



APPLICATION FORM FOR ORGANISATIONS APPLYING FOR GRANT AND DISCRETIONARY FUNDING AND FUNDING IN KIND FROM THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL – Over £10,000 – Common Good Funds

Name of Organisation:

Blythswood Care

Name of Project or Activity Requiring Support:

Highland Foodbank - Inverness

Which of the Council's funding streams are you applying to?

(Please provide closing date details where applicable)

Inverness Common Good Fund

Is the amount you are applying for:

- £5,000 or under Under £10,000 £10,000 or over

Total amount applied for: £20,000 for 2017.....

Estimated cost of funding in kind applied for: £.....

Please detail what funding in kind has been applied for e.g. Council staff time, use of premises or equipment, waiving of fees or administration support

What type of organisation are you? (please tick all that apply)

Third Sector (voluntary or community) organisation		Community Council	
Registered Charity If yes – Registration number SC021848.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Company Limited by Guarantee If yes – Company Number	
Other - please specify.....			

Please remember guidance to completing the application form is available [here](#). Appropriate links to the guidance are situated throughout the form: [This page](#)

For official use only

Application reference number			
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PART 1: ABOUT YOUR ACTIVITIES OR PROJECT

Guidance on completing part 1: ABOUT YOUR ACTIVITIES OR PROJECT

1.1 What is the name of your activity or project?

Highland Foodbank - Inverness

1.2 When will your activity or project take place? (specifically those for which you are seeking an award from The Highland Council)

Start date (month and year) On-going.....
 End date (month and year) On-going.....
 Location... The Foodbank is the on-going provision of a service in Inverness through the Foodbank Centres in Madras Street (opened in 2005) and Hilton (opened in 2014) and the ongoing warehousing operation which was established within Blythswood Care’s Harbour Road premises in 2014.

1.3 What activity or project do you want us to support?

For example:

- *Aims of the project and how you are going to do it*
- *Help with running costs or for a specific project or activity?*
- *Who will benefit*

Please note that the Council will be unable to provide any resources not specified on this form or supporting information.

<p>Foodbank was launched in 2005 with the opening of the Foodbank Centre in Madras Street, Inverness. A second Foodbank Centre was opened at Hilton Village in 2014 to provide easier access to clients in the Ness-side, Inverness South and Millburn Wards of the city. One of the two centres is open each day Monday to Friday.</p> <p>These Foodbank Centres are part of the Highland Foodbank which has a Highland-wide reach, but the Inverness operation is managed from the Hilton Foodbank Centre A new food warehouse serving the Inverness Foodbank Centres was set up in 2014 in the Blythswood facility in Harbour Road</p> <p>The Foodbank exists to provide emergency food supplies to local people suffering financial crisis – these come from a wide cross-section of the community including people awaiting benefits, people on low incomes, and people who have been made redundant. The food distributed by Highland Foodbank is donated by members of the local community, including groups such as churches and schools. Clients are referred to Foodbank by one of the 100 partner agencies who work with Foodbank in Inverness including the Highland Council’s Care Health & Social Care Service, the Inverness and</p>

Hilton Service Points, the Highland Council's Housing Services, the Scottish Welfare Fund, local branches of the Citizens' Advice Bureau and the local Women's Refuge. The Foodbank Centres aim to offer a welcoming space where besides getting food, client can discuss their current issues should they wish to do so, and be sign post to other appropriate agencies should this be necessary and should they wish.

Usage of Highland Foodbank remains high – 2,564 people from the Inverness area were provided with food in financial year April 2015 to March 16.

The £20,000 being sought from the Common Good Fund will contribute to the total running costs of the Inverness element of the project, - the Madras Street, Hilton and warehouse facilities. This will help us provide support and will be a massive benefit to Inverness people suffering real hardship.

1.4 Does your activity or project involve building or landscaping work?

Yes No [

If yes please answer both a) and b) below.

a) Does your organisation (Please tick):
Have ownership of the land or building

Yes No [

OR

Hold at lease of at least 5 years that cannot be ended by the landlord?

Yes No [

b) Is planning permission needed for your project? Tick one option below.

Planning permission not required

Planning permission required and has been granted

1.5 Please tell us how your project or activity will help the Council to meet its Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- Get rid of unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- Make sure that people from different groups* are treated fairly and have equal chances to use services and that there is more equality between groups*;
- Make sure that people from different groups* get on together.

*Groups are people who have "protected characteristics" in the Equality Act: age, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, disability, marriage and civil partnership, race and sex.

For example are people with protected characteristics likely to face barriers; how you intend to tackle these barriers; does your project promote inclusion?

The service provided in Inverness by Highland Foodbank addresses, in an equitable way, the needs of people in the community who are facing financial crisis. The Foodbank service is available to everyone in need, and clients are referred by one of the local partner organisations, of which there are about 100, including the Highland Council's Care and Learning Service the Inverness and Hilton Service Points, the Highland Council's Housing Services, the Scottish Welfare Fund, the local branches of the Citizens' Advice Bureau and the local Women's Refuge.

These partner organisations are responsible for assessing the need of the clients before referring them. The opening of a second Foodbank Centre in Hilton, Inverness has enabled people in the south of the city to access the service more easily.

In addition its opening days and hours co-ordinate with those of the Madras Street Centre, so that the Hilton Centre will be open when the Madras Street Centre is closed and vice versa. The opening of the Hilton Centre has therefore increased the number of hours per week when the Foodbank service is accessible in Inverness.

- 1.6 Where relevant and appropriate please describe any contribution your project may make towards promotion of the Gaelic language?

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- 1.7 Please tell us if you have spoken to anyone about your application for advice and support – e.g. Local Highland Council Elected Member, Community Council Member, Council Staff, local Council for Voluntary Service (CVS) – If yes, please provide details:

The Highland Council have been very supportive of the Highland Foodbank over many years and we value the continued commitment in helping us make a difference to people struggling in times of crisis.

- 1.8 Please tell us about any funding in kind you are seeking from the Council:

Detail i.e. premises, facilities, staff time, waiving of fees	Estimated value
N/A	

1.9 Please provide a breakdown of how much will your activities/project will cost and how much Funding you are applying for from The Highland Council:

Item/Activity	Breakdown of Total Costs £	Year 1 £	Year 2* £	Year 3* £	Total £
Staffing	This figure is the total salary costs of (a) the part-time Foodbank Co-ordinator for Inverness and Nairn, (b) the post of administrative assistant based at Hilton Food Bank Centre in Inverness. One third of the salary of (a) the full-time Deephaven, Evanton, Warehouse manager, and (b) the part-time Warehouse assistant; one tenth of the salary cost of the Foodbank Development Officer; and an element for head office management.	£59,956			
Other Costs e.g. property costs, transport, equipment, insurance, marketing	Vehicle and transport expenses (including expenses of minibus for moving food.)	£7,600			
	Cost of purchasing food when donated stocks of particular items run low. (NB this is funded by donations from the public earmarked for purchasing food.)	£2,500			
	Stationery and office expenses	£2,000			
	Phones and Wi-Fi	£500			
	Warehouse and utilities costs. Cost of Harbour Road, Inverness, food warehouse and a quarter of the cost of the food warehouse at Deephaven, Evanton.	£7,000			
	Madras Street rent	£2,000			
	Hilton Village rent (Highland Council premises)	£6,150			
	Trussell Trust fee (the franchiser) which covers resources, support and access to an on-line database for recording donations and distribution of food.	£360			
Total Project Cost £		88,066			
Total Funding Request £		20,000			

1.10 **Other funding relating to this project** Please include other funders and own resources and income. Continue on separate sheet if required.

Organisation and status of application	Year 1 £	Year 2* £	Year 3* £	Total £
The annual costs of the Foodbank project, other than those which have been met by the Common Good Fund are met from the funds of Blythwood Care and from personal donations from individuals.				
Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful <input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting Decision <input type="checkbox"/>				
Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful <input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting Decision <input type="checkbox"/>				
Totals				

*See guidance notes for specific funding stream to see if you are able to apply for more than one year of funding.

1.11 Please tell us how you know that there is a need for this activity or project and how your approach will meet this need. This might include:

- a. Community support for your project (e.g. surveys, etc.)
- b. Statistics which show the need for your project (e.g. unemployment figures, crime statistics)
- c. Evidence from similar projects which shows that they have worked (e.g. research from elsewhere or evaluations of previous local work)

Over the 11 years since Highland Foodbank was established, there has been a steady increase in demand for its services and all indications suggest that a high level of usage both of the Madras Street Foodbank Centre and the Hilton Foodbank Centre is likely to continue. This reflects national trends.

1.12 Is this a new or additional activity or project? – Yes No []

If yes, what change will your activities or project make in your community?

If No, how has your activities or project been funded in the last three years?

Funded by Blythwood Care with, in addition, generous donations from the Common Good Fund.

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- 1.13 Please tell us how you will know that your activities or project is working and that you are benefiting your community. You only need to provide targets for the years in which your project will operate. See the detailed guidance for examples of targets.

How you will know you have made the change?		
Year 1 Measurable Outcome	Year 2 Measurable Outcome	Year 3 Measurable Outcome
Foodbank Centres and Madras Street and Hilton Village and the warehousing facility in Blythwood's Harbour Road premises will continue in operation		
New volunteers will be recruited and trained as required		
The number of volunteers at the two Foodbank Centres and the food warehouse in Harbour Road will remain adequate		
3,000 clients will be supported at both Inverness Foodbank Centres in the course of the year		
Records of the total weight of donated and distributed food will be maintained.		
There will be evidence of regular communications with donors		

- 1.14 If it is intended that this activity or project continue beyond the period of Council support, how will it be funded?

<p>The major source of funding for the Foodbank project as a whole will be Blythwood Care which is itself largely dependent on donations from the public. There are also smaller fund-raising initiatives held throughout the year.</p>

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- 3.3 a) When did your organisation start? Month September.....Year 2005.....
- b) What geographic areas and/or communities of interest (e.g. Young people, people with disabilities, older people, people from an ethnic minority background) does your organisation cover?

The Highland Foodbank's parent organisation Blythswood Care was launched in 1966. Blythswood Care is committed to providing holistic care for people marginalised and in need, chiefly in Eastern Europe and India, but also through the Foodbank Project in the Scottish Highlands.

The Highland Foodbank was launched in 2005 with the opening of the Foodbank Centre in Madras Street, Inverness. The Foodbank exists to provide emergency food supplies to local people suffering financial crisis – these come from a wide cross-section of the community including people awaiting benefits, people on low incomes, and people who have been made redundant.

The food distributed by Highland Foodbank is donated by members of the local community. The Foodbank has a Highland-wide reach (and a Foodbank Development Officer is developing Foodbanks in other parts of the Highland Council Area) but a majority of clients come from the Inverness Wards, where they contact the service either at the Madras Street or Hilton Foodbank Centres.

The Foodbank Centres, staffed by trained volunteers who work with supervision from the Foodbank Co-ordinator seek not simply to provide food, but to offer a welcoming, supportive environment where clients can feel comfortable, and, should they wish, can talk about their current issues and be referred to other appropriate agencies as required.

- c) Is there any restriction on who can join your organisation?
 Yes No If yes, what are they and why do you have them?

Highland Foodbank is not a membership organisation.

- d) How many people are on your governing body or management committee? The ultimate governing body is the group of Trustees of Blythswood Care of whom there are **3**.
- e) Are there Highland Council Elected Members or Officers or Community Councillors on or attending your Management Committee or Board? *(please note that this will not affect your application)*

Yes No [

If yes, please provide names:

Highland Council Elected Members	Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official / advisory, other

Community Councillors	Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official, other

Council Officers	Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official, other

3.4 Does or has your organisation received any other funding from The Highland Council? Please provide information relating to Council funding for the last 3 years:

Yes [] No

If yes –

- a) What is/was it for, and from which Service or Ward budget was it provided?

Year 1: We received a £20,000 contribution to the general running costs of the project and funding to support the setting up of the Hilton Village Foodbank Centre from the Inverness Common Good Fund in 2013/14

Year 2: We received a £20,000 contribution to the general running costs of the project, including the Hilton Foodbank Centre and a contribution towards the salary of a part time Administration Assistant from the Inverness Common Good Fund in 2014/15.

Year 3: We again received a £20,000 contribution to the general running costs of the project, including the Hilton Foodbank Centre and a contribution towards

salary of a part time Administration Assistant from the Inverness Common Good Fund in 2015/16.

b) How much funding do/did you receive?

Year 1: £20,000

Year 2: £20,000

Year 3: £20,000

c) Estimated value of existing funding in kind, and from which Service or Ward budget was/is it provided?

Year 1: £0

Year 2: £0

Year 3: £0

Group statement of financial activities

for the year ended 31 December 2015

		<i>Unrestricted funds</i>	<i>Restricted funds</i>	<i>Total funds</i>	<i>Total funds</i>
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
		£	£	£	£
<i>Income from:</i>					
Donations and legacies	2	5,068,445	605,261	5,673,706	5,424,812
<i>Income from other trading activities:</i>					
Commercial trading operations	3	2,320,898	-	2,320,898	2,318,020
Income from Investments	4	6,528	-	6,528	8,792
<i>Total income</i>		<u>7,395,871</u>	<u>605,261</u>	<u>8,001,132</u>	<u>7,751,624</u>
<i>Expenditure on:</i>					
<i>Costs of raising funds:</i>					
Commercial trading operations	3	1,973,987	32,413	2,006,400	2,055,916
Fundraising		159,285	-	159,285	147,134
<i>Expenditure on Charitable activities:</i>	5	5,193,015	733,317 ^F	5,926,332	5,688,897
<i>Total expenditure</i>		<u>7,326,287</u>	<u>765,730</u>	<u>8,092,017</u>	<u>7,891,947</u>
<i>Net income/(expenditure)</i>		69,584	(160,469)	(90,885)	(140,323)
Transfers between funds		(78,769)	78,769	-	-
<i>Net movement in funds</i>		<u>(9,185)</u>	<u>(81,700)</u>	<u>(90,885)</u>	<u>(140,323)</u>
<i>Total funds brought forward at 1 January</i>		<u>520,319</u>	<u>404,611</u>	<u>924,930</u>	<u>1,065,253</u>
<i>Total funds carried forward at 31 December</i>		<u>511,134</u>	<u>322,911</u>	<u>834,045</u>	<u>924,930</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.

Blythswood Care

Group balance sheet

at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	1,019,804	1,042,201
Current assets			
Stocks		14,466	14,814
Debtors	12	150,749	275,879
Cash at bank and in hand		192,084	265,592
		<u>357,299</u>	<u>556,285</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(286,090)	(392,052)
Net current assets		<u>71,209</u>	<u>164,233</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		1,091,013	1,206,434
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(234,517)	(259,261)
Provision for liabilities	16	(22,451)	(22,243)
Net assets		<u>834,045</u>	<u>924,930</u>
Funds			
Unrestricted funds		511,134	520,319
Restricted funds	18	322,911	404,611
		<u>834,045</u>	<u>924,930</u>

The trustees have prepared group accounts in accordance with section 44 of the Charities and Trustee Investment (Scotland) Act 2005.

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by



I Gillies
Chairman

Date 23 August 2016

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Charity balance sheet

at 31 December 2015

	Notes	2015 £	2014 £
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	695,288	726,651
Investments	11	350,002	350,002
		<u>1,045,290</u>	<u>1,076,653</u>
Current assets			
Debtors	12	207,851	340,590
Cash at bank and in hand		164,287	245,655
		<u>372,138</u>	<u>586,245</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(180,503)	(304,470)
Net current assets		<u>191,635</u>	<u>281,775</u>
Total assets less current liabilities		<u>1,236,925</u>	<u>1,358,428</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year	14	(234,517)	(259,261)
Net assets		<u><u>1,002,408</u></u>	<u><u>1,099,167</u></u>
Funds			
Unrestricted funds		848,570	854,784
Restricted funds	18	153,838	244,383
		<u>1,002,408</u>	<u>1,099,167</u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board and were signed on its behalf by



I Gillies

Chairman

Date 23 August 2016

The notes on pages 16 to 31 form part of these financial statements.

Charity statement of financial activities

for the year ended 31 December 2015

		<i>Unrestricted funds</i>	<i>Restricted funds</i>	<i>Total funds</i>	<i>Total funds</i>
		<i>2015</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
	<i>Notes</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>	<i>£</i>
<i>Income from:</i>					
Donations and legacies	2	5,068,445	564,003 ^F	5,632,448	5,414,002
Income from Investments	4	353,310	-	353,310	281,097
<i>Total income</i>		<u>5,421,755</u>	<u>564,003</u>	<u>5,985,758</u>	<u>5,695,099</u>
<i>Expenditure on:</i>					
<i>Costs of raising funds:</i>					
Fundraising		159,285	-	159,285	147,134
<i>Expenditure on Charitable activities:</i>	5	5,189,915	733,317	5,923,232	5,685,658
<i>Total expenditure</i>		<u>5,349,200</u>	<u>733,317</u>	<u>6,082,517</u>	<u>5,832,792</u>
<i>Net income/(expenditure)</i>		72,555	(169,314)	(96,759)	(137,693)
Transfers between funds		(78,769)	78,769	-	-
<i>Net movement in funds</i>		<u>(6,214)</u>	<u>(90,545)</u>	<u>(96,759)</u>	<u>(137,693)</u>
<i>Total funds brought forward at 1 January</i>		854,784	244,383	1,099,167	1,236,860
<i>Total funds carried forward at 31 December</i>		<u>848,570</u>	<u>153,838</u>	<u>1,002,408</u>	<u>1,099,167</u>

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year. All income and expenditure derive from continuing activities.



APPLICATION FORM FOR ORGANISATIONS APPLYING FOR GRANT AND DISCRETIONARY FUNDING AND FUNDING IN KIND FROM THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL – Over £10,000 – Common Good Funds

Name of Organisation:

Community Action Raigmore Estate (CARE)

Name of Project or Activity Requiring Support:

New skate park

Which of the Council's funding streams are you applying to?
(Please provide closing date details where applicable)

Inverness Common Good Fund

Is the amount you are applying for:

- £5,000 or under Under £10,000 £10,000 or over

Total amount applied for: £.....35,000.00.....

Estimated cost of funding in kind applied for: £...Nil.....

Please detail what funding in kind has been applied for e.g. Council staff time, use of premises or equipment, waiving of fees or administration support

What type of organisation are you? (please tick all that apply)

Third Sector (voluntary or community) organisation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Community Council	<input type="checkbox"/>
Registered Charity If yes – Registration number SCO42209.....	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Company Limited by Guarantee If yes – Company Number	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other - please specify.....			

Please remember guidance to completing the application form is available [here](#).
Appropriate links to the guidance are situated throughout the form: [This page](#)

For official use only Application reference number			
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PART 1: ABOUT YOUR ACTIVITIES OR PROJECT

Guidance on completing part 1: ABOUT YOUR ACTIVITIES OR PROJECT

1.1 What is the name of your activity or project?

Raigmore Skate Park

1.2 When will your activity or project take place? (specifically those for which you are seeking an award from The Highland Council)

Start date (month and year) May 2017

End date (month and year) August 2017

Location CARE Leased land off Aston Road beside Raigmore Community Centre

1.3 What activity or project do you want us to support?

For example:

- *Aims of the project and how you are going to do it*
- *Help with running costs or for a specific project or activity?*
- *Who will benefit*

Please note that the Council will be unable to provide any resources not specified on this form or supporting information.

Providing Skate Park and Wheeled Sports Facilities

Residents, councils and government alike have a duty to provide top quality free-to-use sports facilities for the people of Inverness. Rather than sit and wait for such a facility to be provided, C.A.R.E. is taking a pro-active approach to improving community life.

Based on the positive experiences from Highland Skate Park Association, C.A.R.E. believes that the creation of a good skate park can actively contribute towards an overall reduction of anti-social behaviour in Raigmore. This is because it gives young people something productive and healthy to do with their spare time.

A lack of things to do and places to go could result in young people getting involved in less constructive undesirable activities. A new skate park would positively encourage young people to concentrate in a location where the ethos is to behave responsibly towards one another.

A positive and healthy area for activities such as a skate park will help young people to develop into balanced adults, with a strong moral code, and respect for their fellow human beings.

C.A.R.E strongly believes in providing activities and facilities that encourage youth development – that help promote bonding, social competence, emotional competence, cognitive competence, behavioural competence, moral competence - it fosters resilience, self-determination, self-efficacy, a clear and positive identity, belief in the future, pro-social norms, whilst providing recognition for positive behaviour opportunities for pro-social involvement.

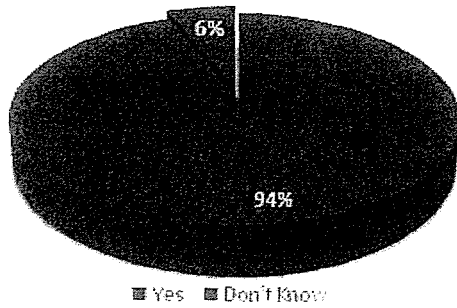
C.A.R.E feel that the park should be located as far from local houses as practical but still within easy reach of the Community Centre. The suggested location is highlighted in yellow on the map below.



