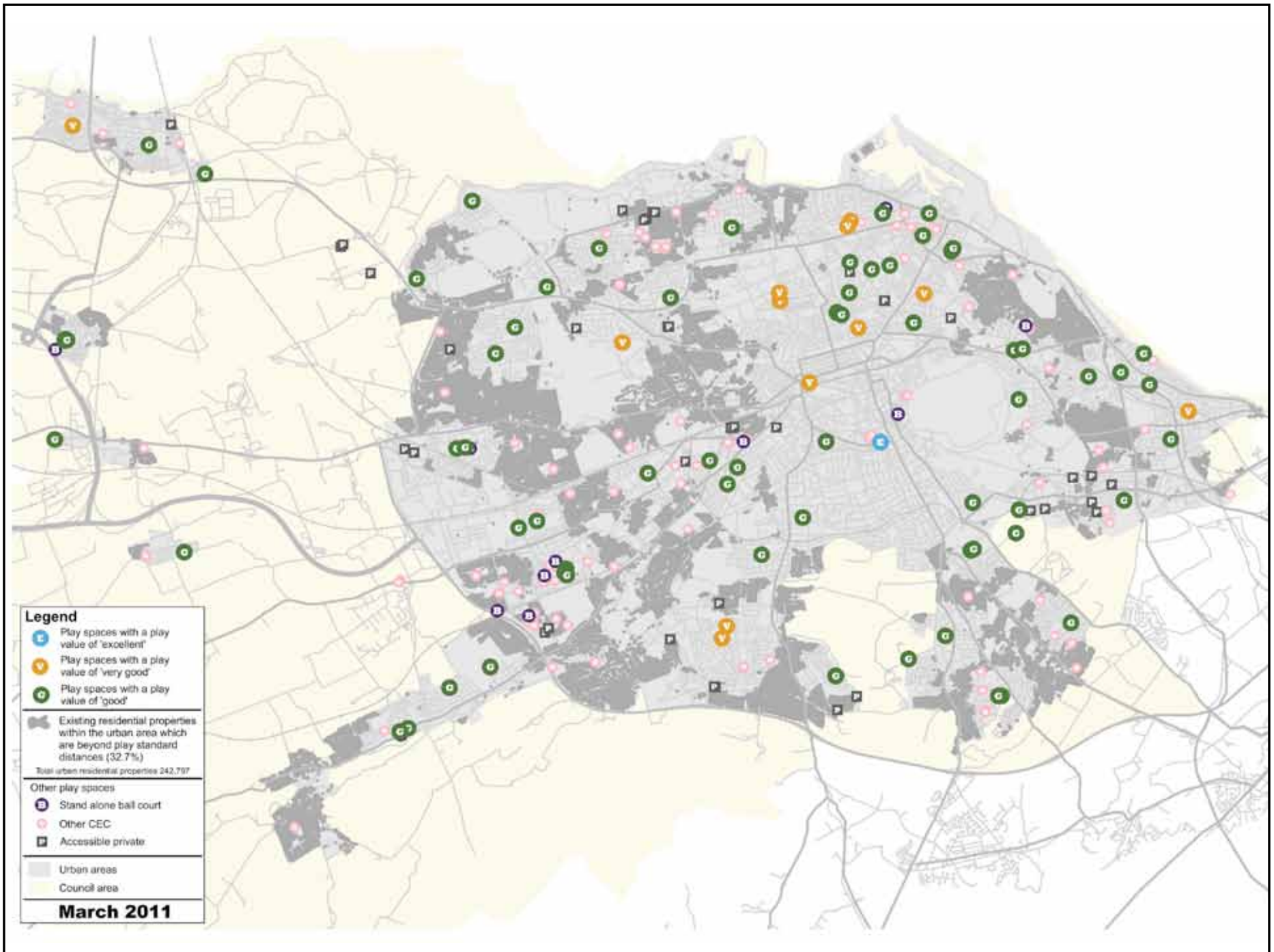
In some cases, the proposed action may be to invest in the play area to bring its score up into the "Good" range, thereby impacting positively on the number of homes meeting the play standard. In a few cases, the proposal is to remove play areas when they are at the end of their useful life, and not replace them. This is

because the locality is already well served with play areas, and the presence of further low-quality play areas is difficult to defend.