Who will benefit

400 Facebook likes are supporting this project. In addition we have a supporting feasibility study to demonstrate community support and evidence of need.

I would welcome a new Skate Park in Raigmore Estate:



1.4 Does your activity or project involve building or landscaping work?

Yes No

If yes please answer both a) and b) below.

a) Does your organisation (Please tick):
Have ownership of the land or building

Yes No

OR

Hold at lease of at least 5 years that cannot be ended by the landlord?

Yes No

b) Is planning permission needed for your project? Tick one option below.

Planning permission not required

Planning permission required and has been applied for

1.5 Please tell us how your project or activity will help the Council to meet its Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- Get rid of unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- Make sure that people from different groups* are treated fairly and have equal chances to use services and that there is more equality between groups*;
- Make sure that people from different groups* get on together.

*Groups are people who have "protected characteristics" in the Equality Act: age, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, disability, marriage and civil partnership, race and sex.

For example are people with protected characteristics likely to face barriers; how you intend to tackle these barriers; does your project promote inclusion?

CARE subscribes to the Equality of Opportunity principles and our project will promote the following;

Promoting accessibility

Our project will promote accessibility and all sections of the community will be able to use the new facilities with relative ease, and at no cost.

Valuing cultural diversity

People have different needs, beliefs, values and abilities and these differences need to be respected and promoted. This will be achieved by providing facilities suitable for everyone.

Promoting participation

We have a close understanding of the needs of the community through our consultation exercises. In this way we have involved local people in the design of the skate park and in selecting a location to meet their needs. Our project is all about promoting participation.

Promoting equality of opportunity

We believe that we should create a level playing field for everyone and this will be reflected in the final designs for our project. We had representations from older people and disabled so these will be accommodated in the final designs.

Promoting inclusive communities

We want to help build strong communities, in which:

- people feel they belong
- their lives are appreciated and valued
- people have similar life opportunities, and
- strong, positive relationships develop between people of different backgrounds.

Our project aims to achieve all of these things.

Reducing disadvantage and exclusion

We feel as a community we have been disadvantaged by the lack of play provision in Inverness South. We hope to redress this imbalance through our project and promote inclusion of the most disadvantaged and excluded.

1.6 Where relevant and appropriate please describe any contribution your project may make towards promotion of the Gaelic language?

We will include Gaelic translation in any signs.

1.7 Please tell us if you have spoken to anyone about your application for advice and support – e.g. Local Highland Council Elected Member, Community Council Member, Council Staff, local Council for Voluntary Service (CVS) – If yes, please provide details:

Only the wider community. We consulted Debbie Sutton Area South Manager and she has no objections but has made it clear the council won't insure or maintain a skate park.
We will have our own Public Liability Insurance and will use the same maintenance plans that the main Inverness Skate park uses at the Bught.

1.8 Please tell us about any funding in kind you are seeking from the Council:

Detail i.e. premises, facilities, staff time, waiving of fees	Estimated value
None	

1.9 Please provide a breakdown of how much will your activities/project will cost and how much Funding you are applying for from The Highland Council:

Item/Activity	Breakdown of Total Costs £	Year 1 £	Year 2* £	Year 3* £	Total £
Staffing					
Other Costs e.g. property costs, transport, equipment, insurance, marketing	Construction costs	85,000			
Total Project Cost £		85,000			
Total Funding Request £		35,000			

1.10 **Other funding relating to this project** Please include other funders and own resources and income. Continue on separate sheet if required.

Organisation and status of application	Year 1 £	Year 2* £	Year 3* £	Total £
Cash Back For Communities	50,000			
Successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful <input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting Decision <input type="checkbox"/>				
Successful <input type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful <input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting Decision <input type="checkbox"/>				
Totals	50,000			

*See guidance notes for specific funding stream to see if you are able to apply for more than one year of funding.

1.11 Please tell us how you know that there is a need for this activity or project and how your approach will meet this need. This might include:

- a. Community support for your project (e.g. surveys, etc.)
- b. Statistics which show the need for your project (e.g. unemployment figures, crime statistics)
- c. Evidence from similar projects which shows that they have worked (e.g. research from elsewhere or evaluations of previous local work)

Community Action Raigmore Estate (C.A.R.E) is a locally based Inverness charity set up to provide more amenity facilities for the community it serves. C.A.R.E. is recognised as the local body that reflects local needs and is the vehicle created to bring local projects to fruition. C.A.R.E has received many representations from young mothers for play areas, from play groups for crèche support, from young teenagers for BMX, skate park and local sports facilities, and from older people for amenities suitable for their needs. They also are conscious that the quality of open spaces and environment plays a key role in how communities perceive themselves and are perceived by others and they want environmental improvements made in their estate.

We have carried out a Community Wide Feasibility Study which shows overwhelming community and in particular young peoples' support for the project.

Evidence of similar projects eg Inverness and Muir of Ord Skate Parks have shown

1.12 Is this a new or additional activity or project? – Yes No

If yes, what change will your activities or project make in your community?

The provision of a new skate park will;

- Improving the health of young people in the estate
- Increasing the amount and range of physical activities available locally
- Improving the overall quality of life for local people
- Reducing anti social behaviour by providing facilities which offer positive use of leisure time
- Reducing the costs for locals to travel to similar facilities in other parts of Inverness
- Cutting carbon footprint by providing locally based facilities
- Improving the image and feel-good factor about the Raigmore environment

If No, how has your activities or project been funded in the last three years?

1.13 Please tell us how you will know that your activities or project is working and that you are benefiting your community. You only need to provide targets for the years in which your project will operate. See the detailed guidance for examples of targets.

How you will know you have made the change?		
Year 1 Measurable Outcome	Year 2 Measurable Outcome	Year 3 Measurable Outcome
Increased participation in sport and physical activity by young people		
More young people taking part in wheeled sports		
Reduction in anti social behaviour often as a result of boredom or nothing for young people to do		

1.14 If it is intended that this activity or project continue beyond the period of Council support, how will it be funded?

The new skate park will be concrete and requires very little maintenance apart from brushing and litter picking. We will use the same model that Highland Skate Park Association does involving the older volunteer youngsters in being role models for younger children and taking ownership of what will be Raigmore's Skate Park. CARE will meet the annual Public Liability Insurance costs from its fundraising activities.

- 3.3 a) When did your organisation start? Month December Year 2012
- b) What geographic areas and/or communities of interest (e.g. Young people, people with disabilities, older people, people from an ethnic minority background) does your organisation cover?

All sections of the community but especially young people

- c) Is there any restriction on who can join your organisation?
 Yes No If yes, what are they and why do you have them?

- d) How many people are on your governing body or management committee? 7
- e) Are there Highland Council Elected Members or Officers or Community Councillors on or attending your Management Committee or Board? *(please note that this will not affect your application)*
 Yes No

If yes, please provide names:

Highland Council Elected Members	Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official / advisory, other

Community Councillors	Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official, other

Council Officers	Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official, other

3.4 Does or has your organisation receive(d) any other funding from The Highland Council? Please provide information relating to Council funding for the last 3 years:

Yes



No



If yes –

a) What is/was it for, and from which Service or Ward budget was it provided?

Year 1: January 2016 Ward budget towards toddlers play equipment
Year 2:
Year 3:

b) How much funding do/did you receive?

Year 1: £10,000
Year 2:
Year 3:

c) Estimated value of existing funding in kind, and from which Service or Ward budget was/is it provided?

Year 1: Nil
Year 2:
Year 3:

From: "CashBack for Communities" <cashback@youthlinkscotland.org>
Date: Wed, Sep 21, 2016 at 3:35 PM +0100
Subject: CashBack for Communities Results
To: "jackie@raigmoredc.org.uk" <jackie@raigmoredc.org.uk>

E_F_1133 Community Action for Raigmore Estate (C.A.R.E.)

Dear Jackie

CashBack for Communities Facilities Fund

Thank you for your application to the CashBack for Communities Facilities Fund.

We are pleased to inform you that your application has been successful with your organisation being awarded **£50,000**

This award is offered subject to the following conditions:-

The funds have been awarded for the development of the Skatepark as detailed in your proposal.

Prior to commencing the work you are required to;

1. Submit a copy of title deeds or lease agreement for the property/land
2. Submit a copy of planning consent where required
3. Submit a copy of the organisation/group insurance details e.g. Public Liability certificate
4. Meet with a representative of YouthLink Scotland to discuss the proposal in more detail and agree any additional requirements before any programme can begin (Scheduled for 14.10.16)

To accept this award and agree to the terms and conditions of the funding below, please reply to this email with your confirmation below.

To complete the section below press REPLY first and then enter the details.

I accept and agree to the terms and conditions of this award

Full Name - [Click here to enter text.](#)



Community Action for Raigmore Estate Skate Group

Proposed Skate Park @ Raigmore Estate, Inverness

Cost Breakdown

Please find below the cost breakdown for the proposed Skate Park at Raigmore Estate Inverness.

Cost breakdown as follows:

Site Set up	=	£5,000.00
Groundworks	=	£11,250.00
Welding	=	£4,700.00
Shuttering	=	£7,200.00
Steelwork	=	£4,050.00
Sundries	=	£1,500.00
Concreting	=	£33,300.00
Landscaping	=	£2,500.00
Drawings/Mkt	=	£1,500.00

Total = £71,000.00 exc VAT Total £85,200

This price is subject to Adequate Site Conditions for Construction & accessible route to site works.

Price is valid for 90 days.

I hope that this information is suitable for your requirements.
Do not hesitate to contact Concreate Skateparks if any other information is required.

Kind Regards

Iain Young

Director
Concreate Skateparks

Wheelscape Skateparks
Unit 46
Easton Business Centre
Felix Road
Easton
Bristol
BS5 0HE



FAO: Jackie
Subject: Raigmore Skatepark
Date: 3rd October 2016
Dear Jackie,

We thank you for inviting us to provide a quote for the skatepark in Raigmore, Inverness.
We write to offer our design and build services.

Our price is a full service quote to include all additional consultation, 3D design visuals, construction drawings, project management, ground works, metal works, landscaping, drainage and hand finished sprayed concrete.

We are quoting £100,000 excluding VAT for the example design attached. This price assumes there are no buried services, the ground drains freely, that access is good and suitable for heavy vehicles.

Our design for the Skatepark in Raigmore aims to provide an exciting, dynamic and safe environment that appeals to all wheeled sports users; Skateboarders, Scooter and BMX riders and Rollerbladers. This is achieved through the use of diverse, challenging and progressive features.

The design will appeal to all wheeled sports disciplines, it sits well in the environment and has a good line of site which makes it a safe and useable park for all ages and abilities. If chosen as the clients preferred contractor we expect to engage the local users to ensure the final design is precisely right for their needs.

In this design, features are well spaced and designed to flow seamlessly from one to the next, allowing users to develop long, uninterrupted lines around the skatepark, making the most of each element. Tight lines have been avoided, in favour of a more coherent space that reduces cross lines and the possibility of consequential collision areas.

The spacing between the features is above and beyond ROSPA guidelines, the result is a skatepark that is not only safe, but also as usable as possible. Having the room to set up and land tricks is vital, especially for beginners that aim to use the skatepark without fear of collision. The spacing of the features ensures optimum run-up and run-out, allowing the features to be used properly.

Community Consultation

Local community input and evaluation have proven critical to ensuring the long-term success of any skatepark. Our consultation and design team is made up of professionals, from architect to graduate designers, who are all experienced skaters or BMX riders. They can communicate on skatepark design in all of the different forums encountered from a planning committee meeting to the back-room of a skateshop. Their in-depth and practical knowledge covers all areas needed to turn the initial ideas of a user-group into a truly unique and professionally designed skatepark for all users.

We will look to refine and develop our design in conjunction with the local users until it is a completely resolved solution to their needs. We are committed to developing the design and will take all input on board, no matter how big or small.

Maintenance

The potential maintenance costs of a sprayed concrete skatepark are minimal. No replacement parts, fixtures or tools are necessary, except for an Allen Key for clearing the drainage. Considerations should be made for litter and graffiti. One of the most successful ways of combatting graffiti is to provide spaces where professional graffiti artists can decorate. It is less likely for users to make unsightly tags when there is attractive art on their park. Additional ongoing maintenance may include minor repairs to the concrete surface made by the impact of stunt-pegs from BMX bikes.

Sustainability

We consider sustainable construction to be economical construction. An enduring skatepark that does not need to be rebuilt every few years conserves community resources and effort. This requires the use of reinforced concrete. The sprayed concrete method we use is more energy and material efficient than any pre-cast method. With pre-cast, every piece has to be cast in a mould, then transported to the site and set on a separate in-ground concrete foundation. Sprayed concrete skateparks are self-supporting monolithic structures which minimise concrete volumes and thus costs and emissions. Transport emissions are reduced and land-filling of unused concrete is avoided by calculating concrete quantities from digital models and coordinating these with the concrete pour schedules.

Using the sprayed concrete method allows us to use locally sourced materials, reducing environmental impact and reducing the amount of transportation needed whilst contributing to the local economy. We use efficient engineering and precise form work to ensure an optimum build with minimal waste.

Quality Control and Assurance

Our skatepark build team is the longest serving in the UK and is comprised of experienced concrete finishers, ground workers and skaters to provide on-the-ground quality control. Regular site visits during construction will be made by Duncan Holley and Jeremy Donaldson, Operations Manager and Architect respectively, both of whom have been skating for over twenty years. This ensures the highest level of quality control and continuity to the original design.

Everyone in the organisation understands that our success lies in the continual progression and innovation of the design and construction of our skateparks. The build team are employed for their extensive knowledge and expertise in construction and their understanding of the specialist field of concrete skatepark construction. Every member of our team is an integral part of our rise to the forefront of contemporary skatepark construction in the UK.

It is important to note that we are always being reviewed and approved by our peers in the skateboarding and BMX riding communities, and that we would not be in the position we are without this rigorous and continued review of the quality of design and construction of every skatepark we design and build.

Value for Money

Sprayed concrete construction is the method used on the most renowned skateparks worldwide. It allows our designers the freedom to create progressive and continually engaging designs which users gain ownership of through in-depth consultation. We guarantee our skateparks for 30 years, however, the structural integrity of sprayed concrete skateparks has proven to last indefinitely and is virtually maintenance free. Skateparks are a social space that provides long term health and social benefits, leading to reductions in anti-social behaviour and benefits for the local economy by way of consequential passing trade.

Safety of Design and Construction

Safety of the design and construction comes as standard. We think carefully about where people will congregate and allow for social space. Allowing for social space avoids the creation of 'collision zones' and leaves space for the dynamic use of the skatepark.

Our dedicated Health and Safety Manager, Matthew Hewitt, is Nebosh accredited and has developed comprehensive policies and procedures to ensure the safe delivery of all our projects. The Wheelscape Health & Safety Policy (available on request and supplied pre-construction) is based on decades of building experience and comprehensive, up-to-date training. We are also accredited by CHAS and Construction line (certificate included) and hold complete ISO standard certification.

Official Opening Event

We offer a complimentary service providing an official opening event. This is a great way for all involved to celebrate their efforts and enjoy showcasing the new facility to the local community. If there is an allocated budget we can also help with organising a larger scale event with music and prizes. The day could involve a formal ribbon cutting ceremony with press opportunities, demos from experienced skaters/riders and a competition with prizes for the local users. We would hope to work with locals and our contacts to contribute to the success of the day.

Experience, Capability and References

We have a proven track record of providing quality design and build services; this is evident in our 'Project Experience' document. References for previous clients are detailed alongside information of key projects from previous years. Please feel free to make contact.

Wheelscape were the first in-house design and build team which completely eliminates the risk of inter-company conflicts. There is a very close working relationship between all of our staff which provides continuity, particularly with contracts, design and quality control. We take responsibility for every aspect of the job, from community consultation and design right through to construction and even official opening of the skatepark without subcontracting any of the work to a third party.

Payment Terms

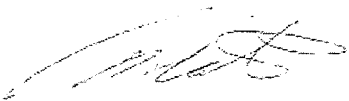
Our offer remains valid for 90 days from the date of this submission. Our standard payment terms are:

Fortnightly valuations, with cleared payments within seven days. Any alternative arrangements must be discussed and agreed in writing.

Please review the design and our Experience, Capability and References below.

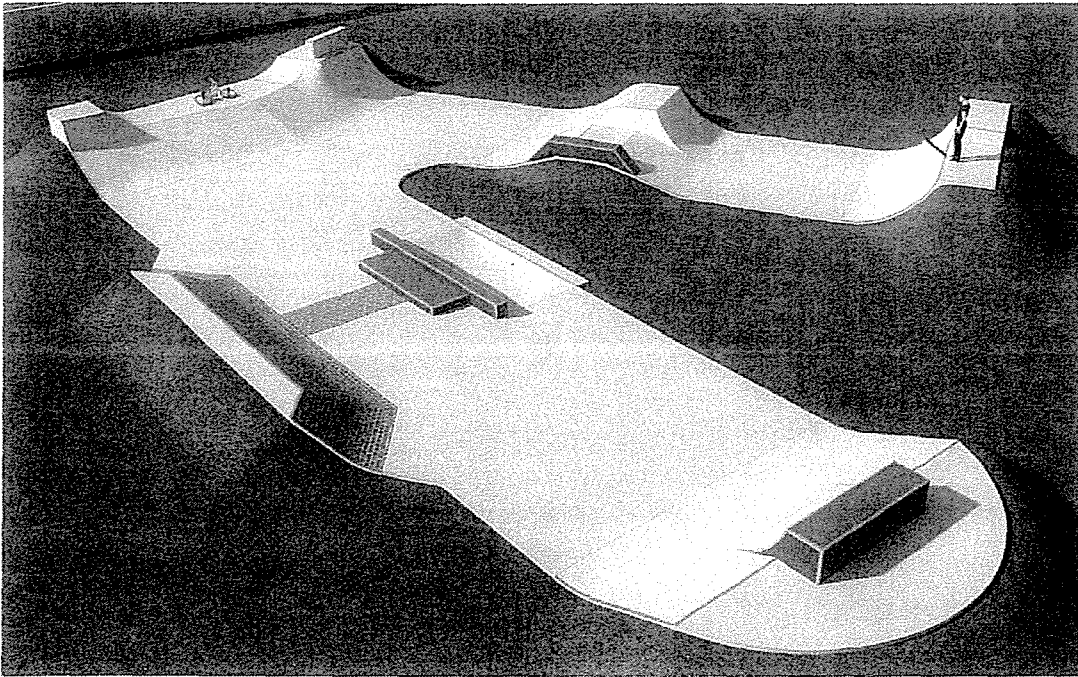
If you would like to discuss any part of this quote, please don't hesitate to contact us.

Kind Regards



Matthew Hewitt

General Manager
Wheelscape Skateparks



Raigmore Skatepark

Chadwick

Community Action Raigmore Estate Accounts

Accounts for the year 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014

Income	£
Fundraising	0.00
Grants	0.00
Interest	<u>0.00</u>
	<u>0.00</u>
Expenditure	
Equipment	5,231.27
Donations	<u>1,000.00</u>
	<u>6,231.27</u>
Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	-6,231.27
Bank Balance 31.3.13	16,903.18
Bank Balance 31.3.14	10,671.91

Community Action Raigmore Estate Accounts

Accounts for the year 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015

Income	£
Fundraising	701.80
Grants	60,557.00
Interest	<u>0.00</u>
	<u>61,258.80</u>

Expenditure	
Equipment	56,388.00
Bank charges	<u>30.00</u>
	<u>56,418.00</u>

Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year **4,840.80**

Bank Balance 31.3.14 **10,671.91**

Bank Balance 31.3.15 **15,512.71**

Community Action Raigmore Estate Accounts

Accounts for the year 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016

2014/15	Income	£
701.80	Fundraising	1,250.00
60,557.00	Grants	0.00
<u>0.00</u>	Interest	<u>0.00</u>
<u>61,258.80</u>		<u>1,250.00</u>
	Expenditure	
56,388.00	Equipment	0.00
30.00	Bank Charges	0.00
<u>0.00</u>	feasibility study	<u>9,960.00</u>
<u>56,418.00</u>		<u>9,960.00</u>
4,840.80	Surplus/(Deficit) for the Year	-8,710.00
10,671.91	Bank Balance 31.3.15	15,512.71
15,512.71	Bank Balance 31.3.16	6,802.71

Community Action Raigmore Estate C.A.R.E

A Feasibility Study into Amenity Needs



LOTTERY FUNDED

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2 Executive Summary

Community Action Raigmore Estate (C.A.R.E.) have articulated a vision to develop the Raigmore Housing Estate Area into a new location for innovative children's play including an upgraded younger children's play area and a Multi Use Games Area (MUGA)

Extensive community consultation has illustrated the overwhelming level of support for this development and this has been supported by The Highland Council who have agreed to adopt and maintain any existing upgraded play area in perpetuity.

Widespread support has also been received from elected members of the Council, from other statutory bodies and from local groups.

C.A.R.E. has engaged in the preparatory stages of developing a specification for the design and installation of a replacement play area and have a clearly defined project management methodology to support their proposed development.