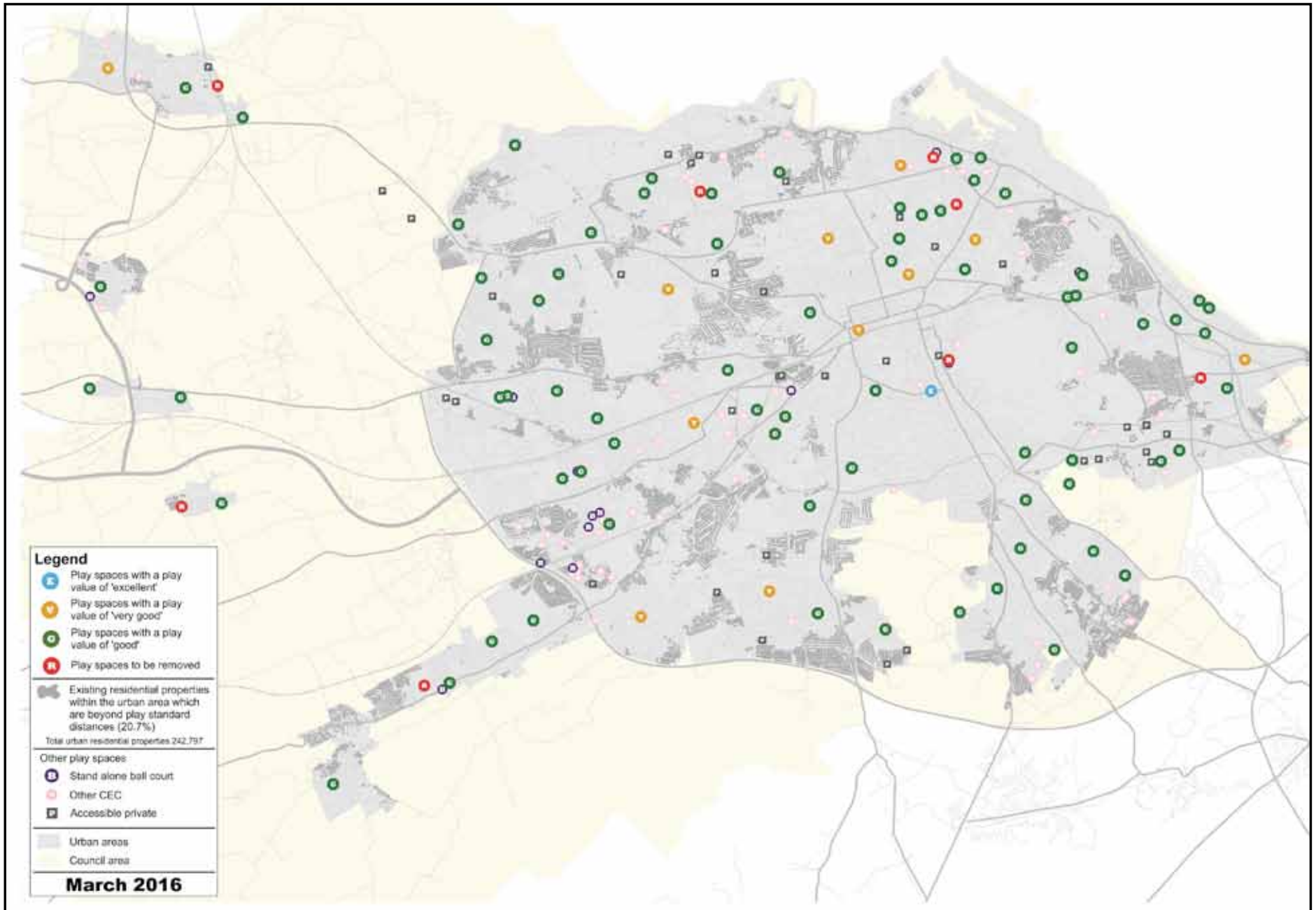
A budget cost estimate is provided against each proposal. These are not detailed cost estimates based on a design, but indications of likely costs based on recent experience of the costs of installing similar play areas in Edinburgh. This should be sufficiently accurate for budgetary purposes. There are costs associated with the decommissioning of play areas, and these are estimated in the proposed programme.

Map 2 shows the distribution of the city's play areas after the 5 year programme has been implemented. The proportion of homes falling within the standard has increased from 67% in 2011 to 80% in 2016.





Play Provision March 2016 after implementation of the 5 year Play Action Plan



5.2 How is play value assessed?

Play value scores are arrived at by assessing the quality and variety of play opportunities present on site for children and young people, including the variety present for different age groups, using the National Playing Fields Association PlaySafe 2000 system.

Play value points are based on provision for children and young people aged 0-6, 6-8, 8-14 and site factors.

A point for each age group is awarded for play areas which provide:

Balancing	Sandpits
Climbing	Sand play
Crawling	Water play
Gliding	Social Play
Group swinging	Viewing Platforms
Single swinging	Special needs
Jumping	Ground Graphics
Rotating single/twin	Sounding items
Rotating multi user	Ball Play Area
Rocking	Wheel Play Area
Slide	Sliding other
Problem solving / games	





And for site factors (one point for each factor):

Sunny / Shade	Overhead Powerline Safety
Sheltered	Site Condition
Noise Pollution	Informal Adult Supervision
Traffic Pollution	Child seating
Ground Contouring	Adult seating
Visual Appeal	Internal Paths
Environmental Planting	Lighting
Shrub / Tree Planting	Fencing
Equipment Layout	Signs
Vehicle Safety	Bins
Water Safety	Bicycle Stands
Self Closing Gates	Vehicular Gates
Play Challenge item	

A toddler facility therefore would be restricted to scores derived only from 0-6 category plus any scores achieved under site factors.

Play areas which provide a good play range of equipment for toddlers, juniors and teenagers with a ball court score well on this system.

The play value system did not take account of the age of the play area so we have introduced a reduction of 0.5 points of play value for every year of age, after five years.

6.0 Design and maintenance policies

6.1 The current approach to design

The designs are child centred, based on children's desires, expectations, how they play and what they need to get out of the play experience. Designs are also governed by the need to meet the play standard BS EN 1176 Parts 1 to 7. The choice of equipment and layout of the play space needs to allow for inclusion, allowing as wide a range of children to play together as possible. The play space must be sustainable, meet consulted needs and not be easily vandalised.

6.2 Surfaces

Loose Materials: Natural safer surfacing, in the form of woodchip, environmulch and sand all provide exceedingly good fall properties when maintained at the correct depth, with the added advantage that they can also be played with.

Synthetic surfaces: Surfaces in the form of coloured wetpour rubber laid to various fall heights, and synthetic sandfilled carpets. These types of surfaces are initially very expensive to install but are easier to keep clean and can add value to the play space by introducing colour, ground graphics and games.

Grass safety mats: Grass safety mats are laid onto existing grass areas, with an underlay of mesh. The tiles are tied together and laid under and around the play equipment to absorb the impact of falls. Grass grows up through the tiles giving a natural look while still providing safety.

Choice is informed by the size and type of play area and the range of equipment to be provided. Dynamic high energy play equipment requires a loose fill safer surface, which provides a greater degree of protection in falls and spills. Smaller inner city play spaces are best provided in tarmacadam and rubber. They are cleaner and easier to maintain, as opposed to small areas of loosefill which would be difficult to maintain in place. Larger play areas similarly would not be provided with all wetpour rubber surfacing due to the prohibitive cost of doing so.

Sample costs

Woodchip: average cost £10.00 per m sq ongoing maintenance

Wetpour rubber: average cost £80.00 per m sq

6.3 Play and Risk

Play is unusual in that it is one of the few areas that the Health and Safety Executive have accepted that it is desirable to have some degree of acceptable risk present. Children need and want to take risks during active play. Quality play provision aims to respond to these needs and wishes by offering stimulating, challenging environments for exploring and developing their abilities, striking a balance between the risks and the benefits.

This is done through risk assessment which:

- Ensures the likelihood of serious injury is extremely low
- Makes sure potential hazards are clear
- Uses practical ways to manage reasonable risk

6.4 Managing Risk in Play Provision

Lord Young's Cabinet report 'Common Sense Common Safety' (2010) highlights the importance of children being able to experience risk and endorses the use of risk-benefit assessment and proposed a review of legislation, due to take place in April 2012, so that play areas will no longer be covered by regulations designed to cover workplaces.

“Safety in play provision is not absolute and cannot be addressed in isolation. Play is first and foremost for children and if it is not exciting and attractive to them it will fail, no matter how ‘safe’ it is. Designers, managers and providers will need to reach compromises in meeting these sometimes conflicting goals.” Managing Risk in Play Provision, Play Safety Forum, National Children’s Bureau, 2002



“.... safety must be considered at all stages of play provision but inevitably there will be risk of injury when children play, as there is risk of injury in life generally. We must not lose sight of the important developmental role of play for children in pursuit of the unachievable goal of absolute safety.” Health and Safety Executive, in Managing Risk in Play Provision, 2002

A risk-benefit analysis (a detailed study of the risks inherent in play areas measured against the potential benefits to children’s development) should therefore be carried out at the design stage of all new play facilities.

Policy P1

The design of play spaces will adopt risk-benefit analysis as part of the design approach.

6.5 Play Spaces and lighting

The vast majority of play spaces, like parks are not lit. Requests are sometimes made to the Council to provide artificial lighting in play areas, either to enable their use during hours of darkness, or in the belief that lighting will make children less likely to be injured at times when natural light levels are lower.

The experience of Parks and Greenspace is that lighting may make a play area more vulnerable to vandalism as teenagers may be more likely to congregate there after dark. Use after dark can also cause late-night disturbance, even when equipment is being used legitimately.

Parks are generally dark at night except for a few lit routes, such as those across the Meadows, which provide illumination for footpath surfaces only. The rest of the park tends to be in darkness and children should not be encouraged into dark parks to access play spaces, particularly in winter where there may be unseen dangers such as ice or frozen equipment. Lighting is expensive, requires maintenance and may introduce further risk into the play area if damaged.

Policy P2

Play spaces are intended to be used during daylight hours and lighting will generally not be provided.

6.6 Should fencing and boundaries always be installed around play space?

Fencing has often been provided around play areas to prevent children leaving the play area and so restrict the likelihood of them encountering hazards such as roads or open water, or wandering off and become separated from carers. In addition, dogs can be prevented from entering the play space, fouling the surfaces or being out of control around the equipment.

There are, however, benefits from not fencing off every play area. For example, children are encouraged make use of the whole park space for play and exploration, and parents must exercise a greater degree of supervision and may therefore interact more in the play experience.

In reality, there are recorded instances of gates causing severe injury to young children, even

when in adequate condition. Gates do not always close properly, rendering the fence less effective, and dogs may gain access though the actions of owners or by leaping over. Fences can also foster also bullying and territorial behaviour. Funds saved by not erecting fencing can be used to increase the play value of the area.

Policy P3

Following a risk assessment, there will be a presumption that spaces will only be fenced where there is a foreseeable hazard beyond the play space or where dogs on site cannot be controlled by other methods.

6.7 Outdoor Gyms

A number of play manufacturers produce a range of outdoor sports fitness equipment. As the equipment is not intended for play it is not always manufactured to the play standard BSEN 1176 parts 1- 7. Initially some outdoor gym equipment was poorly designed, with crushing points and shearing points and quickly became damaged. This has been improved in new designs.

The target age group for Outdoor Gyms is adults but as the equipment is provided in unsupervised locations it is impossible to control who is interacting with the equipment. It is advised that Outdoor Gyms should be located away from children's play spaces, to try and discourage use by younger children who may be injured by trying to use this adult equipment.

As the outdoor gyms are unsupervised, specialist advice and training in the use of the fitness equipment will not be available. Advisory notices should be displayed along side the equipment as a guide to its correct use.

Policy P4

Only use outdoor gym equipment certified to BSEN 1176 parts 1-7 or equivalent standard.

Preferably such equipment should be located away from traditional children's play spaces and the design should allow for a surface designed to prevent erosion.

6.8 Natural Play

Children and young people choose to play in many different types of wild and semi-wild places such as pocket parks (small areas of green space) verges, school grounds, parks, country parks, woods, riversides, streams, canals, beaches and coasts. Research shows that for children to derive most benefit they need play opportunities which provide a wide range of play experiences and make use of natural elements to promote their engagement with the natural world.