Recommendations

As a result of the activities to date and considering the wider strategic implications of developing extended play facilities, the following recommendations are offered for consideration:

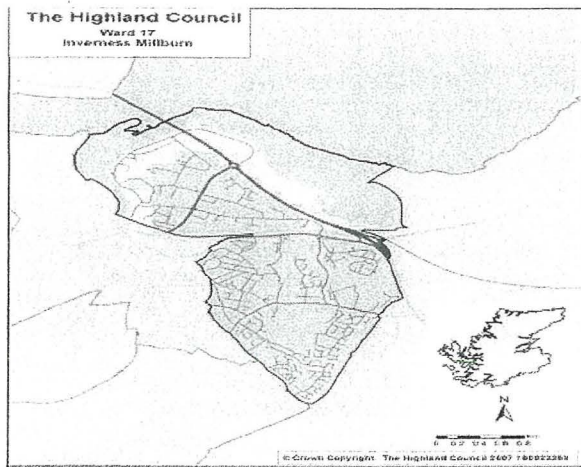
1. The results of the Feasibility Study should be communicated to all interested parties as supporting evidence of need for this facility in Raigmore. The way in which the proposed play park would help address several policies both at national and local level should also be highlighted.
2. Initial discussions with Highland Council should continue to secure a lease of both areas marked in the plan on page 6 of this report.
3. A detailed specification of the proposed play equipment should be developed, listing the principal items of equipment to be included in the upgraded park.
4. A detailed specification for a Skate park and Multi Use Games Area should be prepared and ball park prices should be obtained from contractors. This should include an option for covering over the area.
5. An application for Community Spaces Scotland Stage One Capital Grants Funding should be completed and submitted when the scheme re-opens.
6. Subject to securing adequate funding for the Multi Use Games Area a planning application should be submitted including for covering over the area, possibly with a light weight structure.
7. From the detailed park specification a tendering brief should be created and a competitive tendering process undertaken once funding has been secured to allow the awarding of the contract for constructing the play area.
8. It is recommended that C.A.R.E committee reviews the Risk Register on an annual basis as the project develops and new infrastructure is added.

9. It is recommended that as other funding opportunities arise C.A.R.E considers securing funding for the other priorities as identified during the consultation process.

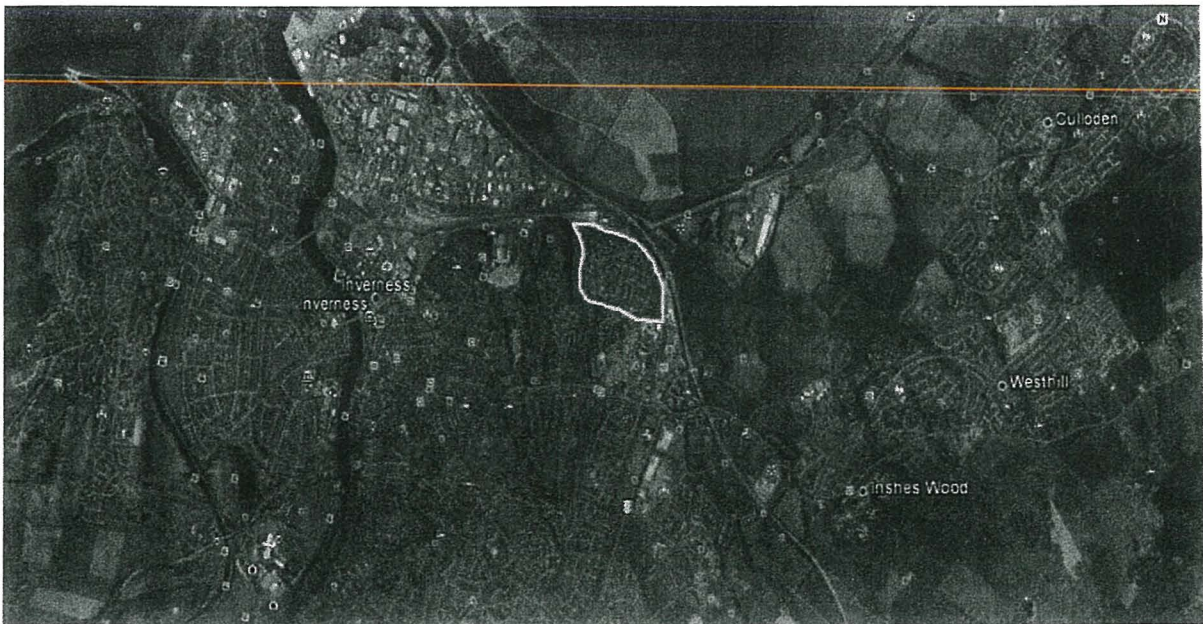
3 Introduction & Background

3.1 Raigmore Estate

Raigmore is a housing estate in Inverness with around 750 households but with needs which are different from similar sized estates.



It is located in the Millburn Ward which is the second highest density populated ward in Highland. Despite this there has been very little local authority input into amenity, sport and recreational facilities. This is why C.A.R.E was created to address this inequality. About 60% of Raigmore's school roll can be classified as transient, mainly children of Army families but also from nearby hospital staff housing.



Raigmore Estate within overall Inverness

3.2 Community Action Raigmore Estate (CARE)

Community Action Raigmore Estate (C.A.R.E) is a locally based Inverness charity set up to provide more amenity facilities for the community it serves. C.A.R.E. is recognised as the local body that reflects local needs and is the vehicle created to bring local projects to fruition. C.A.R.E has received many representations from young mothers for play areas, from play groups for crèche support, from young teenagers for BMX, skate park and local sports facilities, and from older people for amenities suitable for their needs. They also are conscious that the quality of open spaces and environment plays a key role in how communities perceive themselves and are perceived by others and they want environmental improvements made in their estate.

Their project aims to address the inequalities of providing suitable amenity facilities and services for an estate which seems to have been over looked in Highland Council's plans for investment. C.A.R.E. are adopting a self-help approach to this with a motivated and focused committee of volunteers.

Project Outcomes

The outcomes of improving locally based amenity facilities will be;

- Improving the health of all age groups in the estate
- Increasing the amount and range of physical activities available locally
- Improving the overall quality of life for local people
- Reducing anti social behaviour by providing facilities which offer positive use of leisure time
- Reducing the costs for locals to travel to similar facilities in other parts of Inverness
- Cutting carbon footprint by providing locally based facilities
- Improving the image and feel-good factor about the Raigmore environment

C.A.R.E Preferred sites within Raigmore Estate



4 Community Consultation

In order to support the work of C.A.R.E., it was essential to undertake primary research within the community. The purpose of the survey was to demonstrate evidence of need for facilities and the degree of community support received.

Consultation was carried out through a survey targeted at the local primary school, local mothers and toddlers, and creche groups. The local primary has a role of just under 300 and we had a 76% return rate from the school.

Highland Council were consulted in their role as landowner over the possibility of C.A.R.E. obtaining a medium/long term lease for the areas of land where improvements are planned for. The minimum requirement is for a 10 year lease and this is currently being finalised with the council.

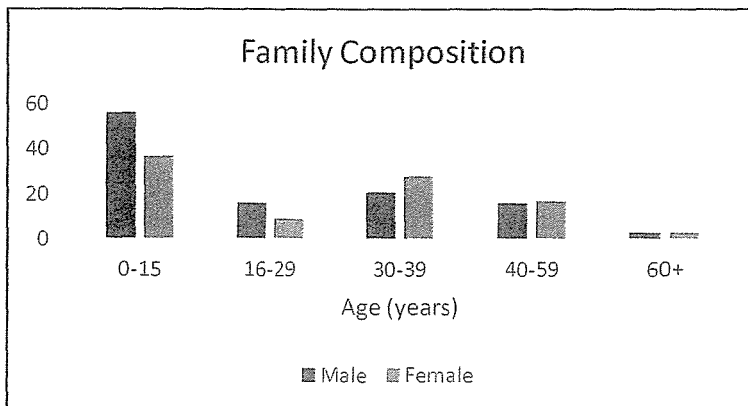
Simultaneously consultation was held with The Highland Council Planning Department and Community Services regarding the adoption, maintenance and site inspections for any proposed improved play area. The Council's adoption letter is included as Appendix 1

Such agreements are now in place so that once the facility has been provided the Council will adopt and maintain the area in perpetuity at no cost to C.A.R.E.

There was also consultation with the ward manager, the 3 local elected members, the local community council, NHS Highland and Police Scotland on their support for the project. Letters of support are included in Appendix 2.

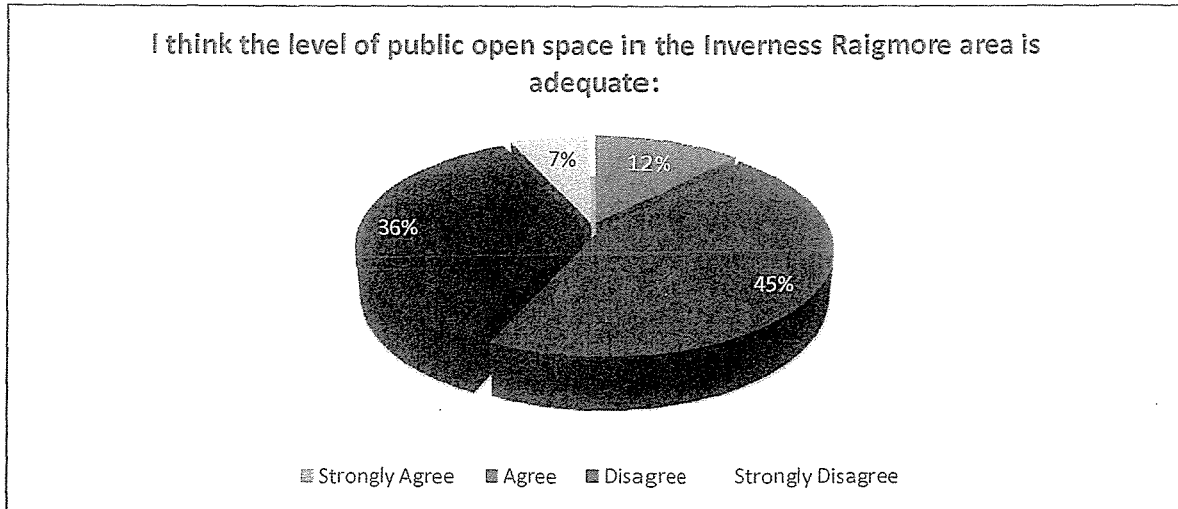
The quantitative results of the consultation survey are illustrated below.

The first question assesses the family composition as these demographics might have a bearing on the types of facilities being considered.

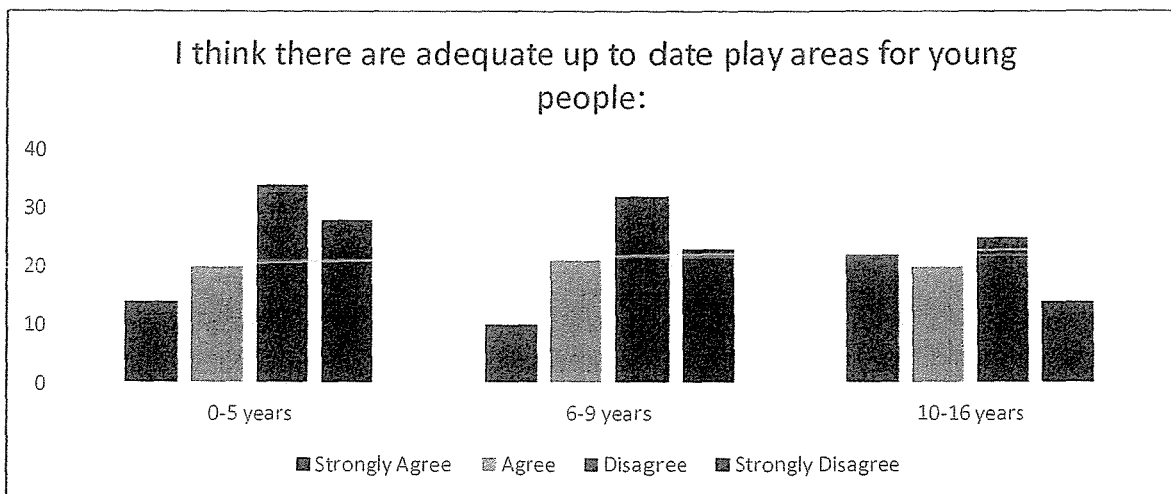


As the results show, the majority responding households have children aged 15 or under in their household. The adult population within the respondent households are, by majority between 30 – 39 years, with very few people over the age of 60 year identified.

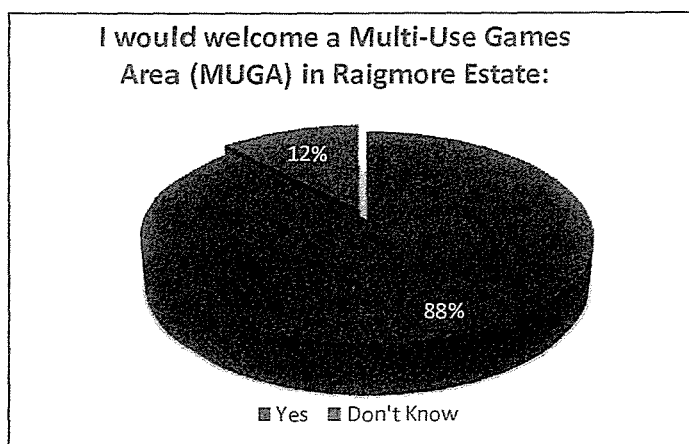
Respondents were then asked whether they felt the level of public open space within Raigmore Estate was adequate. As shown, 57% (the largest respondent group) felt that there is adequate public space currently in the estate. 36% of the respondents disagreed with the statement which may be read as a negative view on the current usage of space that exists.



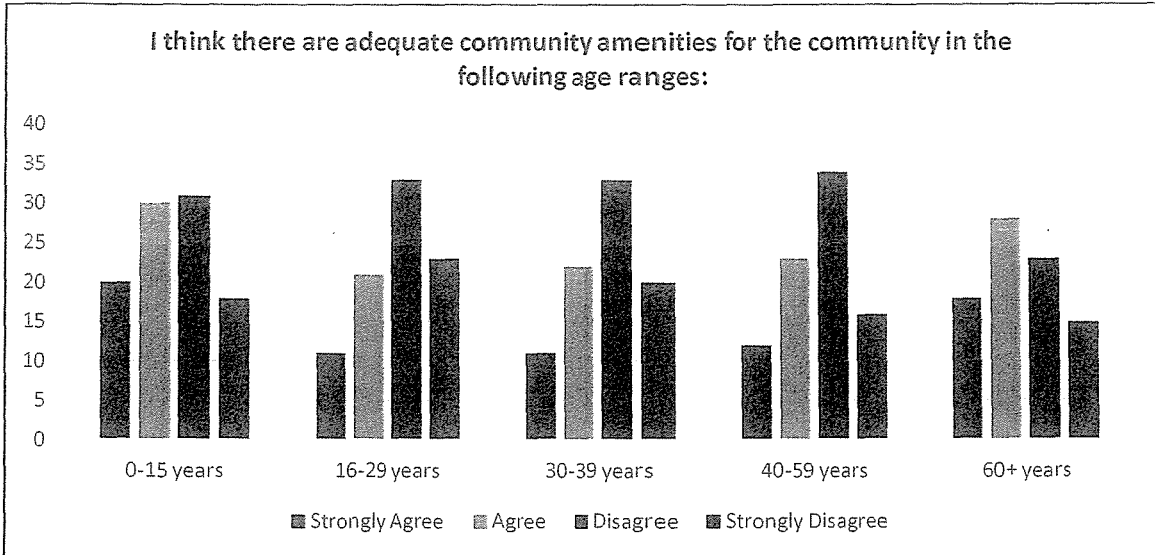
The survey then asked whether the respondents felt that there is adequate play areas for young people in the estate, specifically asking for three key age groups. As shown below, 66% (two thirds) of respondents felt there was not adequate play areas for children 0-5 years of age. 56% of respondents felt the level of play for 6-9 year olds was inadequate and 50% felt that there was not adequate play space for children aged 10-16 years.



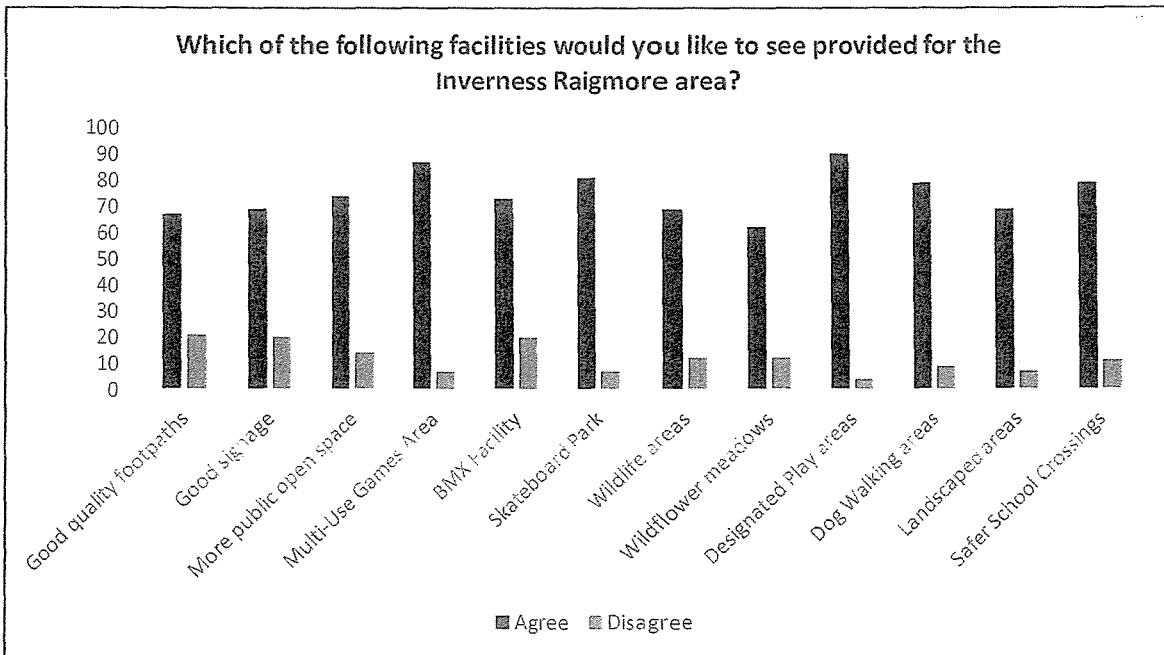
Respondents were asked whether they would welcome the development of a multi-use games area in the estate – details of such areas are outlined in chapter 5. As shown in adjacent figure, a strong majority of 88% of respondents answered positively and 12% were unsure. No respondents were against the development of such facilities,



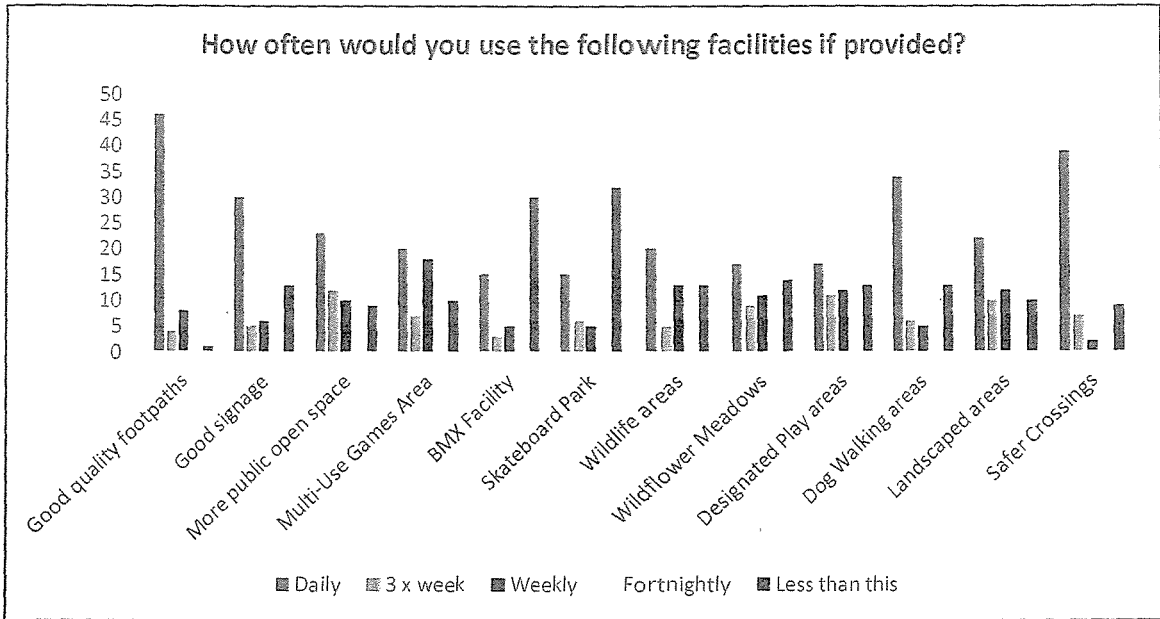
Respondents were asked whether they thought there were adequate amenities in the Raigmore estate with specific reference to five key age groups. The results are indicated below. By combining the “disagree” and “strongly disagree” responses, it is clear that the consensus opinion highlights a lack of sufficient amenities for residents aged 16-29 years.



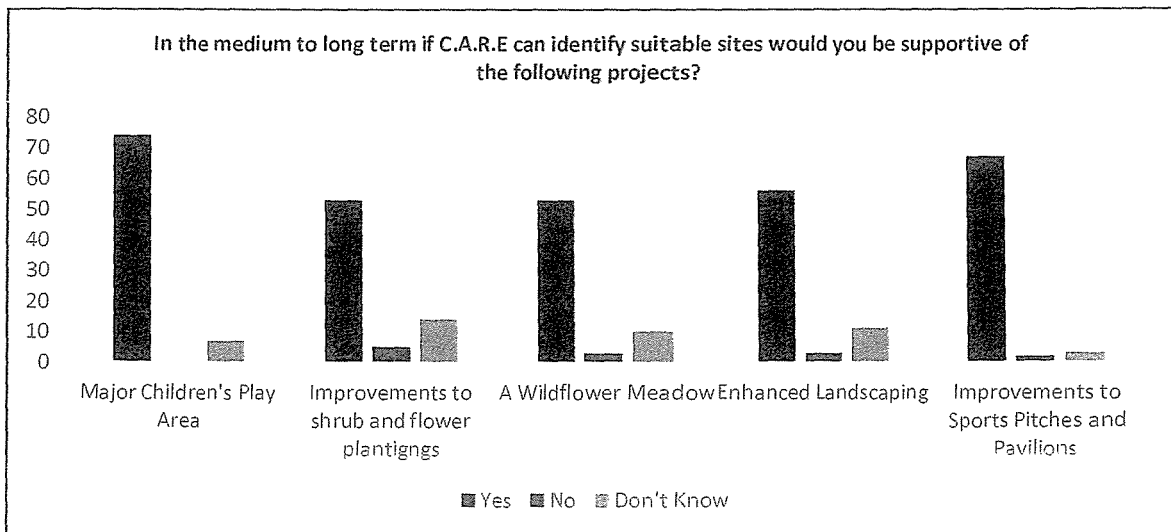
The respondents were also asked which facilities they would like to see provided in the estate. Demonstrated below, the most popular choices for new facilities are; 1st – a new play area, 2nd – a multi use games area, 3rd – a skatepark and 4th – safer school crossings and dog walking areas.



Respondents were also asked to indicate how often any potential facilities would be used, the results of which are shown below.



Finally, the survey sought to identify which potential projects would gain the most public support. As illustrated below, a major children's play area would attract the most respondent support. Improvements to the sports pitch area is ranked second, and enhanced landscaping is ranked third.



In order to gain a qualitative aspect to the consultation exercise, the respondents were given the opportunity to provide open ended comment and opinion. These are detailed in appendix 3.

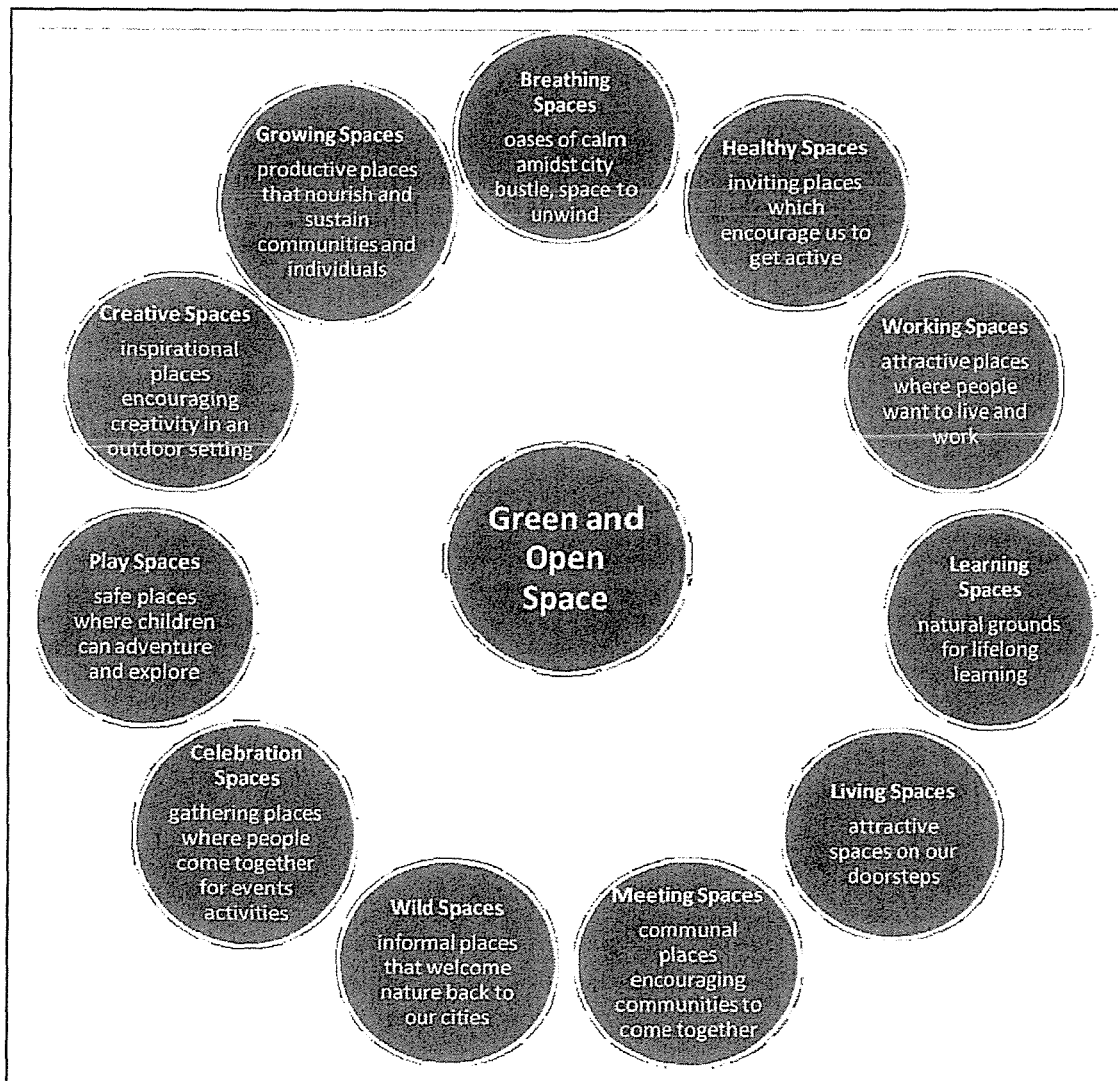
5 The Options

5.1 Green and Open Space

Open and green space can be very diverse in the types of land and areas it encompasses. The Scottish Government, in their Scottish Planning Policy: Open space and physical activity, define open space as a term which;

"consists of any vegetated land or structure, water or geological feature within and on the edges of settlements, including allotments, trees, woodland, paths and 'civic space' consisting of squares, market places and other paved or hard landscaped areas with a civic function."

Greenspace Scotland state that green and open space can be seen as incorporating the following;



5.1.1 Benefits of Open and Green Space

Open and Green space is an essential ingredient of successful neighbourhoods and it provides a wide range of social, economic and environmental benefits to local communities. There is huge national demand for better quality open spaces. Surveys repeatedly show how much the public values them, while research reveals how closely the quality of public spaces links to levels of health, crime reduction and the quality of life in every neighbourhood.

Health Benefits

The following are some of the key issues that have been raised with regard to benefits to health and well being associated with green space;

- The proximity and accessibility of open and green spaces in relation to residential areas appears to affect the overall levels of physical activity/exercise. This has been found to be especially true for children and young people as well as older people.
- Physical exercise in open and green spaces is generally positively associated with promoting wellbeing and recovery from stress.
- There is evidence that some behavioural or emotional problems in children, such as attention deficit disorder, can be improved by exposure to open and green space. Exposure to open and green spaces can also help tackle other health issues affecting children such as childhood obesity.
- Open space provides a wealth of opportunities for outdoor play, which is known to have developmental and therapeutic benefits for children and young people. Open and green space areas provide challenging environments that can help to stimulate children and help them develop motor skills.

Social and Community Values

Open space affords opportunities for social interaction between people of different communities, fostering social inclusion and community development;

- Open and green spaces can often act a central focus for community activity, involvement and capacity building. This can lead to positive developments in citizenship and local pride and reduction in anti-social behaviour and crime.
- Open space provides opportunities for communities to get involved and to an extent take ownership in creative and cultural activities by supplying a venue for cultural events and festivals, outdoor events or public art installations.
- Open and green space plays a significant role in providing places for social interaction for all groups found in communities due to the diversity that can be found in these areas. As people move from one life stage to another, this leads to changes in how they perceive and use open and green spaces.
- Research has shown that individuals who have some nearby vegetation or live closer to an open space seem better prepared and more effective in managing major life issues, coping with poverty and performing better in cognitive tasks. This applies to both adults and children, and is especially relevant to those living in difficult social or economic circumstances.
- Open space can function as an 'outdoor classroom' offering formal and informal learning opportunities for schools and communities thereby contributing to lifelong learning and helping to improve educational attainment.

Economic Benefits

This section addresses the key issues identified on how green and open space can provide an economic impact in communities;

- Quality open and green space is known to have a significant positive impact on house prices, supporting the creation of more stable housing markets.

- Good quality open space contributes significantly to urban regeneration and neighbourhood renewal and development projects by improving the image of the place and attracting investment.
- It improves investor and resident perception of an area by raising confidence in the area.

Environmental Benefits

The inclusion of open and green space in communities can have several positive environmental impacts;

- Well designed open space contributes towards ecological diversity and supports environmental sustainability.
- Green and open space areas improve air quality and can reduce noise pollution and the visual intrusion from traffic.
- Within urban open space, varied habitats help to relieve the monotony of the urban landscape with different colours, textures and sounds and help to bring the delights of the countryside into urban areas.

5.2 Option One: Shrub and flower planting

Specific references within both the survey and public meeting discussions about creating wild spaces with either natural or intentional planting were also raised. The following should be considered if a shrub and flower planting programme was to take place in the park:

- Shrubs and flowers are only planted where they would enhance the make-up of the park
- Any shrubs and flowers are not planted at random but within a planned design
- Species used are appropriate to the Balvonie Park location and fit within the park’s objectives
- Planting should be carried out under optimal conditions for plant establishment and survival using methods to ensure maximum seed germination, plant growth and survival.
- A comprehensive management plan should be put in place with community buy-in for managing and tending to the plants.

5.2.1 SWOT Analysis: Shrub and Flower Planting

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve ambience and aesthetics of park • Improve bio-diversity in area 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of interest from community
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community ownership and management scheme for tending flowers and plants • Community planting scheme 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species • Vandalism and damage to plantings

5.3 Option Two: Wildflower Meadow



The further potential development of wild and open space is the introduction of a wildflower meadow. Wildflower meadows offer a diverse and typically attractive habitat that can be appreciated and enjoyed by young and old alike. During the last century, 97% of the UK's wildflower meadows have been lost due to changes in land management. The introduction of a wildflower meadow in an urban setting can offer several advantages:

- Plant diversity attracts insects and other invertebrates, birds and animals
- The range of flowering species housed in these meadows add a changing palate of colour to urban environments as the seasons progress
- Community ownership can be fostered and encouraged around the meadow through active involvement in activities. This can include maintenance and mowing of the area through to the collection of the seeds produced in the meadow
- A wild flower meadow can provide opportunities in terms of both education and recreation, from nature lessons to art lessons
- A wildflower area can have a significant role in developing the ambience of an area; bring a little piece of the countryside to an urban environment

5.3.1 Introduction and Management of Meadow

If the introduction of a wildflower meadow was to happen consultations would have to take place with local wildlife bodies to ensure that suitable species are introduced in the meadow. Factors that would have to be considered include pedology, hydrology and the region's climatic conditions. There would also need to be an appropriate management regime in place to ensure the sustainability and long term success of the meadow. Annual mowing would have to be carried out when plants die back and shed seeds.

5.3.2 Strategic Context

Scotland's Biodiversity: it's in your hands

This is a strategy for the conservation and enhancement of biodiversity in Scotland. It represents Scotland's response to its obligations under the Convention on Biological Diversity, the European Union's 6th Environmental Action Programme and the UK Biodiversity Action Plan, along with the Scottish Government's stated desire to put biodiversity at the heart of our national identity and culture. Delivery of the strategy is pursued through partnership working (Scottish Government, Scottish Natural Heritage,

Forestry Commission, Scottish Environment Protection Agency, RSPB, Scottish Wildlife Trust, etc). The strategy sets out three main areas of work:

- Species and habitat work which are also part of a UK plan
- Existing work on National Nature Reserves etc
- Biodiversity Implementation Plans

Highland Council: Local Biodiversity Action Plan

A variety of different groups have been identified to assist in delivering the actions and these groups are; community groups, businesses, classrooms, land managers, the local authority and other agencies. The main aims of the action plan are to:

- raise awareness of biodiversity
- identify particular habitats and species which are considered important
- suggest projects and actions that could be undertaken by individuals, communities and agencies

Meadow Issues

Despite bringing floral and faunal diversity and an aesthetic benefit to urban areas, Wildflower meadows present some negative issues and complications:

- These areas can be perceived as being untidy; with perceptions of the areas being a wilderness, waste ground or an abandoned area
- The physical height of the meadow when in comparison with mown grassland areas can be seen to impede access for humans
- Management of a wildflower meadow is a long term commitment. Meadows need time to become established and flourish. If the support is not in place these areas can become overrun by grasses, brambles, weeds and shrubs.
- Wildflower seed is more expensive than grass seed and this would have to be considered in the management regime for the meadow

Several of these issues could be overcome at the community level through engagement and education events, signage and interpretation around the meadow site or even fencing. The cost of a wildflower meadow is fairly low with a 2500m² meadow costing around £4,000.

5.3.3 SWOT Analysis: Wildflower Meadow

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase local biodiversity of area • Improve area ambiance • Access for all • Can appeal to all age groups • Attract SRDP funding 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term management commitment to area needed • Negative perceptions of areas appearance
<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of site as an education resource • Develop community engagement and ownership of site 	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species • Misuse of area; Grass fires, fly tipping and littering • Lack of interest/commitment from public to site

5.4 Option Three: Enhanced landscaping

The further amenity option identified for this development within the context of a wild and open space was the introduction hard landscaping works and associated low impact infrastructure which would add character and an added dimension to the park. This could be in the form of structured footpaths/cycleways, picnic areas, benches, signs, etc.

5.4.1 SWOT Analysis: Enhanced Landscaping

<p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the attractiveness and ambience of the area • Can be enjoyed by all the community • If it is permanent landscaping it needs attention only once or twice a year <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further landscaping developments in future if proposed changes are successful • Links in with green policies and local and national environmental policies/plans 	<p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offers no real practical use for community • May pose a maintenance burden <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be affected by vandalism • If wrongly located could pose a safety concern
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5.5 Option Four: Children's play area

5.5.1 Play Provision: Strategic Context

Playspaces, play services and provision can contribute towards local and national policy objectives across a range of areas. The inclusion of play in law and national policy documents underlines the importance of a play provision which integrates social, environmental and economic objectives.

Scottish Planning Policy (SPP) is the statement of the Scottish Government's policy on nationally important land use planning matters. It values play and states: "the Planning system has a role in helping to create an environment where physical wellbeing is improved and activity made easier. Providing play space and other opportunities for children and young people to play freely, explore, discover and initiate their own activities can support their development." SPP places responsibility with local authorities to support, protect and enhance open space and opportunities for sport and recreation, which includes outdoor play spaces.

The National Play Strategy

Play should be at the heart of children's everyday lives and experiences throughout childhood. We want children to enjoy a healthy balance of structured and unstructured play in their leisure time.

Children enjoy playing and prefer to be outside, but opportunities to do this are falling. Through our Children's Plan consultation and Fair Play - A consultation on the play strategy (DCSF, 2008a) we know that parents and children want more opportunities to play safely close to where they live. They want a variety of places to play and to be consulted and involved in the development of attractive, exciting and welcoming places.

Play space needs to be of high quality and good design to attract children and families and become a valued part of the local environment. Poor quality, unimaginative space will not be attractive to children, will not be valued by the local community and will fall in to disuse and disrepair. Good design is a good investment.

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.

Let's Make Scotland More Active: A Strategy for Physical Activity

This strategy, prepared by the Physical Activity Task Force for the Scottish Executive and NHS Scotland and published in 2003, is strong on both promoting physical activity and improving the environment to encourage activity. This strategy cites play as one of many types of physical activity that can contribute towards the goal of increasing and maintaining the proportion of physically active people in Scotland.

The strategy recommends that all children and young people, including children with disabilities, should accumulate at least one hour of moderate physical activity on most days of the week. The national strategy sets targets to achieve 80% of all children aged 16 and under meeting the minimum recommended levels of physical activity by 2022.

Active play can significantly contribute towards the national targets. The Scottish Health Survey details that 'playing' accounts for the greatest proportion of children and young people's physical activity. Even in early teenage years, young people 'play' more than they take part in formal sports or exercise.

One objective of the strategy is to develop and maintain long-lasting, high quality environments to support inactive people to become active. It recognizes that all children and young people, including those with disabilities, should have the opportunity to be physically active and have access to a range of physical activities including play.

It promotes well designed, safe and accessible parks and play areas, use of school facilities by communities, play activities and clubs, changes to the built environment, such as traffic-calming and safe routes for active travel, as ways in which better local services could contribute towards encouraging young people to be more physically active.

The Highland Council Play Strategy: 'All to Play For'

Children's right to play is to ensure all children have access to rich, stimulating play experiences, with safeguards from inappropriate risk, but full of challenge, offering them opportunity to explore, through freely chosen play, both themselves and the world.

The strategy has six key objectives:

- promoting a child/family friendly ethos
- access to play for all children
- incorporating appropriate challenge in play
- encouraging outdoor play

- encouraging community involvement in play areas
- ensuring consultation with children

Highland Council: Physical Activity and Sports Strategy

This strategic document is set in the context of national policy on physical activity. It is a strategy that complements the NHS weight strategy and pulls together physically active opportunities within all Highland Council Services, NHS Highland and the voluntary sector.

The vision of the strategy is to create a healthier and more active Highland population who are able to understand and enjoy the benefits of being physically active and who are able to access services and facilities which enable them to participate in, and feel included.

This strategy's purpose is to:

- Set the vision for the population of Highland in the context of national policy on Physical Activity
- Identify when opportunities can be maximised for the population to be more physically active
- Develop a coordinated approach to joining up strategic documents policy and practice in the areas of physical activity, healthy weight and reducing health inequalities
- Support participation for young people adults who are less active in a way that combats stigma and promotes self esteem

Two of the main strategic issues identified in this strategy that must be addressed in Highland in relation to homes and communities settings are to;

- Work with communities to improve the quality of existing play areas, to improve facilities for all ages to play and ensure that they are able to be accessed by walking and cycling
- Secure better new play facilities in new developments

5.5.2 Benefits of Play Provision

The following table outlines some of the benefits associated with providing play provision to children and young people:

Benefit Places to play	Children need and have the right to play, and play provision offers them places where they can play freely in the ways they choose, without direction from adults .
Space to meet and hang out	Children and young people actively seek out places to meet and hang out, and facilities for them are high on the list of local priorities in many neighbourhoods. There is widespread agreement that in many areas young people in particular have a poor choice of leisure activities.
Space to have fun	Like adults, children need to enjoy their lives- to have fun times and spaces where

Support for parents and carers	<p>they can simply have fun. Good play environments offer a range and choice of play experiences.</p> <p>Good, accessible play provision helps parents and carers to extend their children's play experiences. It can help to reduce conflict and relieve stress levels inside the home by providing other places where children can spend their time.</p>
A community gathering point	<p>Centrally located play facilities can bring different age groups together and foster interactions and connections between children, and between children and adults. Good multi-functional provision can help build neighbourliness and a sense of community.</p>
A chance to encounter nature	<p>Children value the chance to interact with nature, and such experiences help them to appreciate the importance of the natural world and environment. There is growing evidence of the health benefits of access to green, outdoor environments.</p>
A place to make friends	<p>The opportunity to make new friends and develop friendships is one of the most important experiences in childhood. In addition to this, such opportunities help children build their confidence and social competences.</p>
Encourages physical activity	<p>Most children are naturally physically active when they play outdoors. Comparative studies have shown that children can be as active in spontaneous outdoor play as in structured sport activities.</p>
Learning how to manage risks	<p>Rich, challenging, engaging play environments allow children to test themselves and explore their abilities. They can learn the penalties of misjudging a risk- or simply having bad luck- in managed environments that reduce the likelihood of serious harm</p>
Developing a sense of one's abilities	<p>Self-directed play experiences give children</p>

Catering for the adventurous	<p>the opportunity to try out for themselves ways to solve problems and achieve goals, without the interference of adults.</p> <p>Some children and young people actively seek out risky situations. Play provision can give them the chance to satisfy their search for excitement in a managed context, potentially reducing the risk that these children will spend time in truly dangerous environments</p>
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5.5.3 Highland Council Play Provision for Children and Young People

The following tables outlines the provision standards that would have to be considered if new play provision was to be developed in Raigmore Estate:

Highland Council Play Provision Standard	
Quality Standard	2 sq m per person
Distance Thresholds	<p>Amenity greenspaces in housing areas: 5 minutes walk (300 m straight-line distance)</p> <p>Local equipped play areas: 10 minutes walk (600 metres straight line distance)</p> <p>Strategic equipped play areas: 20 minutes walk (1200 metres straight line distance).</p>
Minimum Size	<p>Local equipped play areas: 1,500 sq m, typically with at least a dozen items of equipment. Inshes Park in Inverness is an example of a local play area.</p> <p>Strategic equipped play areas: 2,500 sq m, typically with at least a dozen types of equipment. Whin Park in Inverness is an example of a strategic play area.</p>

In addition to satisfying these standards, any play provision that is developed must take into account the following factors:

- The whole of the outdoor environment should be visually stimulating for both children and adults and offer opportunities for children to play in imaginative ways, close to home or in other greenspaces which can be accessed without crossing a major road.
- Amenity greenspaces in which children are likely to play should be unique and designed to offer a varied, interesting and physically challenging environment, accessible to everyone, which offers opportunities for running, jumping, climbing, balancing, building or creating, social interaction and sitting quietly.
- The design of amenity greenspaces that will be used for play should derive from and reinforce the character and levels of the site and incorporate any natural features

there may be on it such as rock outcrops or water courses. This will also help to encourage and facilitate use by children of all ages.