Nature play in public play areas involves introducing elements such as planting, sand, boulders or tree trunks, trees and natural surfaces. Play spaces which include natural features may require different approaches to



maintenance therefore a risk-benefit assessment can inform decisions relating to the use and maintenance of grass, sand, bark and other natural materials or features.

Some of these ideas have been implemented in West Princes Street Gardens. Tree stumps stripped of bark and smoothed have been used as an informal "enchanted forest" along with rocks and ropes and the manipulation of the rubber safer surface into small dips and hollows, to enhance the play experience.

Policy P5

Maintenance regimes should be supportive of the benefits provided by natural play.

6.9 Maintenance of play areas

Play equipment requires to be regularly inspected by suitably qualified staff, and any

remedial work actioned promptly. The Council's play areas are given a full engineering inspection on a 4 – 6 week cycle by RoSPA trained staff based at Inverleith Workshops. These staff carry out engineering maintenance tasks and the repair of rubberised safety surfaces.

In addition to the above cycle of inspections, the Council is required to have all play areas inspected by a properly qualified person annually.

This inspection considers the safety of users in respect of the equipment and surfaces, and also includes ancillary equipment and facilities such as fences, bins and paths. Cleanliness of surface is also inspected. The inspector may also make recommendations as to whether play equipment is nearing the end of its useful life. A written report is submitted to the Council, generally in April or May each year.

There are a variety of other maintenance tasks which require to be done on a regular basis in order to keep play areas functioning in a safe and effective manner. These tasks are mainly the responsibility of Task Force teams based in neighbourhoods and consist of

- cleansing - removal of litter, broken glass etc;
- removal of graffiti;
- regulation and/or topping up of loosefill (wood chip or sand)
- removal of weeds
- replacement of damaged litter bins

All maintenance tasks for each play area

across the city have been identified, and the staff member or team responsible for delivery appointed.

The details of the annual external inspection are passed to the relevant staff to ensure that remedial works identified are undertaken and any higher-risk factors are addressed.

Policy P6

All play areas will be regularly inspected and maintained in a safe and clean condition that is fit for purpose.

6.10 Vandalism

Maintenance budgets are in place to deal with graffiti and the mainly minor acts of vandalism that take place in play areas. In recent years however, equipment costing tens of thousands of pounds has been destroyed in serious acts of vandalism. This is often due to fire-raising, for example at Victoria Park (replacement cost £45,000), and Saughton Park, and has resulted in the total loss of a play area at Liberton Park. Malicious damage has also been done by individuals using tools such as bolt-cutters, resulting in damage to net play equipment, swings and flying foxes. It is not feasible for major losses to be made up from maintenance (revenue) budgets, and instead play areas may need to be redesigned and built using project (capital) funds. The Council's capital funds are in increasingly short supply, and this may mean substantial delays in restoring play areas to full usability.

Appendix: 1

History of play provision in Edinburgh

Historical context and trends in play

The following is an extract from the 1914 Report on Public Parks, Gardens and Open Spaces by John W. M’Hattie, Superintendent of Parks and Gardens

“Children’s Playgrounds

Great benefit is being derived by providing Playgrounds for the children, where they can find recreation during vacation or after school hours, thus keeping them from the streets. These Playgrounds have to be made attractive and so unrestricted as to give every child a proprietary interest.

School Playgrounds should be thrown open to the children during the vacation period. Large areas are not required for Playgrounds, small tracts of waste land being more suitable. A great deal has been done of late in this respect, which has been a wise expenditure of public money”

It is not clear from the report how many playgrounds they had as they seem to make a distinction between Children’s Gymnasia and children’s playgrounds, but we would estimate no more than 25. The preferred surface at the time being ash which was also used for tennis courts. The Gymnasia contained equipment and were open for play on Saturdays from October till April. The 15 Gymnasia were attended by 2670 children per day.

In the 1970s the city play areas were very basic, with lots of static play equipment such as Jungle Gym climbing frames, commando arch ladders and tall tower slides. Swings were available but were limited.

Some of the more popular sites had the “Cheese Cutter Swing” and rotating metal globes which served as roundabouts. Equipment was heavy, manufactured from steel and cast iron, and no thought was given at this time to safer surfaces. Concrete or tarmacadam surfaces were the preferred play bases. Play budgets were small with little or no Capital for improvements. The play standard at this time was BS 5696.

In the mid 1980s questions were being raised about play provision in the city and a pressure group was formed called “concrete action” with the aim of seeking improvements and safety in play areas. At the same time The Health and Safety Executive in Scotland decided improvements in play were required. Our Play Areas were found to be below the quality expected by Health and Safety as they did not contain any form of safer surface. The Council was faced with the threat of enforced play area closures, unless steps were taken to improve facilities.



This was the catalyst for the first Capital Play Improvement Programme, a three year programme of play improvements taking play into the early 1990s. From this stage on all new play areas had some form of safer surface installed and the range of play equipment and choice was growing to meet demand. The first use of wet pour impact absorbing rubber started to appear in city play spaces, bringing colour and ground graphics and a heightened feel of safety. Since 1991 The City Council has approved capital rolling development programmes to refurbish existing and provide new play areas through out the city.

The new play standard BS EN 1176 1-7 replaced BS 5696 in 1998 bringing with it risk assessments and a tighter standard for play equipment manufacture and management of play areas, to match the growing demand for safe play areas.