- Amenity greenspaces that will be used by children for informal outdoor play should be designed generally to encourage them to explore their home environment and so incorporate hiding and “secret” places and links to nearby parts of the green network, especially woodland and other natural areas.
- Play provision should stimulate the senses of sight, sound, touch and smell and offer opportunities for children to manipulate materials. Accordingly play spaces should incorporate variations in level and a range of materials of different kinds, textures and colours, such as timber, sand, rocks, dead trees and other natural materials and incorporate trees, shrubs and grass. Examples of other materials or forms that can be used include old car tyres (eg for swings or tunnels); logs (eg for climbing and balancing); ropes (for ladders, swings and bridges); tunnels and mounds or hollows (for various forms of play); tarmac areas (for ball games or other games such as hopscotch); grass surfaces (for ball games and sitting); low walls (for skateboard manoeuvres, sitting on, balancing or jumping off); sand (for digging, building and sifting); shrubbery (for dens, places to hide or look for small animals and insects); rocks (for hiding and climbing); trees with low branches (for climbing or swinging); and bollards (for leapfrogging).
- Passive surveillance from the windows of nearby buildings is essential
- Equipped play areas must be located in a position that will not create disturbance for the occupants of nearby dwellings and separated from the nearest dwelling window by an appropriate buffer distance, dependant on the size and location of the play area, which is not less than 25 m.
- It must not be necessary for any child to cross a distributor road in order to gain access to a local play area.
- All surfaces within play areas, and the access to them from nearby path systems, must be free draining so they do not become waterlogged or boggy after heavy rain.

5.5.4 What makes an Inspiring Play Area?

Creating inspiring places for play

Creating natural and imaginative play settings requires, for many, a fresh design-led approach to commissioning, based on 10 principles, encapsulated in one golden rule.

The golden rule

A successful play space is a place in its own right; specially designed for its location, in such a way as to provide as much play value as possible.

The 10 principles underlying this design-led approach depend on all those involved being able to imagine a play space that children will seek out, enjoy and return to – remembering their time there for years to come.

1: Imagine a play space designed to enhance its setting

Successful play spaces are designed to fit their surroundings and enhance the local environment, complementing attractive spaces and enhancing poorer environments. Early in the process, designers need to visit and survey the site to identify features that can be built into the design. Knowledge of the local area and its history will provide inspiration.

When designing play spaces for children there is one thing, apart from economics, which is essential and that is *genius loci*, the spirit of the place; in other words the qualities and the

atmosphere already present. This can be a part of a building, a tree with character, something that happened at the place, an old sculpture or something else.

2: Imagine a play space in the best possible place

Successful play spaces are located carefully 'to be where children would play naturally' and away from dangerous roads, noise and pollution. No matter how well designed a play space is, in the wrong location it will be neither used nor usable. While children often enjoy feeling as if they are away from adult oversight, there is a fine balance between a space that is pleasantly secluded and one that is remote and hidden away.

3: Imagine a play space close to nature

Many studies have shown that children benefit from access to natural environments. Grassy mounds, planting, logs, and boulders can all help to make a more attractive and playable setting for equipment, and planting can also help attract birds and other wildlife to literally bring the play space alive. In densely populated urban areas with little or no natural or green space, this more natural approach can help soften the hard urban landscape, and it is also beneficial in rural areas where children can often have very limited access to natural features and materials.

4: Imagine a play space where children can play in different ways

Successful play spaces can be used in different ways by children and young people of different ages and interests; they can also be important social spaces for parents and carers, as well as for children. Fundamental to this concept is the idea of non-prescriptive play equipment and features which put play in the control of children and encourage imagination and creativity.

5: Imagine a play space where disabled and non-disabled children play together

Successful play spaces offer enjoyable play experiences to disabled children and young people, and to those who are non-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 who are themselves disabled 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 – might be interesting to large numbers of children with different needs and abilities.

6: Imagine a play space loved by the community

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.

7: Imagine a play space where children of all ages play together

Good play spaces avoid segregating children on the basis of age or ability, and are laid out so that equipment and features can be used by a wide range of children, even allowing different patterns of usage throughout the day or week.

8: Imagine a play space where children can stretch and challenge themselves in every way

Children and young people need opportunities to experience challenge and excitement in their play. Children need to take risks to learn how to manage risks. This is an essential part of growing up, and play is one of the most important ways in which they develop this vital skill. Riding a bicycle, climbing a scramble net, or pushing a friend on a swing all involve risk.

It is essential that we do not try and remove all the risk from play or wrap children in cotton wool.

9: Imagine a play space maintained for play value and environmental sustainability

Good play spaces are designed and constructed using recycled or sustainably sourced materials. Long-term maintenance and sustainability are also vitally important considerations in the design process, but in successful play spaces do not overshadow the scheme's play value and ability to meet the play needs of children and young people. Good play spaces are designed and constructed bearing in mind sustainability but they are not necessarily tidy, and bits of scrub or long grass, fallen leaves and twigs, may all provide additional play opportunities.

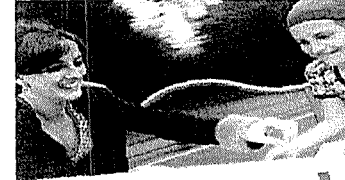
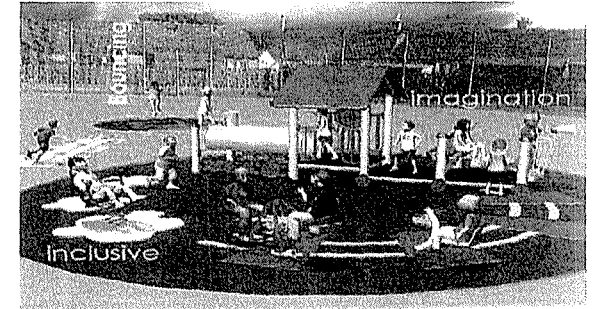
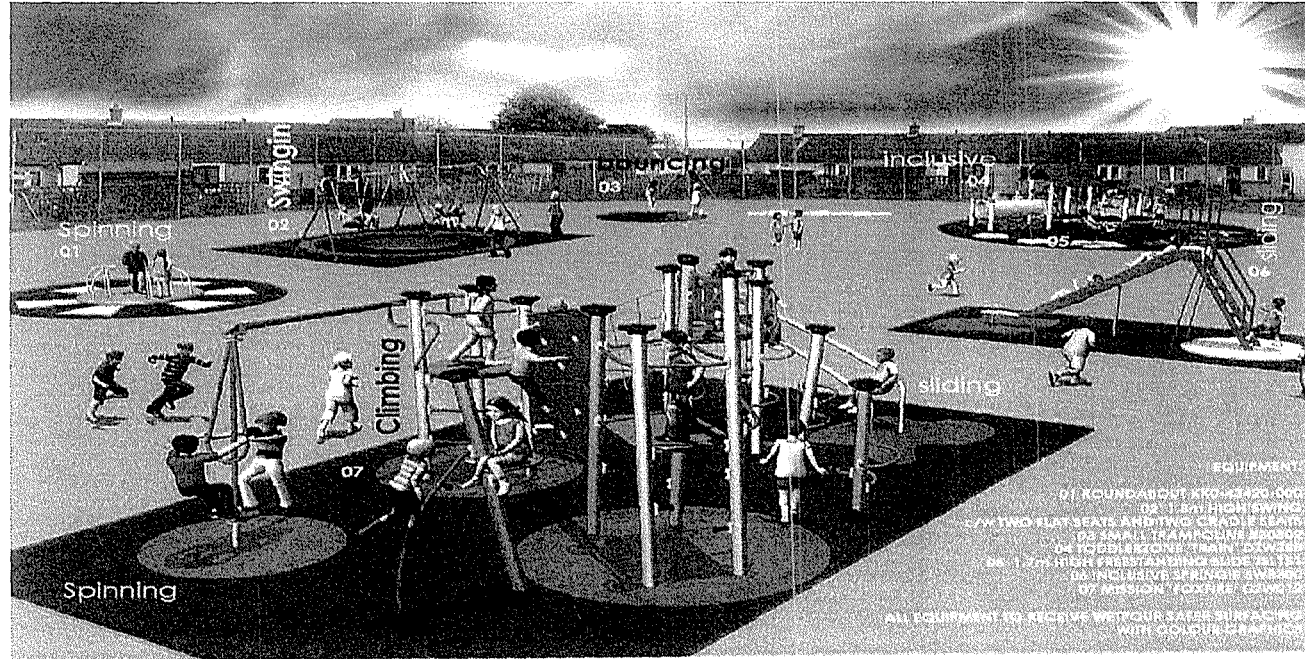
10: Imagine a play space that evolves as the children grow

Play spaces benefit from a process of ongoing change and refurbishment. This is especially important because children grow up and change fast whilst the fixed equipment in their local play space tends to stay the same. Building some 'slack space' into the layout – space with no predefined function – can help introduce potential for change and evolution. Play areas that have every corner defined, so there is nowhere for children to invent their own play activities, can become dull very quickly, especially as children get older. Everyone can imagine a great place to play – the skill is in turning the image into reality, using the 10 design principles. It is the people who commission play spaces for local authorities and other organisations, and those who manage and direct them, who hold the key to this transformation.

5.5.5 Design Options

Three play manufacturing and installation companies were asked to provide indicative designs for the new play area. These are detailed below.

Design Option One Sutcliffe Play



King Duncans Road

Raigmore Community Association

Quality Play Associated
Proposed Raigmore Community
Council Ground
Inclusivity and
Diversity Play
Site of 1000m² approx. in a
100m² area
with a view to development for
the future.

Sutcliffe Play
Sutcliffe Play
Sutcliffe Play

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Design Option Two Kompan Play

climbing agility

role play sliding

skating dynamic

sound games imagination

spinning

rocking

social inclusive

swinging

Back Wet Pour with ERG Graphics

picnic table

11. 10. 9. 8. 7. 6. 5. 4. 3. 2. 1.

King Duncans Road,
Inverness

www.theplaypractice.co.uk

01463 442 222
01463 442 223
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1. Calscape
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PLAY PRACTICE

5.5.6 Play Areas SWOT Analysis

An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats associated with the potential development of new play facilities at King Duncan's Road is as follows:

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overwhelming public support for developing the King Duncan's Road play area • Central location in Raigmore estate, with good pedestrian access from the primary school • 25 Year Access Agreement with 10 year break clause • Highland Council Community Services have agreed to adopt and maintain upgraded equipment • Strong and dynamic CARE committee <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase community sense of "ownership" of the play area • Increase the opportunities for a greater degree of outdoor play, enabling regular access to quality play equipment for the promotion of the Estate • Chance to address inequality in play provision • Current play provision locally is poor • Creating greater equality opportunities particularly relevant for income deprived sections of the local community | <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant capital cost <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inability to meet raised expectations • Graffiti and vandalism to park equipment • Wear and tear on equipment through use • Anti-social behaviour and misuse of park from intended purposes • Popularity/demand exceeds carrying capacity |
|--|---|

5.6 Option Five: Outdoor Sports Facilities - Multi Use Games Area (MUGA)

Multi-sports surfaces offer a cost-effective solution for schools and other facilities with a wide range of sporting demands. Whilst a multi-sports area is often seen as a "safe option", it must be recognised that there will almost always be a need to compromise, primarily in terms of dimensions and the performance of the playing surface. There are also widely differing requirements for the playing surfaces for various sports and many different needs for individual facilities. It is not possible to provide a simple solution or formula that will satisfy every situation. Each facility must be carefully planned according to specific demands and priorities.



Critical to the success of any sports facility is an initial assessment of the likely use of the facility, and the ability of a particular location to meet the strategic and local sports needs. It must be determined which sports the facility will provide for, the standards of playing performance needed, and the priorities for usage between them. The choice of sports, and the feasible balance between them, may also depend on the different levels of income generation that are possible. The initial planning stage should also include a thorough assessment of the proposed management and operation of the new facility.

5.6.1 Design, Installation and Operational Issues

It is important at the briefing and design stages of a MUGA or STPs development to consider issues that might have a direct impact on the installation and operation. Critical consideration should be given to:

- The predominant sporting use;
- The degree of intensity of use;
- The sports performance and playability characteristics required;
- The intended maintained lifespan of the MUGA.

5.6.2 The Choice of Playing Surface

Among the most commonly played sports on multi-sports games areas are tennis / mini tennis, netball, basketball, soccer / five-a-side soccer, and hockey. Other sports that might be also be played include rugby / tag rugby, rounders, athletics practice, tri-golf, roller hockey and volleyball etc. The need for facilities to compromise arises mainly due to the choice of playing surface, as certain surface types are more suitable than others for different sports.

One of the important issues relating to the choice of surface is the need for some form of shock absorbency, (or cushioning), but again, there can be conflicting requirements between the sports. On the one hand there are clear benefits for participants in protection from injury, but too much cushioning of the surface may be detrimental to the performance of certain sports, such as tennis, basketball and netball.

It is increasingly possible to quantify the playing performance of sports surfaces, using a series of standard test methods to measure the different characteristics and a number of sports governing bodies can provide guidance on the individual recommendations for their own sports.

Five principal types of MUGA. These are:

Type 1 MUGA

Open textured porous macadam areas used for ball rebound sports where tennis is the priority and sports such as mini-tennis, netball, and basketball are secondary users. These areas are suitable for wheelchair sports although care is needed in warm weather during the first year of use.

Type 2 MUGA

Open textured porous macadam areas used for ball rebound sports where netball is the priority and sports such as tennis, mini-tennis, and basketball are secondary users. These areas are suitable for wheelchair sports although care is needed in warm weather during the first year of use.

Type 3 MUGA

Polymeric surfaced areas used for ball rebound sports where netball is the priority and sports such as tennis, mini-tennis, and basketball are secondary users. These areas are suitable for wheelchair sports.

Type 4 MUGA

Polymeric surfaced areas used for five-a-side football, basketball and general sports and recreational training and play. Due to their greater shock absorbency and lower surface friction these areas are not recommended for tennis or netball.

Type 5 MUGA

Synthetic turf areas (MUGAs or STPs) surfaced with a shockpad and either sand filled or sand dressed synthetic turf or a needle-punch carpet. The areas are used for sports such as hockey, uni-hockey, five-a-side football, football, lacrosse, American football and training areas for activities such as athletics.

Benefits of MUGA provision

Multi Use Games Areas have 2 main functions:

- To provide quality playing venues
- To increase the number of participants and subsequent sporting participation

These in turn can provide both health, social and economic benefits. They can encourage a healthier lifestyle, promote physical activity and subsequently improve both physical and mental wellbeing. They can provide social interaction by bringing people together and by encouraging and increasing participation in group activities and interaction. They also support social inclusion by providing local accessible facilities that all members of the public can participate on.

5.6.3 SWOT Analysis: Multi Use Games Area(MUGA) Provision

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Strengths</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourages participation in physical activity and sport • Health and social benefits for the community • Helps in attaining local and national policy goals • Good site locally available <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To raise awareness and profile of sport and physical activities • Host community sports events • To get more young people more physically active | <p>Weaknesses</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cost of installation and maintenance • Large initial capital cost • Potential Drainage issues <p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction in budgets for maintaining facilities |
|---|--|

5.7 Option Six: Skate Park

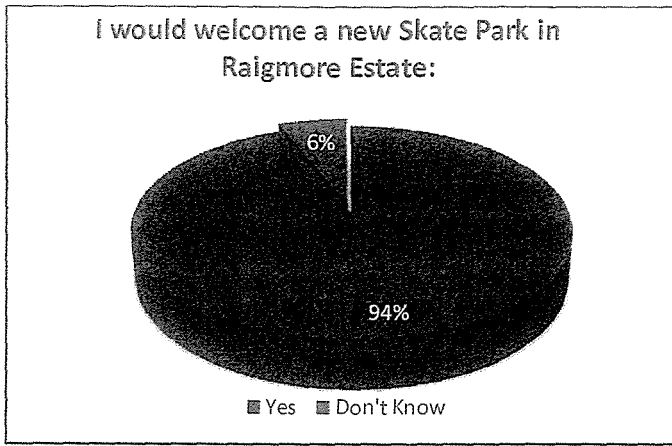
5.7.1 Providing Skate Park and Wheeled Sports Facilities

Residents, councils and government alike have a duty to provide top quality free-to-use sports facilities for the people of Inverness. Rather than sit and wait for such a facility to be provided, C.A.R.E. is taking a pro-active approach to improving community life.

Based on the positive experiences from Highland Skate Park Association, C.A.R.E. believes that the creation of a good skate park can actively contribute towards an overall reduction of anti-social behavior. This is because it gives young people something productive and healthy to do with their spare time.

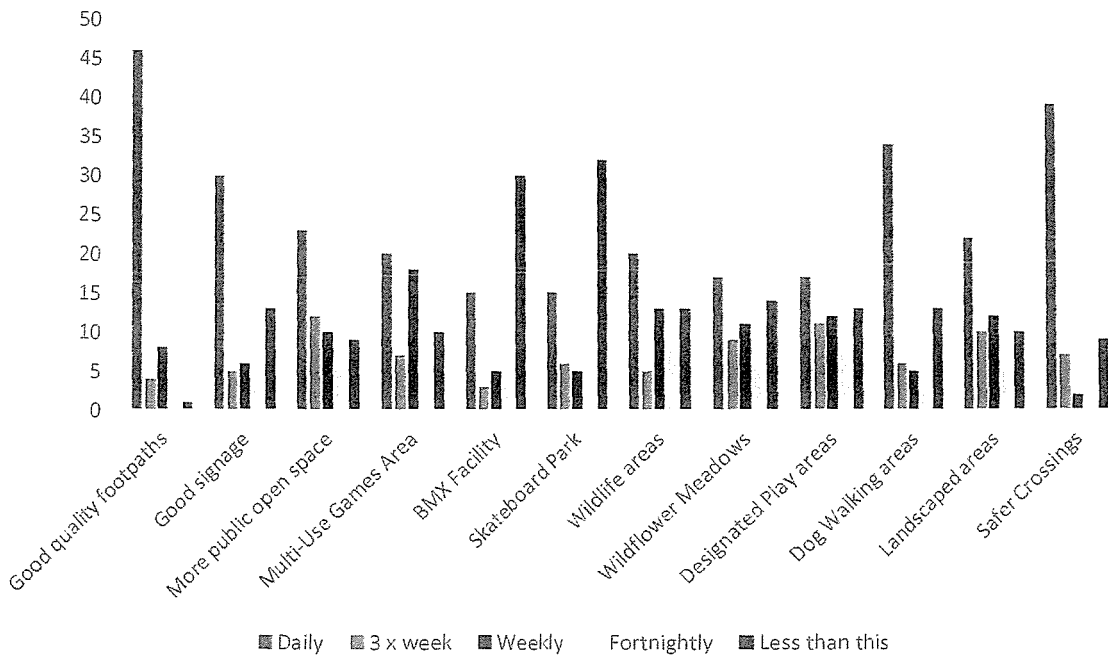
A lack of things to do and places to go could result in young people getting involved in less constructive undesirable activities. A new skate park would positively encourage young people to concentrate in a location where the ethos is to behave responsibly towards one another.

A positive and healthy area for activities such as a skate park will help young people to develop into balanced adults, with a strong moral code, and respect for their fellow human beings. C.A.R.E strongly believes in providing activities and facilities that encourage youth development – that help promote bonding, social competence, emotional competence, cognitive competence, behavioural competence, moral competence - it fosters resilience, self-determination, self-efficacy, a clear and positive identity, belief in the future, pro-social norms, whilst providing recognition for positive behaviour opportunities for pro-social involvement.