In 2006 Play Scotland undertook a Play Audit, *“Scottish Local Authorities Public Play Areas Audit 2006”*. The audit looked at play area numbers and population. The research concluded that the City of Edinburgh Council had significantly fewer play areas per head of population, compared with other local authorities. However a key factor of the report was that it was a benchmarking exercise based on data collation only and did not interpret differences between Councils, nor did it take size or quality of play areas into consideration. In the past local authorities have tended to install or adopt large numbers of small play spaces containing one or two pieces of toddler equipment, which many authorities still retain. However this type of facility tends to attract a high level of complaints and vandalism as they suffer from misuse by older children who are not catered



for. It became the policy of the Department to remove this type of play area when they became unsustainable, and concentrate resources on larger local and neighbourhood play spaces which could cater for a wider age range. This resulted in a reduction in the number of play areas per head of population, but an increase in the quality of provision. Play Equipment has changed in design and function to keep pace with our ever changing world. New materials, design, colour and technology are now integrated into the play experience. Children’s needs and aspirations are more sophisticated than the early 1970s and this is reflected in the types of play now offered in city parks, where the whole play environment is considered along with providing controlled risk and excitement to encourage good healthy sustainable play.

Over this period we have lost play sites and gained play sites and ball courts. In 1990 we had a stock of 157 play areas which has risen to 192 sites in 2011.

Appendix 2

Play Area Action Plan - Play Areas by ward and proposed action

Ward - Almond		Neighbourhood - Almond		Area team - WEST			
SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Echline Avenue	South Queensferry	Play Area	2008	75	Continue to maintain		
Haugh Public Park	Brae Park Road	Play Area	2007	70	Continue to maintain		
Cramond Walled Garden	Cramond Kirk, Glebe Road	Play Area	2009	65	Continue to maintain		
Riverside Public Park	Newbridge	Play Area	2010	64	Continue to maintain		
Allison Public Park Junior, tot, teen	Liston Road, Kirkliston	Play Area	1995	59	Continue to maintain		
Dundas Avenue	South Queensferry	Play Area	1999	56	Continue to maintain		
Carlowrie Crescent	Dalmeny Village, Dalmeny, Kirkliston	Play Area	1997	54	Continue to maintain		
Davidson Mains Public Park	Barnton Avenue	Play Area	2003	53	Replacement item required, (revenue)	£5,000	2011
Inchcolm Terrace	South Queensferry	Play Area	1994	50.5	Continue to maintain		
Gateside, Kirkliston	Kirkliston	Toddler	2010	50	Continue to maintain		
King George V Park (Farquhar Terrace)	Farquhar Terrace, South Queensferry	Play Area	2002	46.5	Continue to maintain		
Ratho Station Public Park	Hillwood Road, Ratho Station	Play Area	1994	39.5	improve to "Good" standard	£50,000	2012
Kirkliston Sports Centre	Kirkliston	Play Area	1995	31	Continue to maintain		
Maitland Hog Lane	Kirkliston	Ball Court	2009	27	Continue to maintain		
Forth Terrace	Dalmeny Station	Play Area	1987	6	To be phased out at the end of life	500	2012
Ward - Corstorphine/Murrayfield		Neighbourhood - Western Edinburgh		Area Team - WEST			
SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
St. Margaret's Public Park	Corstorphine High Street	Play Area	1986	41.5	improve to "Good" standard	£70,000	2011
Union Public Park	Carrickknowe Drive	Play Area	1994	41.5	improve to "Good" standard	£50,000	2013
Roseburn Public Park	Roseburn Crescent	Play Area	1994	41.5	improve to "Good" standard	£70,000	2014
Glendevon Park	off Balgreen Road	Play Area	1990	25.5	Continue to maintain		
Balgreen Park	off Balgreen Road	Play Area	1995	22	Continue to maintain		
Ward - Drum Brae/Gyle		Neighbourhood - Western Edinburgh		Area Team - WEST			
SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Gyle Park Play Area	Glasgow Road	Play Area	2001	62	Continue to maintain		
Clermiston Public Park	Clermiston Gardens	Play Area	2003	62	Continue to maintain		
Ardshiel Avenue (Torrence Park)	Clermiston	Play Area	2005	59	Continue to maintain		
Fauldburn Park	Southfield, East Craigs	Play Area	1993	35	Improve to "Good" standard	£50,000	2013

Craigear Square	East Craigs	Play Area	1986	25	Improve to "Good" standard	£50,000	2012
Gyle Park roller hockey	Glasgow Road	Ball Court	1999	24	Continue to maintain		
Gyle Park Ball Court	Glasgow Road	Ball Court	1999	24	Continue to maintain		

Ward: Forth**Neighbourhood: Forth****Area Team - NORTH**

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Victoria Public Park Senior	Craighall Road	Play area	1999	76	Contract let to repair fire damage	£50,000	2011
<i>Granton Mill Crescent</i>	<i>Granton</i>	<i>Play area</i>		64			
East Pilton Park	Pilton Drive	Play area	2010	62	Continue to maintain		
Muirhouse Linear Park	Muirhouse	Play area	2000	59	Continue to maintain		
<i>Granton Mill Park</i>	<i>Granton</i>	<i>Play area</i>		53			
Granton Crescent	Granton Crescent	Play area	1999	44	Continue to maintain		
Victoria Public Park Toddlers	Newhaven Road	Toddler	1999	42	Continue to maintain		
West Pilton Public Park	side of West Pilton Grove	Play area	1992	38.5	Improve to "Good" standard	£90,000	2015
West Pilton Public Park (Toddler)	side of West Pilton Gardens	Toddler	1996	37.5	Plan for removal, as equipment nears end of life	£3,000	2015
Boswall/Royston Mains Gardens	Granton	Toddler	2003	36	Continue to maintain		
West Pilton Public Park (Senior)	middle of Pilton Park	Play area	1996	26.5	Improve to "Good" standard	£50,000	2015
Muirhouse View	Muirhouse	Toddler	1993	26	Improve to "Good" standard	60,000	2012
Northview Court	Pilton Crescent	Play area	2000	24.5	Continue to maintain		
Granton Mains East	Granton Mains East	Toddler	1999	23	Continue to maintain		

Ward: Inverleith**Neighbourhood: Inverleith****Area team - NORTH**

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Inverleith Public Park	Arboretum Road	Play/ball court	2004	89	Continue to maintain		
Ravelston Public Park	Craigcrook Road	Play area	2004	74.5	Continue to maintain		
King George V Park	Eyre Place	Play/ball court	1995	68	improve site layout of Junior Play Area due to old platforms. For safer use of site	£2,500	2011
Easter Drylaw Drive	Easter Drylaw Recreation Ground	Play area	2009	63	Continue to maintain		
<i>Craigleith, Sainsbury</i>	<i>South Croathill Avenue</i>	<i>Play area</i>		47			
<i>Hill Park Terrace</i>	<i>Craigcrook Road</i>	<i>Play area</i>		46			
Wester Drylaw Drive (Nos. 138-140)	Wester Drylaw Drive	Ball Court	2007	24	Continue to maintain		
Dean Village Play	1A Dean Path	Play area		50	Construct new play are to good standard	£60,000	2013

Ward - City Centre**Neighbourhood - City Centre****Area team - City centre & Leith**

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
West Princes Street Gardens	Princes Street Gardens	Play area	2007	85	Continue to maintain		
Barony Place	Broughton Street	Play area	2009	77	Continue to maintain		

Ward - Leith**Neighbourhood - Leith****Area team - City centre & Leith**

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Sandport Street	Leith	Play area	2010	63	Continue to maintain		
Leith Links	Leith Links	Play area	1992	55.5	Develop play facilities as part of Leith Links masterplan, possibly including a skate facility. To be funded separately.		2014
Henderson Gardens	Henderson Gardens, Yardheads	Toddler/teen	1998	54	Continue to maintain		
Leith Fort Play Area	Leith	Play area	1997	52	Site redevelopment, play site to be removed		2012
Pirniefield Bank	Pirniefield off Claremont Park	Play area	2010	51	Continue to maintain		
Taylor Gardens, Leith	Taylor Gardens Leith	Play area	2006	50	Continue to maintain		
Tolbooth Wynd, Leith Play Area	Leith	Toddler/ball court	2008	48	Continue to maintain		
Admiralty Street	Leith	Play area	1994	39.5	Improve to "Good" standard	£45,000	2011
Primrose Street	Lochend Road	Toddler	2003	35	Continue to maintain		
Portland Street Leith Fort	Leith	Ball Court	2007	25	Site redevelopment, Ball Court, to be relocated		2012

Ward - Leith Walk**Neighbourhood - Leith****Area team - City centre & Leith**

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Dalmeny Street	Dalmeny Street	Play/ Ball court	2009	80	Continue to maintain		
Broughton Road	Broughton Road	Play area	2005	65.5	Continue to maintain		
Redbraes Public Park	Redbraes Place	Play area	2000	56.5	Continue to maintain		
Pilrig Public Park (Pilrig Street end)	Pilrig Street	Play area	2004	56.5	Continue to maintain		
Montgomery Street	Leith	Play area	1990	52	Continue to maintain		
St. Mark's Public Park	Warriston Road	Play area	2000	51.5	Continue to maintain		
Keddie Gardens	Largo Place, Leith	Play area	1992	50.5	Continue to maintain		
Sovereign Court	McDonald Road	Play area		31			
Pilrig Park (Balfour Street end)	Balfour Street	Play area	1985	27	To be phased out at the end of life	£3,000	2012
Albion Gardens	Albion Road	Play area		26			

Ward - Liberton/Gilmerton		Neighbourhood - Liberton/Gilmerton		Area team - SOUTH			
SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Liberton Public Park	Liberton Gardens	Play area	2010	62	Continue to maintain		
Burdiehouse Burn Valley Park teenage	Lasswade Bank/Road	Play area	2008	62	Continue to maintain		
Inch Public Park	Old Dalkeith Road	Play area	1996	61.5	Continue to maintain		
Moredun Maze Toddler Junior	Fernieside Drive	Play area	2004	59.5	Replacement of fire damaged equipment and landscape improvements	£28,000	2011
Seven Acre Park	Alnwickhill	Play area	1999	58	Continue to maintain		
Southhouse Square	Southhouse	Play area	2003	48	Continue to maintain		
Gracemount Leisure Centre	Captains Road	Play area	2005	46	Continue to maintain		
<i>Priesthill Street</i>	<i>Gracemount</i>	<i>Play area</i>		44			
Ferniehill Road	Ferniehill Road	Play area	2002	40.5	Continue to maintain		
Glenvarloch Crescent	Inch	Play area	1995	40	Improve to "Good" standard	£80,000	2015
Drum Park/Avenue	Gilmerton	Play area	2003	38	Continue to maintain		
Marytree House	Marytree House, Craighour Green	Play area	1989	29	Improve to "Good" standard	£60,000	2011
Moredun Teenage Area	Moredun Park View	Teen Area	2002	20.5	Continue to maintain		
Gracemount Vertical Village	Fala Court, Gracemount Drive	Play area	1999	0	Removed, site being redeveloped, new site planned		2012