On CARE's Facebook Page there are 400 like a skate park requests.

How often would you use the following facilities if provided?



5.7.2 The Design Process

User input into design is crucial

User-contribution in the design process is vital in the success of a new skatepark. Professional designer / builders are extremely experienced at working with existing and potential users to ensure that the final design is suitable for all abilities, whilst allowing room for progression.

5.7.3 Construction materials

Modern outdoor skate parks are now made from concrete. Specifically referred to as a spray in situ concrete skate park, which is a free-form method of construction. This method really is the only method that should be used when creating a skate park outdoors. All major outdoor events and competitions use the spray concrete landscaped facilities.

Advantages of concrete

- It is an ideal hard-wearing riding surface and skaters' and riders' first choice.
- It's vandal-proof, even under the most severe conditions.

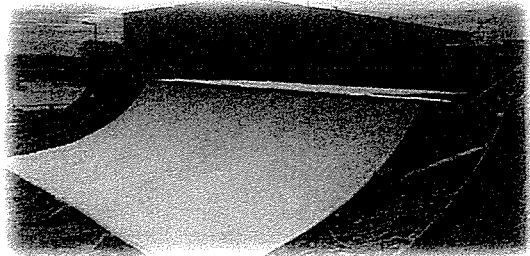
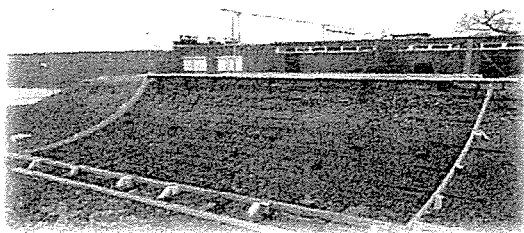
- It will not rust, rot, decay, burn, break, or bend, and doesn't contain loose fixings.
- It's much quieter than steel or wood.
- It gives good traction and the least slippery when wet, it also dries the quickest.
- Concrete is far more durable and low maintenance than any other skate park material.

Concrete allows the architect/designer to create a bespoke skate park that perfectly meets the requirements of the site, user-group and the local community - the freedom to create progressive designs, especially where one transition merges into another - by landscaping the chosen site by creating bowls, curves, spines, ledges, rails, hips as well as other shapes – which are then covered in a steel reinforced concrete running surface.

Concrete is undoubtedly the preferred surface for experienced riders, it lends itself well to the shapes and forms which appear regularly in skate parks whilst also offering a reliable unchanging surface meaning that the 'feel' throughout whilst riding is constantly of the best quality and the 'flow' or 'lines' created during design are unparalleled.

Concrete requires little to no maintenance and is almost impossible to vandalise and offers a high resilience against weather. For these reasons, concrete facilities are an excellent potential investment within a community.

Past experience has shown that skate parks constructed from steel, wood or fiberglass are completely unsuitable for outdoor use because the lifespan of such materials, when combined with consistent use and exposure to the elements, is relatively short. As soon as a few years after completion of construction, costly maintenance and repairs are usually required to be carried out.





Proposed Skate Park location

C.A.R.E feel that the park should be located as far from local houses as practical but still within easy reach of the Community Centre. The suggested location is highlighted in yellow on the map below.

6 Strategic Context - Outdoor Activities

Let's make Scotland More active

The vision for the Let's Make Scotland More Active strategy is that "people in Scotland will enjoy the benefits of having a physically active life".

The goal is to "increase and maintain the proportion of physically active people in Scotland". The target is to achieve 50% of all adults aged over 16 and 80% of all children aged 16 and under meeting the minimum recommended levels of physical activity by 2022. This will mean an average increase of 1% per year across the population and if this percentage is adhered to then it will lead to a decrease in the number of deaths due to activity by 157.

The economic benefit associated with the number of life years saved due to preventing these deaths is estimated to be at £85.2 million. To achieve these aims the Scottish Executive pledged to:

- Develop and maintain long-lasting, high quality physical environments to encourage and support inactive people to become active
- Provide accurate and evidence-based advice to staff who are involved in government policy and service delivery and who work in the private and voluntary sectors
- Raise awareness and develop an understanding about the benefits of physical activity and provide access to information

- Carry out research, monitoring and evaluation.

Reaching Higher: Building on the Success of Sport 21

This is the key Scottish Government strategy for sport and exercise, created in 2007 it sets out the long-term aims for sport until 2020 including the vision that everyone should have access to affordable, high quality community sport facilities and advice and guidance. Reaching Higher focuses on two main aspects of sport and fitness – increasing the quality of sporting facilities, coaching and provisions, and increasing the number of Scottish people taking part in sports and exercise. With relevance to Raigmore the provision of any new outdoor facilities promoting sport or recreation will link to this strategy.

One of the national priorities identified in Reaching Higher is the provision of quality sports provision:

"Quality facilities are fundamental to the strategies delivery. The availability, accessibility and quality of facilities influences whether people take part in sport, which sports they enjoy and how often they participate and perform"

Preventing Overweight and Obesity in Scotland: A Route Map Towards Healthy Weight.

This 2010 joint policy directive set forth by the Scottish Government and COSLA aimed at helping central and local government decision-makers to deliver long-term solutions to obesity and overweight. With lack of exercise cited as a prominent reason for obesity in Scotland, any expansion or development of facilities should be strongly supported. By providing new outdoor facilities in Raigmore should encourage more people to become more physically active more often and in doing so reduce potential obesity.

Start Active, Stay Active

This 2011 UK-wide report published jointly by the four home countries Chief Medical Officers including guidelines on the volume, duration, and frequency of physical activity required at different points in life. With relevance to older people, the report highlights the need for a lifelong approach to fitness and exercise documenting recommendations for each age range. With adults often being overlooked in things like play provision and making up the key demographic of Raigmore, the report recommends the following:

"Adults should aim to be active daily. Over a week, activity should add up to at least 150 minutes (2.5 hours) of moderate intensity activity in bouts of 10 minutes or more – one way to approach this is to do 30 minutes on at least 5 days a week."

By expanding the facilities at Raigmore Estate residents may feel that they would have an opportunity for increasing their activity levels.

Take Life On

This Scottish Government Health and Wellbeing campaign promotes healthy, active lifestyles through various online, media and event marketing. The focus is on encouraging people to find activities near them, understand the health implications of inactivity and obesity, and to ultimately reduce the resultant strain on the NHS in Scotland. By providing facilities locally C.A.R.E. can create these new opportunities to encourage all age groups to get more active more often.

Highland Council's Single Outcome Agreement (SOA)

Within the Highland Council's SOA for 2013-2019, the improvement of facilities for sport and exercise is listed as a key initiative. It is recognized that the number of adults engaged in regular exercise is low and sets the long-term outcome to raise this from 37% to 50% in line with wider government initiatives. Expanding the facilities at Raigmore Estate will contribute to this aim.

Highland Council's Physical Activity and Sports Strategy (PASS).

The vision of this strategy is to create a healthier and more active Highland population who are able to understand and enjoy the benefits of being physically active and who are able to access services and facilities, which enable them to participate in and feel included. By developing new facilities in Raigmore will increase the opportunity for both participant numbers and participation frequency – in essence, allowing more people to exercise more often.

7 Risk Assessment

The following risk register considers the various risks associated with operating a children's play area. Whilst The Highland Council will adopt, maintain and inspect the play area and hold public liability insurance over the site, there is also an onus on the site operators under the access agreement to ensure that they have considered the various hazards likely to present themselves to users of the site. This register considers those hazards and the means by which they may be mitigated against.

| Community Action Raigmore Estate C.A.R.E | | | Risk Register | | | Date: April 2015 |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|---|
| | | | 0-8 Low Risk | 9-17 Medium Risk | 18-25 High Risk | |
| Risk Area | Risk Identified (Describe the risk to be managed) | Probability Factor (1-5, with 5 being most probable) | Impact Factor (1-5, with 5 being most severe) | Risk Ranking (probability x impact = probability) | Risk Management (how the risk will be managed) | Risk Responsibility (describe who will be responsible for managing the identified risk) |
| Swings | Hazards include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> falls from heights, being hit by the swings splinters from a damaged swing collapse of equipment being struck by debris Congestion whilst children are waiting for turn | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design for use by seated children Two seats per bay: no mix of cradle and flat seat swings Cradles should be designed so children do not slip through the frame Swings for very young children should be sited separately from older children Site away from walkways and other pieces of equipment. Periodic check of equipment or wear and tear. Any disrepair the swing is replaced. | C.A.R.E and Highland Council |
| Slides | Hazards include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> falls from heights burns from hot metal of the chutes cuts and splinters | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum angle of chute should be 60° or an average 40° Any angle changes over 15° should be curved Run outs of 300mm are required if slide is less than 1.5m long. | C.A.R.E and Highland Council |

| | | | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|----|--|------------------------------|
| | <p>from poorly maintained equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the risk of entrapment Physical injury from collisions with other children Congestion whilst children are waiting for turn | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Width of slides over 1.5m long should be either less than 700mm or more than 950mm Spiral and curved slides should have width less than 700mm SAFETY SIGNAGE MUST BE IN PLACE: Re children age group that can use facility ; Re instructions on how to use the slide. | |
| <p>Rotating Items;
Roundabouts
Rotating Chairs
Any overhead rotating items
or track driven roundabout</p> | <p>Hazards include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> risk of falls possible entrapment. Defective roundabout Unsound floor Falls, personal injury, broken bones Congestion whilst children are waiting for turn Dizziness and sickness | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum free height of fall: -1m Maximum speed 5m per second Hand grips should be provided Maximum diameter of 2m A minimum ground clearance of 400mm Platforms should be circular and enclosed All parts should revolve in the same direction All moving parts should be enclosed Free space horizontal all around of 2m Free space vertical sitting 1.5m standing 1.8m Signage displayed No standing. Maximum number when busy. | C.A.R.E and Highland Council |
| <p>Rocking Items:
Traditional Seesaws
single spring rocker moving in one or more directions and multi pivot rocking items</p> | <p>Hazards include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> entrapment being knocked by the item rocking back and forth. Falls /slips/trips | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gaps to all accessible parts should be under 12mm Footrests should be provided where ground clearance is less than 230mm Handgrips should be provided for each seat or standing position. Foot rests and handgrips should be securely fixed and must not rotate There should be at least 1m between equipment | C.A.R.E and Highland Council |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|---|----|---|------------------------------|
| Zip Wires | <p>Hazards Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falling from zip wire • Faulty zip wire • Collisions on zip wire path | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear Usage Signage; one person per time, no dragging or pushing of participation • Safety impact flooring installed along zip wire path • Periodic check of equipment • Annual manufacture check | C.A.R.E and Highland Council |
| Climbing Frames | <p>Hazards Include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falls from equipment • Over crowding • Cuts and Abrasions | 3 | 5 | 15 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equipment must be used in the manner intended • Falls from low height protected by safety surface • Frames periodically inspected | C.A.R.E and Highland Council |
| Sand Pits/areas | <p>Hazards include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the risk of injury from foreign objects such as needles, glass and rubbish • Animal faeces presents a disease hazard • Slips/trips and falls/sand in pit • Physical injury caused by slips/trips/falls collision with other children • eye irritation from sand. | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular maintenance of sandpit. Regular top up of sand • Play sand to Bs standards used only • Daily inspection for foreign objects and dog faeces • Cleaning of the area as necessary • Replacement of sand to appropriate level as required • Provision of suitable drainage | C.A.R.E and Highland Council |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|----|--|------------------------------|
| General Equipment Standards | Various potential hazards to users | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All equipment conforms with BS/EN 1176 (Playground equipment, surfacing and installation) • Children below the age of 5 must be restricted to a maximum of 1.6m above ground • No equipment exceeds the 2.5m maximum height • All equipment 0.6m and above has an impact absorbent surface • Equipment should not be used when underfoot conditions are wet, causing hands and feet to slip • Both Playgrounds are fenced to enable safe management of groups and to keep wildlife out of the Playground • There are no openings in any pieces of active play equipment between 3 1/2 and 9 inches that could cause head entrapment • Daily visual checks, weekly safety checks and monthly routine checks take place throughout the year and are recorded • Age and height limits on some areas of the park • Equipment and play areas designed for 2-16 years old • Park inspected and approved by CARE, Highland Council & Insurers • Annual independent safety checks by ROSPA • Close relationship with Highland Council, Inspections and advice reports • There is a fence that encloses the play area and this is in good repair | C.A.R.E and Highland Council |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|----|--|------------------------------|

8 Potential Funding Sources

When considering grant aid, the following table lists the potential sources of capital funding under which applications may have some probability of success. As with all aspects of grant aid however there can be no guarantee that any applications will be successful, particularly given the current financial climate.

| Funding Source | Description | Likely | Possible |
|---|--|--------|----------|
| Big Lottery Funds: | | | |
| Awards for All | £500 - £10,000
General support for all activities | Yes | |
| Communities and Families | £500 - £10,000
Giving Young children(0-8 years) the best start in life | Yes | |
| 2014 Communities | Up to £2,000
Encouraging new participants in physical activity | Yes | |
| Young Start | £10,000 to £50,000
Helping young people (8-24) become more healthy, connected, confident, enterprising. Could be used to support marketing, organising, assisting in civic events. Also potential to host specific aspects of sports development for young people. | Yes | |
| Community Spaces Scotland(currently closed but may reopen) | Up to £250,000 available for eligible projects to make better uses of spaces and places | Yes | |
| Other Funds: | | | |
| Community Covenant Grant | The Community Covenant Grant Scheme delivers financial support to projects at the local level, which strengthen the ties or the mutual understanding between members of the Armed Forces Community and the wider community in which they live.
Funding of up to £250,000 is available for single projects. | Yes | |
| SSE Sustainable Development Fund | The overall fund is worth £1,000,000.
For projects, you can apply for funding from £10,000 up to a maximum of the fund's total value (£1,000,000 in this round). In the funding of revenue projects, the panel also has the discretion to draw down from future rounds.
In exceptional circumstances, we will consider applications up to 100% of total costs but would generally encourage groups to leverage other external funding towards the project. This will strengthen your chance of an award from the fund. | | Yes |
| Robertson Trust | Up to 10% of capital costs and up to 3 years funding of salaries and running costs

Revenue funding to allow activities to be developed in a more sustainable fashion. | Yes | Yes |
| Various small grant bodies, e.g. Tesco Community Fund, Coop Community Fund, Lloyds TSB Foundation, etc. | | | |

9 Conclusion and Recommendations

There is an obvious need to upgrade the old play equipment specifically aimed at younger children (under 12s) at King Duncan's Road, Raigmore, Inverness. The strong community response to the consultation provides evidence of this need and community support for it.

There is also strong evidence of need for a new covered over Multi Use Games Area serving all age groups within the local community.

Another finding is the need for a skate park/BMX facility within the Estate thereby reducing the need for young people to leave their neighbourhood to access such facilities elsewhere in Inverness.

C.A.R.E will not be in a position to address all these needs at one go and therefore they have to be prioritised. Based on demonstrated need it is suggested that the priorities be

- An upgraded children's play area at King Duncan's Road
- A Multi Use Games Area, possibly covered over
- The provision of a skate park and BMX facility appropriate to local needs

As a result of the activities to date and considering the wider strategic implications of developing extended play facilities, the following recommendations are offered for consideration:

1. The results of the Feasibility Study should be communicated to all interested parties as supporting evidence of need for this facility in Raigmore. The way in which the proposed play park would help address several policies both at national and local level should also be highlighted.
2. Initial discussions with Highland Council should continue to secure a lease of both areas marked in the plan on page 6 of this report.
3. A detailed specification of the proposed play equipment should be developed, listing the principal items of equipment to be included in the upgraded park.
4. Detailed specification for a Skate park and Multi Use Games Area should be prepared and ball park prices should be obtained from contractors. This should include an option for covering over the area.
5. An application for Community Spaces Scotland Stage One Capital Grants Funding should be completed and submitted when the scheme re-opens.
6. Subject to securing adequate funding for the Multi Use Games Area a planning application should be submitted including for covering over the area, possibly with a light weight structure.
7. From the detailed park specification a tendering brief should be created and a competitive tendering process undertaken once funding has been secured to allow the awarding of the contract for constructing the play area.
8. It is recommended that C.A.R.E committee reviews the Risk Register on an annual basis as the project develops and new infrastructure is added.
9. It is recommended that as other funding opportunities arise C.A.R.E considers securing funding for the other priorities as identified during the consultation process.

10 Appendices

10.1 Appendix 1 Highland Council' Adoption Letter



Jackie Lumsden
Chairperson
Community Action Raigmore Estate
4 Mackintosh Place
Raigmore
INVERNESS
IV2 3US

Please ask for: Iain Reid
Telephone: 07833-602-173
Our Ref:
Date: 23rd Feb 2015

Dear Jackie,

Re: King Duncans Rd. Raigmore, Inverness

Following our conversation regarding the maintenance of the play equipment I can confirm that The Highland Council will take on the general maintenance of the play area when they adopt the site, usually upon receipt of the monies from the Community which will be put down as a "contribution" for tax purposes.

The maintenance will extend to regular inspections of the play equipment by our own staff, an annual independent safety inspection by an accredited inspector from the Royal Play Inspectors Institute, general repairs to the play equipment and safety surfacing, litter picking and grounds maintenance. We will replace any item under general wear and tear (swing seats, swing chains etc) although replacing whole units due to vandalism or at "end of life" will be dependent upon funding being available to do so.

For The Highland Council to adopt the play equipment any design/specification, including safety surfacing, and the evaluation process to select a preferred supplier, must be compliant with Council requirements. To this end we would need to be involved in the process throughout the project.

I trust the above is of some use, please do not hesitate to contact me if I can be of any further assistance.

Yours sincerely,

Iain Reid, Operational Support Officer

Transport, Environmental & Community Services
The Highland Council, 94 Diriebught Road, Inverness, IV2 3QM
Tel: (01463) 703111 Fax: (01463) 703112 Email: Iain.Reid@highland.gov.uk

Appendix 2 Letters of Support

Jackie Lumsden
Chairperson
CARE (Community Action for Raigmore
Estate)
4 Macintosh Place
Inverness
IV2 3US

Date: 23rd March 2016
Your Ref:
Our Ref: fc/jl
Enquiries to: Fiona Clarke
Extension: 4905
Direct Line: 01463 704905
Email: Fiona.clarke3@nhs.net

Dear Jackie,

Proposal to improve the games areas and facilities on Raigmore estate

The NHS Highland and the Highland Council's Single Outcome Agreement on Health Inequalities and Physical Activity outlines the strategic importance that both organisation place on supporting individuals and communities to become more active, and reduce health inequalities. Increasing physical activity levels within our populations has many benefits for physical, mental and social wellbeing.

We would therefore like to express our support for CARE in seeking to improve the amenity facilities in the Raigmore Estate of Inverness, as provision of local accessible and affordable opportunities in an area of social deprivation, with the aim of improving fitness and wellbeing fits within the aspirations of the Single Outcome Agreement.

Yours sincerely



FIONA CLARKE
Senior Health Promotion Specialist



Headquarters: Assynt House, Beechwood Park, INVERNESS IV2 3BW

Chair: Garry Coutts
Chief Executive: Elaine Mead

NHS Highland is the common name of Highland Health Board

RAIGMORE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Chairperson; Munro Ross, 11 Stratton Road, Inverness, IV2 3XA
Tel 01463 237258 or 07802 422243 MRoss1609@aol.com

10th July 2016

Jackie Lumsden
CARE

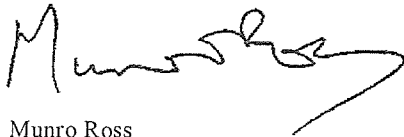
Dear Jackie

Raigmore Estate Playpark by Shops

On behalf of Raigmore Community Council I would like to commend you and your committee for all the hard work that you are putting in to secure funding for a new skate park and upgrade this play area. You and CARE's work in upgrading the one by the community centre was an excellent effort and is well used and appreciated. It is another large task you and your colleagues have taken on and the early results have been much appreciated by all who have used them.

Your efforts to continue to fundraise are commendable and I hope all the organisations and funding sources that you approach give some assistance. Your efforts are not being unnoticed by the Community Council and we will continue to support the project in any way we can.

Yours truly,



Munro Ross
Chairperson

27 August 2016



Community Beats
Burnett Road
Inverness
IV1 1RL

Tel.101

To whom it may concern

LETTER OF SUPPORT

I am one of the Community Beat Sergeants in Inverness and as a representative of Police Scotland I would like to offer my support and backing to the residents of Raigmore Estate who are trying to raise funds for a skate park and MUGA.

The benefits associated with taking part in sporting activities are well established, through improvements in general health, building confidence and, most importantly, helping to divert young people away from any involvement in antisocial behaviour. The proposed construction of the MUGA at the heart of this community fits with our own priorities, namely

Safer Communities
Addressing antisocial behaviour
Reducing crime and the fear of crime

Police Scotland looks very positively on developments such as this, particularly where opportunities for young people are enhanced.