Ward - Southside/ Newington		Neighbourhood - South Central		Area team - SOUTH			
SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Magnet Play East Meadows	off Melville Drive	Play area	2007	130	Continue to maintain		
Prestonfield Public Park	Prestonfield Road	Play area	1993	65	Continue to maintain		
Dumbiedykes	Holyrood Park	Play area	1991	40	Continue to maintain		
Brown Street, Pleasance Ball Court	Pleasance, rear of Carnegie Court	Ball Court	2003	26	Continue to maintain		
Meadows (Toddlers)	off Melville Drive	Toddler	1991	25	Continue to maintain		
Brown Street, Pleasance	Pleasance, rear of Carnegie Court	Teen Area	2000	20.5	To be phased out at the end of life	£2,000	2012

Ward - Meadows/ Morningside		Neighbourhood - South Central		Area team - SOUTH			
SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Falcon Road/Park	Morningside	Play area	2005	59	Continue to maintain		
Morningside Public Park	Morningside Drive	Play area	1991	55	Maintain as "Good" standard	£70,000	2014
Meadows (West)	Bruntsfield Links	Play area	1990	54.5	Continue to maintain		
Play Point Blackford Pond	Cluny Gardens	Toddler	2007	36	Continue to maintain		

Ward - Craigentinny/ Duddingston

Neighbourhood -
Craigentinny/ Duddingston

Area team - EAST

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Meadowfield Public Park	Meadowfield Drive	Play area	2010	66	Continue to maintain		
Figgate Public Park	Mountcastle Crescent	Play/Teen	1998	58.5	Continue to maintain		
Piershill Squares, East, West	Portobello Road	Play area	2003	51	Contract let maintain "Good" standard	57,000	2011
Loganlea Avenue	Loganlea Avenue	Toddler	2008	49	Improve to "Good" standard	£50,000	2015
Lochend Public Park	Lochend Public Park	Play area	2007	44	Continue to maintain		
Northfield Community Centre	Northfield Road	Play area	1991	35	Contract let to improve to Good standard	70,000	2011
Craigentinny Ball Court	Loganlea Avenue	Ball Court	2009	27	Continue to maintain		
Meadowfield Gardens (17)	Meadowfield	Toddler	1998	10.5	Continue to maintain		

Ward - Portobello/ Craigmillar

Neighbourhood -
Portobello/ Craigmillar

Area team - EAST

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Joppa Quarry Park	South Morton Street	Play area	2005	74.5	Continue to maintain		
Peffermill Court Play Area	Craigmillar Court	Play area	2008	63	Continue to maintain		
Craigmillar Castle Park	Old Dalkeith Road	Play area	2008	62	Continue to maintain		
Jack Kane Junior/toddler	Niddrie Mains Road	Play area	1996	58.5	Continue to maintain		
Rosefield Public Park	Portobello	Play area	2002	58.5	Continue to maintain		
Magdalene Community Centre	Brunstane Primary School, Magdalene	Play area	1998	56.5	Continue to maintain		
Mount Lodge	Windsor Place	Play area	2005	56.5	Continue to maintain		
Towerbank	Portobello Promenade, Figgate Street	Play area	1996	54.5	Continue to maintain		
Castlebrae Rigg	Craigmillar	Play area		54			
Newcraighall Public Park	Newcraighall Park View	Play area	1994	50	Continue to maintain		
Hay Drive	Craigmillar	Play area		49			
Jewel Park, Bingham	Bingham	Play/ball court	2010	47	Continue to maintain		
Peffer Place	Peffer Place	Play area	1999	51	Continue to maintain		
Castlebrae Place	Craigmillar	Play area		44			
Straiton Place	Portobello	Toddler	1991	38	Improve to "Good" standard	£40,000	2012
Bingham Park	Bingham Recreation Ground	Play area	1999	38	Continue to maintain		
Niddrie Marischall Street	Craigmillar	play area		35			
Niddrie House Drive (Clock)	Craigmillar	Play area	1993	29	Continue to maintain		
Niddrie House Square	Craigmillar	Play area	1991	28	Improve to "Good" standard	£60,000	2013
Niddrie House Park	Craigmillar	Play area		26			
Bailie Place (Rear Nos. 1-5)	Bailie Place, off Milton Road	Play area	1991	8	To be phased out at the end of life	£500	2012

Ward - Fountainbridge/ Craiglockhart

Neighbourhood - South-west

Area Team - SOUTH_WEST

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Harrison Public Park West	Harrison Park West	Play area	2004	67.5	Continue to maintain		
Harrison Public Park East	West Bryson Road	Play area	2006	61	Continue to maintain		
Meggateland Wynd	Meggateland Wynd	Play area	2009	42	Continue to maintain		
Moat House	Moat Drive	Play area	1994	27.5	Continue to maintain		
<i>Ratray Drive rear 51</i>	<i>Greenbank</i>	<i>toddler</i>		39			