I wish the local community in Raigmore all success in their efforts to provide facilities such as this which enhance the area they live in and which offer positive outcomes for residents of all ages.

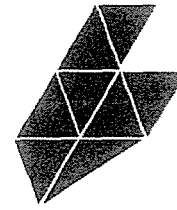
Yours Faithfully

Andrew Blakey
Sergeant
Inverness



Raigmore Primary School

King Duncan's Road
Inverness
IV2 3UG



The Highland Council
Comhairle na Gaidhealtachd

SERVING The Highland Community

Please ask for: Fiona Shearer, Head Teacher
Direct Dial: 01463 234971
E-mail: fiona.shearer@highland.gov.uk
E-Mail: raigmore.primary@highland.gov.uk
Blog: <http://raigmore.edublogs.org>

Date: 2/05/2016

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

On behalf of Raigmore Primary School, I would like to express our support for CARE in seeking to improve the amenity facilities in the Raigmore Estate of Inverness. The benefits of providing a new skate park and improving children's play areas and sports facilities are numerous. In line with Highland Council Outdoor Learning Strategy, the vision for Outdoor Learning in Highland schools is that:

- *Highland's children and young people all participate in a range of progressive and creative outdoor learning experiences which are clearly part of the curriculum;*
- *Highland schools and centres provide regular, frequent, enjoyable and challenging opportunities for all children and young people to learn outdoors throughout their school career and beyond;*

A stimulating and challenging outdoor space in the local community would provide the environment needed to meet this vision for our children and enable them to have access to the kind of facilities they need to grow & develop. It would give children & families on Raigmore estate the equality of provision that already exists elsewhere in Inverness.

Families would benefit from the opportunity to work together for the common good and I would hope that being involved in practical projects will bring the community closer together and give them ownership of the resources.

It would also enhance the range of activities that we as a school could offer, in terms of after school clubs for example. We could work together with CARE to develop groups, making use of both school resources and the community resources, involving the school as a central part of the Raigmore Community.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,

Fiona Shearer

Head Teacher: Mrs Fiona Shearer, Raigmore Primary School
Tel: (01463) 234971 E-Mail: raigmore.primary@highland.gov.uk

*At Raigmore we will do our best, to help all children meet life's test.
We hope that we can have some fun, to promote respect and learning for everyone*

Please ask for: Jimmy Flint
Direct dial: 01463 785008
Our ref: W17/JF
Date: 16th March 2015
E-mail: jimmy.flint@highland.gov.uk

Dear Jackie

Support for Community Action Raigmore Estate(CARE)

As Ward Manager I would like to express my support for CARE in seeking to improve the amenity facilities in the Raigmore Estate of Inverness.

The benefits of providing a new skate park and children's play areas and sports facilities are well documented. In line with Highland Council's Play Strategy and their Physical Activity and Sport Strategy their quest for more and better facilities for sport and play can only be welcomed.

I applaud the efforts being made by CARE to make the Raigmore Estate a better place for the young and not so young to enjoy their leisure time in these positive ways.

Good luck with your search for funding,

Yours sincerely

JIMMY FLINT
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE

10.2 Appendix 3 Comments from surveys

13. Are there any other comments or observations you would like to make about the Amenity Facilities in the Inverness Raigmore area?

- Path from top of Ashton Crescent to woods between grounds of school is in very bad state. In wet weather it is mostly mud or marshy ground. It is used by dog walkers, children on the way to school, and elderly folk going to the shop. Surely it is part of Raigmore Estate and should be made usable no matter what weather we have. Please.
- Young teenagers poorly catered for, they really need a multi-games facility instead of gathering outside and being a nuisance.
- Although the path next to community centre is great, the one next to the shop needs done. As I've said the new path is great but I think more needs to be on for teenager dance classes etc. without having to out of estate.
- A suitable football pitch for the Raigmore Boys Football team to practice and play, and more support for the two guys that are running it.
- I wish there was more stuff on for children of all ages at the community centre I feel it's just for the older ages and I have been up Raigmore all my life.
- A proper football pitch for the Raigmore boys' football team to play in and more support for the two people running it.
- Pub. Café, charity shop.
- Nothing for teenagers or girls in the area. Teenage shelter or seating area so we're not at shop.
- We have a lot of young children in the estate and not a lot of play equipment for their age groups.
- Nothing for teenagers or girls
- C.A.R.E have done a fantastic job so far and I look forward to seeing what they do next. Would like to see a café.
- I have often thought that a charity shop/café would work well in Raigmore.
- There is nothing for girls or teenagers.
- Goal mouths and pitch is uneven. All weather sports pitch would help and could be controlled by community centre and still have grass round about it.
- Not much for older teens to do in this area as it is biased mostly for younger children.
- Start picking up dog poo. A swimming pool.
- There's not a lot for older teenagers to do as it's mostly for younger ones.
- Swimming pool. Inside and outside.
- More advertisement of activities/projects to inform residents of opportunities to participate or support.

- Path behind the school is widely used but becomes too muddy with a little bit of rain – it desperately needs to be looked at. Community centre offers wonderful looking facilities but must take place during working hours (9-5). It would be nice to offer family activities after 5pm or at weekends. News bulletins from the community centre would be welcomed – perhaps they could gather email addresses and send these out so the whole community knows what they have available to them. With so many families having to work facilities for children throughout the school holidays would be more than welcome. As it stands, our option seems to be Drakies out of school club which costs over £100 per week for one child.

RAIGMORE SKATE PARK
PROJECT OUTLINE & BUSINESS PLAN
OCTOBER 2016

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1 Executive Summary

Community Action for Raigmore Estate (CARE) have articulated a vision to develop Raigmore Housing Estate Area into a new location for innovative children’s play including upgrading a younger children’s play area and the proposed provision of a Multi Use Games Area (MUGA), associated amenity seating and small concrete skate park.

A feasibility study conducted for CARE has demonstrated strong local consensus that the estate is lacking in provision for teenagers and young people, potentially adding to the anti social behavior issues in the area. Additionally, a significant number of young people engaged with the community centre and with CARE currently frequent the skate park at Bught Park in Inverness. However, given the distance and challenges with travelling there, especially for families with no cars, there is clear demand for a smaller local satellite park within the Raigmore estate.

2 Introduction

2.1 Raigmore Estate

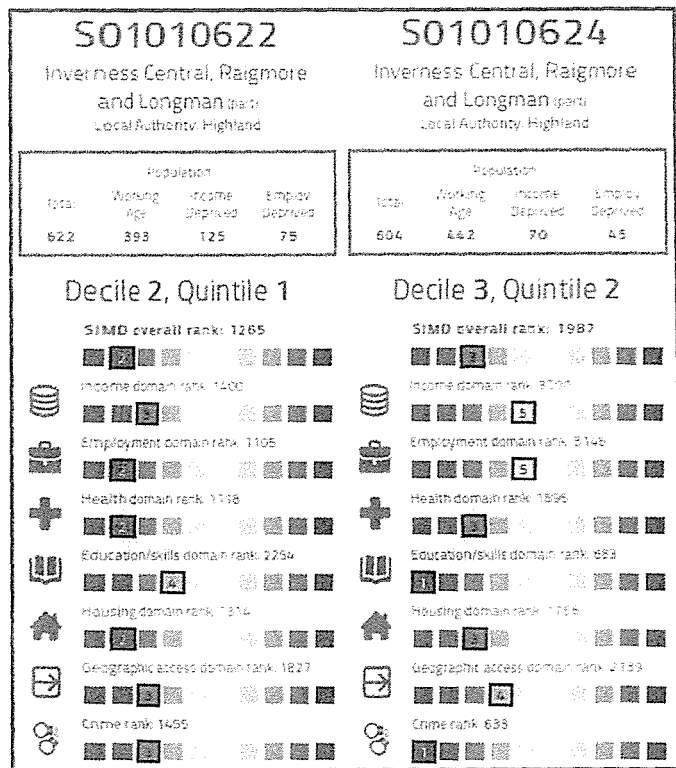
Raigmore is a housing estate in Inverness with around 750 households, but with needs which are different from other similar sized areas. It is located in the Milburn Ward which is the second highest density populated ward in Highland. Despite this, there has been very little local authority input into amenity, support and recreational facilities. Around 45-50% of the local primary school’s roll can be classified as transient, with a significant amount of these children coming from the Armed Forces Community.

2.2 SIMD and Deprivation in Raigmore Estate

The Scottish Indices of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD) report published in 2016 show the two key data zones that make up the Raigmore Estate as being in the 2nd and 3rd decile for most deprived areas in Scotland.

In particular, both datazones show a low rating on health, crime and education. It is proposed that developments led by Community Action for Raigmore Estate would work reducing the levels of anti-social behavior and increasing the levels of physical activity among the local young people.

The SIMD statistics also note that both areas score low for geographic access, which is unusual for a city datazone and suggests that residents are not able to access facilities throughout the city as easily as they should. This may be due to a reliance on public transport, a lack of car ownership or insufficient public transport.



2.3 Community Action For Raigmore Estate (CARE)

Community Action for Raigmore Estate (CARE) aim to foster community support and spirit, leading the community in delivering projects for the benefit all those living on the estate. This is achieved through the raising of funds, organizing of events and the planning and execution of projects and

developments that are deemed relevant and positive for the local community. In particular, the group is currently developing a number of projects to improve outdoor play and sports amenities.

The group was constituted in 2011 and is a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organization (SCO42209). The members of CARE are all from the local area and are well known and connected within the local community. As a result, the group has a successful track record in securing over £185,000 to deliver a series of local play and amenity space projects.

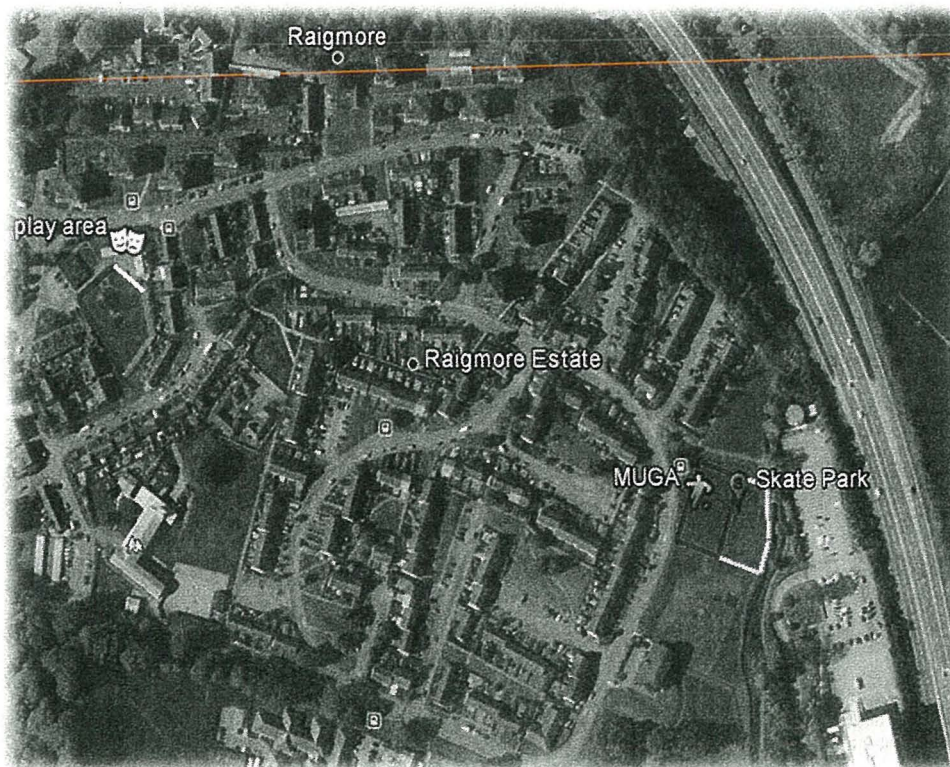
2.4 Project Overview

Following consultation with the local community, the group plans to construct a concrete skate park on land adjacent to the community centre and play provision leased to the group by the local council. This work will require the clearing and leveling of the site before the creation of a flowing skate park constructed by spray concrete. This park will include all associated ramps and features expected in a skate park and identified through further consultation with the local young skate group.

The overall outcomes for this project have been noted as follows:

- Improving the health of all age groups in the estate
- Increasing the amount and range of physical activities available locally
- Improving the overall quality of life for local people
- Reducing anti social behaviour by providing facilities which offer positive use of leisure time
- Reducing the costs for locals to travel to similar facilities in other parts of Inverness
- Cutting carbon footprint by providing locally based facilities
- Improving the image and feel-good factor about the Raigmore environment

The following area map shows the location of the proposed Skate Park in Raigmore Estate along with the locations of previous play and outdoor projects successfully undertaken by Community Action for Raigmore Estate.



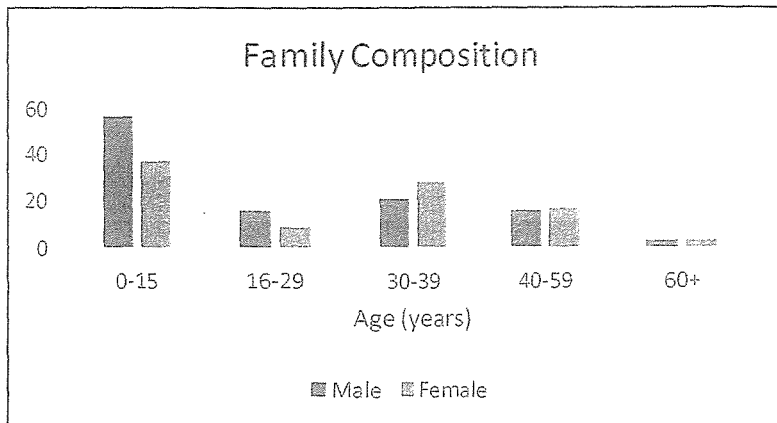
3 Community Consultation

3.1 Summary of Feasibility Results

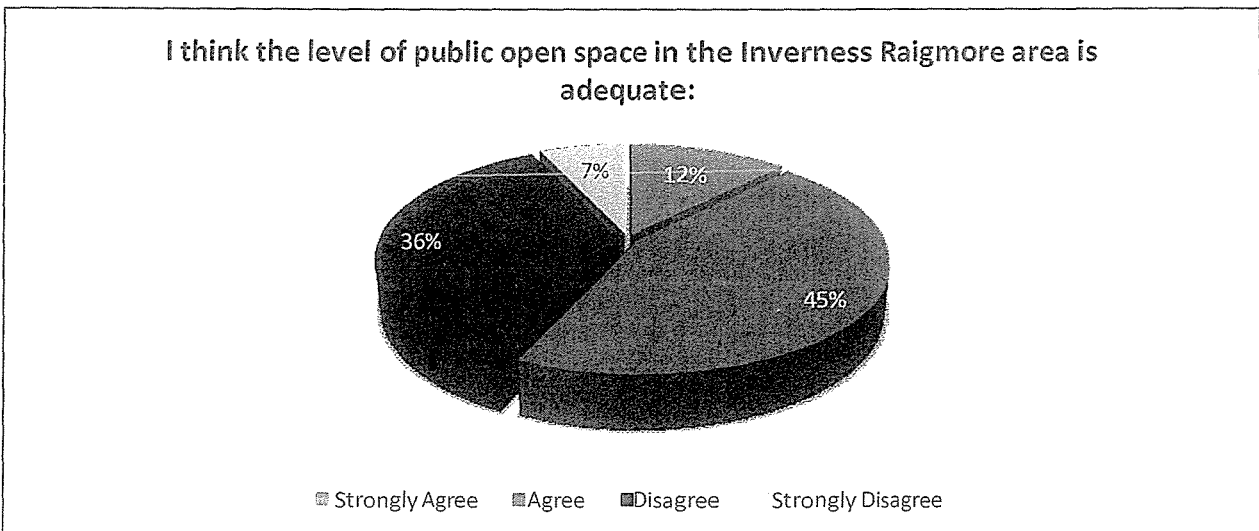
To support the work of CARE, an initial feasibility study was undertaken to demonstrate the need for improved facilities within the community. Consultation was carried out through a survey targeted at the local primary school, local mothers and toddlers, and crèche groups. The local primary has a role of just under 300 and we had a 76% return rate from the school. Key results of this consultation are noted below.

The first question assesses the family composition as these demographics might have a bearing on the types of facilities being considered.

As the results show, the majority responding households have children aged 15 or under in their household. The adult population within the respondent households are, by majority between 30 – 39 years, with very few people over the age of 60 year identified.

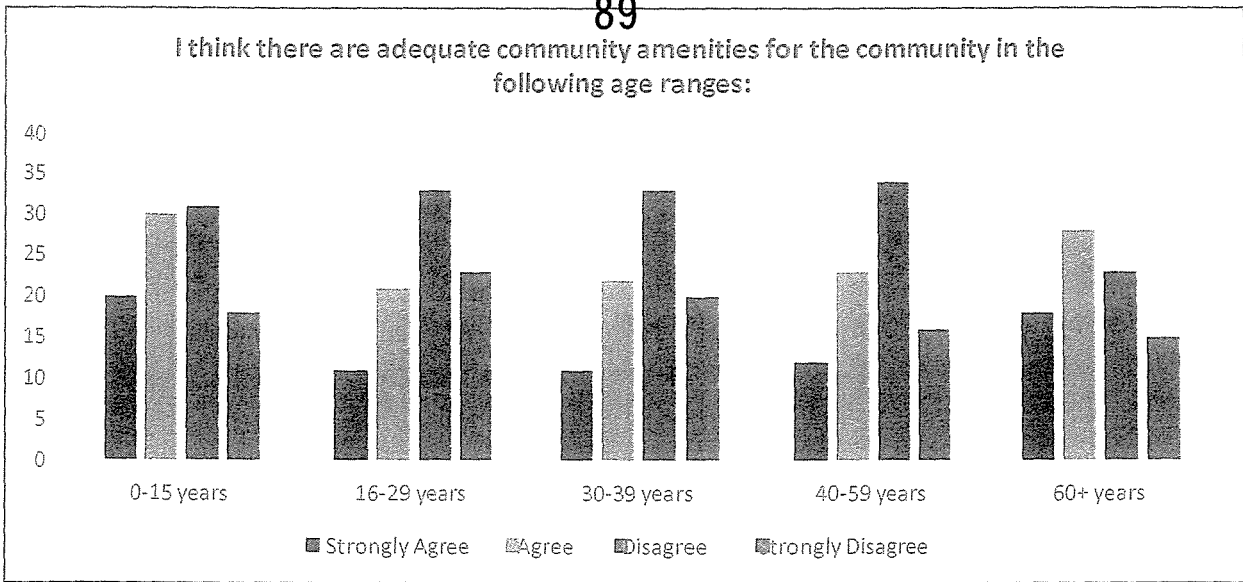


Respondents were asked whether they felt the level of public open space within Raigmore Estate was adequate. As shown, 57% (the largest respondent group) felt that there is adequate space in the estate whilst 36% disagreed. This may represent a negative view on how the space is currently used.

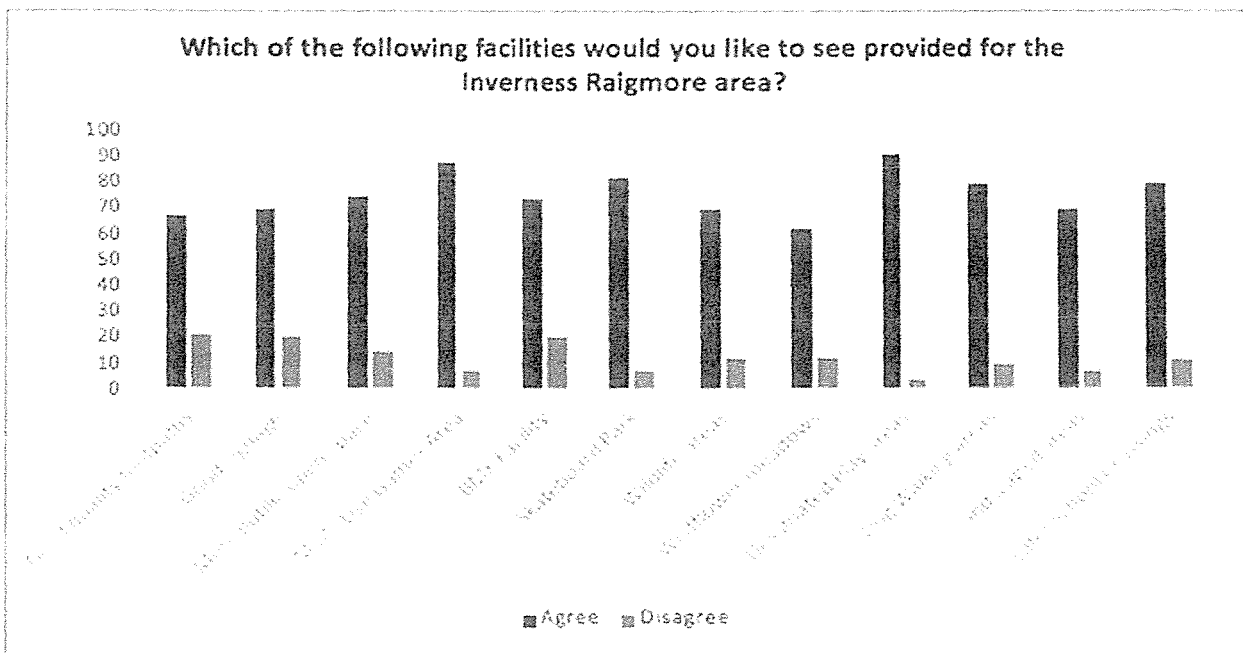


To further understand the views on public space, the survey then asked whether it was felt that there is adequate play areas for young people in the estate, specifically asking for three key age groups. As shown below, 66% (two thirds) of respondents felt there were not adequate play areas for children 0-5 years of age. 56% of respondents felt the level of play for 6-9 year olds was inadequate and 50% felt that there was not adequate play space for children aged 10-16 years.