Ward - Sighthill/Gorgie

Neighbourhood - South-west

Area Team - SOUTH WEST

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Sighthill Public Park, play, wheels	Broomhouse Road	Play area	2000	70.5	Continue to maintain		
Hailes Quarry Park	Dumbryden Road	Play area	2008	66	Continue to maintain		
White Park	Gorgie Road	Play area	2007	65	Continue to maintain		
Saughton Park	Saughton Park	Play area	1999	61	Improve to "Very Good" standard	£180,000	2011
Broomhouse Grove	off Broomhouse Avenue	Play area	2005	53	Continue to maintain		
Redhall Public Park	Kilncroftside, Redhall Drive	Play area	2007	49	Continue to maintain		
Stewart Terrace	off Gorgie Road	Play area	2000	48.5	Continue to maintain		
Hailesland Gardens	Wester Hailes	Play area	2007	45	Continue to maintain		
<i>Duff Street</i>	<i>Dalry Road</i>	<i>play/ball court</i>		43			
Calder Park	off Calder Place	Play area	2009	42	Continue to maintain		
Stenhouse Place East	Stenhouse	Play area	2001	41	Continue to maintain		
Broomhouse Centre	Broomhouse	Play area	1999	38	Continue to maintain		
Dalry Community Park	Dalry Road	Play area	2003	36	Continue to maintain		
Murieston Public Park	Murieston Crescent	Play area	1996	35.5	Continue to maintain		
Sighthill Drive	Sighthill Drive	Play area	1997	35	Continue to maintain		
Dumbryden Gardens (No. 1-17)	Wester Hailes	Play area	1995	34	Continue to maintain		
Saughton Mains Terrace	Stenhouse	Play area	1994	33.5	improve to "Good" standard	40,000	2013
Kingsknowe Place	Kingsknowe	Play area	2004	30.5	Continue to maintain		
Dumbryden Gardens (No. 46)	Wester Hailes	Play area	1995	29	Continue to maintain		
Dalry Community Park	Dalry Road	Ball Court	2007	27	Continue to maintain		
Broomhouse Grove	off Broomhouse Avenue	Ball Court	2005	27	Continue to maintain		
Dumbryden Grove	Wester Hailes	Play area	1993	23	Continue to maintain		
Morvenside	Wester Hailes	Toddler	2001	23	Continue to maintain		

Dumbryden Gardens (Nos. 66 front)	Dumbryden Gardens, front/rear No. 66	Play area	1993	21	Continue to maintain		
Murrayburn Place (Block 12)	Murrayburn Place	Play area	1993	19	Continue to maintain		
Dumbryden Gardens (Nos. 19-36)	Wester Hailes	Ball Court	1985	17	Continue to maintain		
Westfield Court	off Westfield Road	Play area	1989	14	Continue to maintain		
Westburn Grove	Wester Hailes	Ball Court	1985	10	Continue to maintain		
Murrayburn Green/Gardens opp 25	Murrayburn Gardens	Ball Court	1985	8	Continue to maintain		
Dumbryden Gardens (No. 1-17)	Wester Hailes	Ball Court	1985	8	Continue to maintain		

Ward - Pentland Hills**Neighbourhood - Pentlands****Area Team - SOUTH WEST**

SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Ratho Public Park	Ratho Village	Play Area	2005	62	Continue to maintain		
Bloomiehall Public Park	Barberton Avenue, Juniper Green	Play Area	1995	57	Continue to maintain		
Pentland View	Currie	Play/teen area	2002	54.5	Continue to maintain		
Muir Wood Road	Currie	Play Area	2009	51	Continue to maintain		
Dean Park Place/Square	Balerno	Play Area	1995	50	improve to "Good" standard, revenue	£5,000	2011
Hermiston Village	Hermiston Village Green	Play Area	2004	48	Continue to maintain		
Clovenstone Gardens	Clovenstone Drive	Play Area	1999	36	Continue to maintain		
Wester Hailes Drive, Barn Park Crescent (Nos. 21-23)	21-23 Wester Hailes Drive	Play Area	1993	31	Continue to maintain		
Wester Hailes Park (Block 20)	Wester Hailes Park	Play Area	1995	29	Continue to maintain		
Wester Hailes Drive, Barn Park Crescent (No. 129)	129 Wester Hailes Drive	Play Area	1995	28	Continue to maintain		
Clovenstone Park (Block 40)	Wester Hailes	Play Area	1997	28	Continue to maintain		
KGV Park Pentland View Ball Court	Currie	Ball Court	2008	27	Continue to maintain		
Wester Hailes Drive (No. 36 - Frog)	36 Wester Hailes Drive	Play Area	1994	23.5	Continue to maintain		
Dolphins Gardens West	Currie	Play Area	1989	15	To be phased out at the end of life	£1,000	2015
Wester Hailes Park/ Drive	Greenview Wester Hailes	Ball Court	1985	9	Continue to maintain		
Craigpark Crescent	Ratho	Play Area	1988	3.5	To be phased out at the end of life	£1,000	2014
Dumbeg Park no equipment	rear of 47 Wester Hailes Drive	Play Area	1997	0	Continue to maintain		

Ward - Colinton/ Fairmilehead	Neighbourhood - Pentlands	Area Team - SOUTH WEST					
SITE	Address	Type	Date	Play value	Proposed action	Cost	Year
Colinton Mains Park	Oxgangs Road North	Play Area	2010	75	Continue to maintain		
<i>Dreghorn Drive</i>	<i>Dreghorn Drive</i>	<i>Play area</i>		56			
Buckstone Circle	Buckstone, Fairmilehead	Play Area	1999	52	Continue to maintain		
Spylaw Public Park	Comiston	Play Area	1989	52	additional item added Jan 2011 play value increased, further improvements to "Very Good" standard required	60,000	2014
<i>Latch Park opp 29</i>	<i>Latch Park</i>	<i>Play area</i>		48			
Campbell Public Park	Woodhall Road, Spylaw	Play Area	1996	39.5	Continue to maintain		
Oxgangs Brae/View	Oxgangs Brae/View	Play Area	1994	38.5	Continue to maintain		
Fairmilehead Public Park	Camus Avenue, Comiston Road	Play Area	1999	37	Construction underway, improve to "Good" standard	97,696	2011
<i>Margaret Rose Walk 7-8</i>	<i>Frogston Road</i>	<i>toddler</i>		34			
<i>Queen Margaret Close 46-51</i>	<i>Frogston Road</i>	<i>toddler</i>		26			
					Total (5 year programme)	1,633,696	