Respondents were asked whether they thought there were adequate amenities in the Raigmore estate with specific reference to five key age groups. The results are indicated below. By combining the “disagree” and “strongly disagree” responses, it is clear that the consensus opinion highlights a lack of sufficient amenities for residents aged 16-29 years.

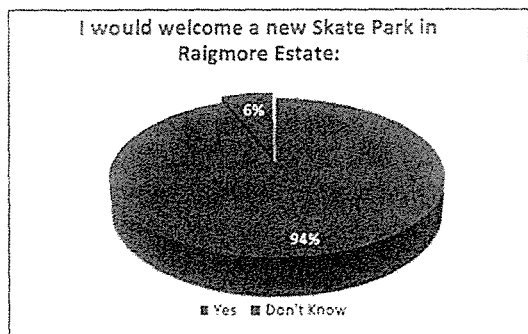


The respondents were also asked which facilities they would like to see provided in the estate. Demonstrated below, the most popular choices for new facilities are; 1st – a new play area, 2nd – a multi use games area, 3rd – a skate park and 4th – safer school crossings and dog walking areas.

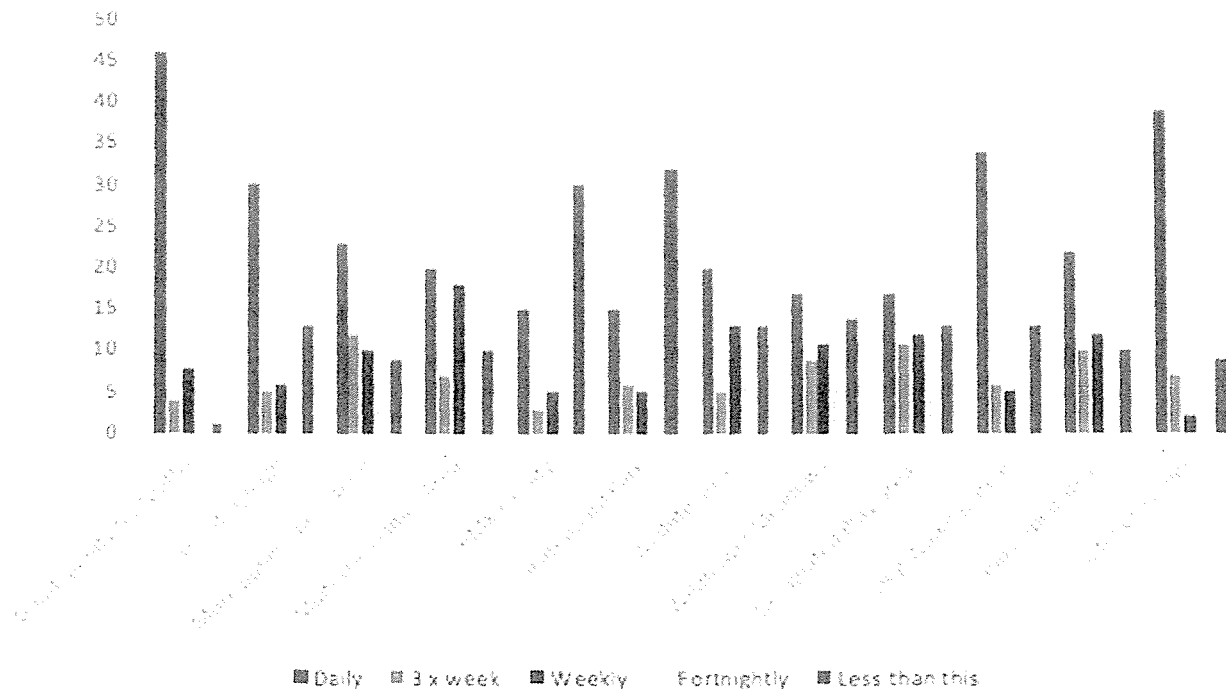


Through the survey, it was noted that 94% of respondents would welcome the development of a new skate park in Raigmore Estate. It is noted, additionally, that through the group’s Facebook Page, there have been over 400 comments requesting or suggesting the development of a skate park in the area.

The chart below outlines the respondents’ indicative usage of any proposed new facilities within Raigmore estate.



How often would you use the following facilities if provided?



3.2 Further and Additional Consultation and Support

Discussions have been held with the former ward manager, the local elected members, the local community council, NHS Highland and Police Scotland on their support for the project, some of which have formally indicated this through the Letters of support included in Appendix 1.

To move the project forward and further bolster effective community consultation, an open public meeting has been arranged for Wednesday 2nd November 2016, inviting one of the skate park companies to listen to the local young people and consider their ideas for designs and features at a proposed park in Raigmore.

4 The Need for a Skate Park in Raigmore

As the initial community consultation exercise has demonstrated, the provision of a skate park in Raigmore Estate ranked highly in the list of desired improvement and additions to leisure and outdoor provision in the estate. Following CARE’s successful delivery of two play projects, the Group has now identified the skate part as the next priority in line with the expressed needs of the local community.

CARE note that residents, councils and government alike have a duty to provide top quality free-to-use sports facilities for the people of Inverness. Rather than sit and wait for such a facility to be provided, and are taking a pro-active approach to improving community life.

CARE recognizes the popularity of the large skate park that has been provided by Highland Skate Park Association at Bught Park, however notes that travel to the park for many is not feasible. Without a car, the journey by foot is around 1 hour, and 40 minutes by bus when the 5-minute walk to and from the stop at each end is considered. Moreover, it is also noted that for evening use, the travel time to and from Bught Part is increased with traffic and it is unlikely that a trip would be feasible for a parent who would be required to supervise their child.

A lack of things to do and places to go could result in young people getting involved in less constructive undesirable activities. A new skate park would positively encourage young people to concentrate in a location where the ethos is to behave responsibly towards one another.

A positive and healthy area for activities such as a skate park will help young people to develop into balanced adults, with a strong moral code, and respect for their fellow human beings.

CARE strongly believes in providing activities and facilities that encourage youth development – that help promote bonding, social competence, emotional competence, cognitive competence, behavioural competence, moral competence - it fosters resilience, self-determination, self-efficacy, a clear and positive identity, belief in the future, pro-social norms, whilst providing recognition for positive behaviour opportunities for pro-social involvement

Additionally, Highland Skate Park Association (HSPA) recognise the need for a number of smaller satellite feeder skate parks where young people can learn the basic wheeled sports skills before progressing to the more advanced hub created at the Bught. A letter of support from HSPA's chairman is enclosed in the appendices endorsing this.

5 Design Considerations

5.1 Community Consultation

Local community input and evaluation have proven critical to ensuring the long-term success of any skate park. This report demonstrates a strong initial phase of community consultation. By developing a group of local young people who have the drive and vision to help deliver the skate park aspect of the project, it is clear that there will be further fruitful engagement between the group and the park designers and contractors to ensure the best possible fit for the community.

5.2 Maintenance

The potential maintenance costs of a sprayed concrete skate park are minimal. No replacement parts, fixtures or tools are necessary, except for an Allen Key for clearing the drainage. Considerations should be made for litter and graffiti. One of the most successful ways of combating graffiti is to provide spaces where professional graffiti artists can decorate. It is less likely for users to make unsightly tags when there is attractive art on their park.

Sustainability

Sustainable construction is considered to be an economical construction method. An enduring skate park that does not need to be re-built every few years conserves community resources and effort. This requires the use of reinforced concrete. The sprayed concrete method is more energy and material efficient than any pre-cast method. With pre-cast, every piece has to be cast in a mould, then transported to the site and set on a separate in-ground concrete foundation.

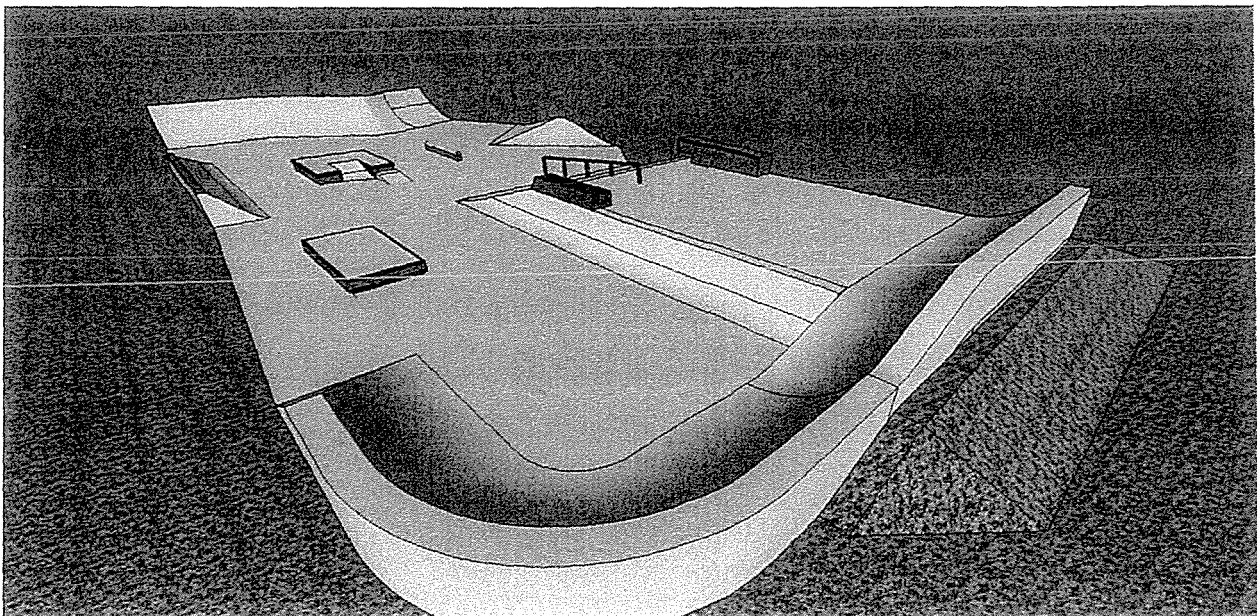
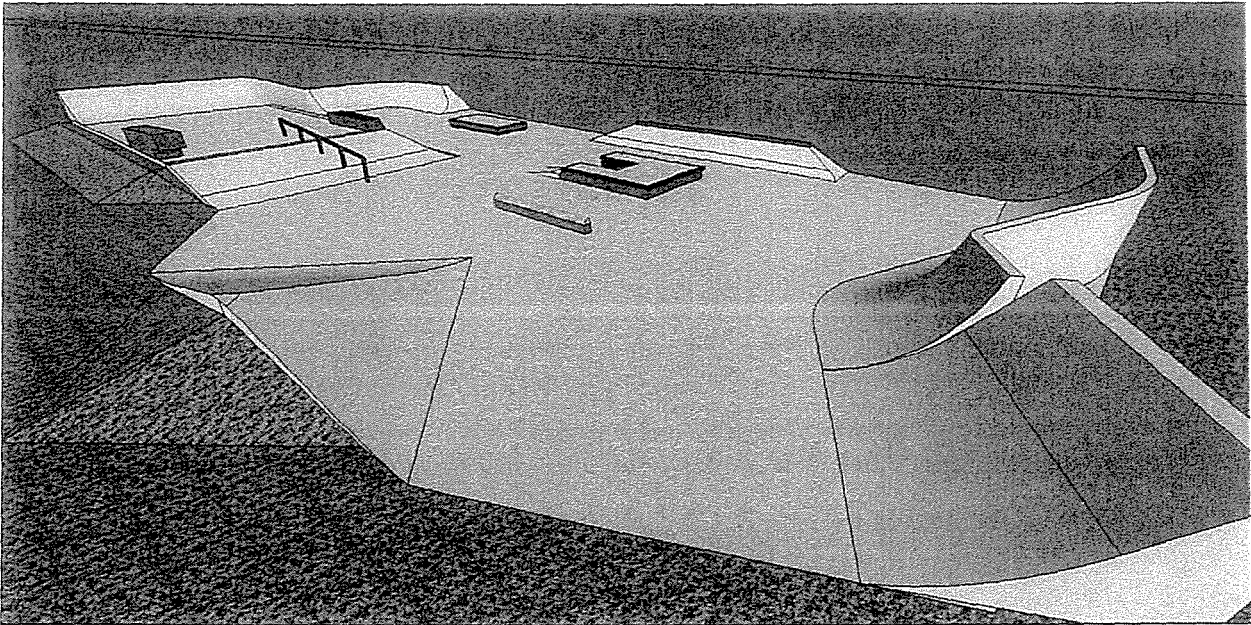
Sprayed concrete skate parks are self-supporting monolithic structures which minimise concrete volumes and thus costs and emissions. Using the sprayed concrete method allows us to use locally sourced materials, reducing environmental impact and reducing the amount of transportation needed whilst contributing to the local economy. We use efficient engineering and precise formwork to ensure an optimum build with minimal waste.

5.3 Value for Money

Sprayed concrete construction is the method used on the most renowned skate parks worldwide. It allows designers the freedom to create progressive and continually engaging designs which users gain ownership of through in-depth consultation. Many skate parks are guaranteed for 30 years, however, the structural integrity of sprayed concrete skate parks has proven to last indefinitely and is virtually maintenance free. Skate parks are a social space that provides long-term health and social benefits, leading to reductions in anti-social behaviour and benefits for the local economy by way of consequential passing trade.

7 Indicative Designs

The following designs have been identified as within a suitable budget scale for this project. Finalised designs will be determined in line with budget, through consultation with the local skate group, local young people and the potential contractors as the project moves forward.



8 Risk Assessment

| Risk Categories: | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| 0-8 Low Risk | | | 9-17 Medium Risk | | 18-25 High Risk | |
| Risk Area | Risk Identified (Describe the risk to be managed) | Probability Factor (1-5, with 5 being most probable) | Impact Factor (1-5, with 5 being most severe) | Risk Ranking (probability x impact = probability) | Risk Management (how the risk will be managed) | Risk Responsibility (describe who will be responsible for managing the identified risk) |
| Injury or Accident as a result of using skatepark features. | Significant risk of injury from minor or severe resulting from <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Falls Slips Collisions | 4 | 4 | 16 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial construction and design process to consider mitigation of risk through appropriate layout, adequate experience and effective flow. Design, construction and maintenance to be carried out by experienced, skatepark specific contactors. Adequate signage in place to encourage safe use, direction of use, recommended safety equipment and parent supervision where appropriate. Adequate lighting available. Sufficient emergency access to all areas of the park. Landscaping to reduce drops from the top or behind the top of ramps, bowls and other features. | Community Action for Raigmore Estate (CARE) |
| Missuse or damage to park | Risk of damage to the facility resulting in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk of injury Unsuitable surface for skating etc. Cost incurred by group to repair or replace surface or feature. | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the park promoted as community led project from the beginning. Adequate lighting Regular checks by operating committee. Promotion of good working relationship between operating committee and user groups. | Community Action for Raigmore Estate (CARE) |
| Conflicting user groups:
- Age group
- Activity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased risk of injury from wide age range sharing facility. Increased risk of injury from variety of activities sharing the facility. Increased risk of exposing younger users to unsuitable language and behaviour. | 3 | 4 | 12 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development and promotion of a "rules of the park" notice board highlighting the need to respectable behaviour, language and effective sharing of space. Where possible, grouping of features by complexity and difficulty in the design process. Where possible, grouping of features by likely uses (BMX, skate etc) in the design process. | Community Action for Raigmore Estate (CARE) |

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9 Management and Maintenance

9.1 Management

It is important to acknowledge that the operation of all outdoor skate parks are not “staffed” or supervised facilities, and essentially extended outdoor play areas which are open to all members of the general public 365 days per year free of charge. Therefore, apart from the advisory health and safety rules, there is no other direct management of the skate park as is the norm.

Community Action for Raigmore Estate is working with the local community leaders to identify and support the creation of a young persons skate park group in the area. As noted in the **sportscotland** guidance for skate parks, it is advantageous to create a user group to support the overall running of the facility.

Once created, the general practice is that the users themselves police and create their own culture of supervising and adhering to locally accepted rules and regulations. This is part of young people’s overall community development.

Community Action for Raigmore Estate will remain the owners and operators of this facility, however will do so by closely working with and supporting the identified local skate park group. This relationship will not only help promote and manage the skate park, but will allow Community Action Raigmore Estate to support the ongoing skill development of local young people as they move through education towards the world of employment.

CARE is fully aware that Highland Council will not adopt maintain or insure skate parks and they are using the same model for this as the main skate park at the Bught.

It is proposed that the local skate group will be responsible for promoting the park through social media, events and on-going meetings and discussions following the delivery of the project. As noted below, the group will also undertake small maintenance and routine housekeeping tasks.

Community Action for Raigmore Estate will also work with the local community centre and the young skate group to support the provision of events such as Skate-Jams and coaching sessions at the park.

9.2 Draft Park Rules

Working on advice from Highland Skate Park Association, Community Action for Raigmore Estate have identified the following list of Park and User Rules that will be published as part of the signage for the completed park, and managed and policed where possible by the skate group themselves.

This skate park has been provided by Community Action for Raigmore Estate for the local community. Raigmore Skate Park is an action sports facility to be used for skateboarding, in-line skating and BMXing

Wheeled Sports can be dangerous. We want everyone to enjoy using the Skate Park. To have fun safely, please observe the following rules:

- If you’re under 8 years old, you must be accompanied by an adult
- Wear appropriate safety equipment at all times
- Exercise care especially when wet
- Don’t use the park when under the influence of alcohol or any substances that could affect your co-ordination
- Treat all users equally
- Be aware of others around you and wait your turn

- Spectators should stay off the Skate Park surfaces
- Community Action for Raigmore Estate does not accept liability for injury or damage incurred when using the park and users of the facility do so at their own risk
- If you don't observe these rules, we may ask you to leave the park.
- Be courteous to all Park users

9.3 Public Liability Insurance Policy

Community Action for Raigmore Estate has identified the need to obtain Public Liability Insurance and as a result has identified and accepted a policy from Park Insurance at an annual cost of £565. This cost will be met by the group through ongoing fundraising.

9.4 Maintenance Schedule

This skate group now meet with CARE regularly to discuss and support the planning for the park and as a result have identified a need to provide ongoing maintenance. Although the concrete design of the proposed park will significantly reduce the potential need for repairs and major maintenance work, having a life span of 25 - 30 years, group has agreed to provide a scheduled plan of brushing, litter picking and general housekeeping that will ensure the longevity of the project.

The cost of any minor concrete repairs will be met by CARE through ongoing fundraising for the estate following the delivery of this project. Highland Skate Park Association - a voluntary charity operating the larger skate park in Inverness has also indicated their support for the project, offering to advise and share best practices and experience where appropriate.

It is proposed that small repairs to the concrete will be required and that these will be undertaken on a 5-year cycle, funded through Community Action for Raigmore Estate. As with **sportscotland** guidelines, CARE also proposes to ensure that the park is inspected regularly by the group to identify any unforeseen issues, and annually by RoSPA. It is noted that Highland Skate Park Association has agreed to work with CARE, scheduling the RoSPA inspections to occur at the same time annually, and sharing the overall reduced costs.

10 Appendices

10.1 Appendix 1: Letters of Support

Fiona Clarke
 Senior Health Promotion Specialist
 Assynt House
 Beechwood Park
 Inverness, IV2 3BW
 Telephone: 01463 717123
 Fax: 01463 235189
 Textphone users can contact us via
 Ttypetalk: Tel 0800 959598
www.show.scot.nhs.uk/nhshighland



Jackie Lumsden
 Chairperson
 CARE (Community Action for Raigmore
 Estate)
 4 Macintosh Place
 Inverness
 IV2 3US

Date: 23rd March 2016
 Your Ref:
 Our Ref: fc/jl
 Enquiries to: Fiona Clarke
 Extension: 4905
 Direct Line: 01463 704905
 Email: Fiona.clarke3@nhs.net

Dear Jackie,

Proposal to improve the games areas and facilities on Raigmore estate

The NHS Highland and the Highland Council's Single Outcome Agreement on Health Inequalities and Physical Activity outlines the strategic importance that both organisation place on supporting individuals and communities to become more active, and reduce health inequalities. Increasing physical activity levels within our populations has many benefits for physical, mental and social wellbeing.

We would therefore like to express our support for CARE in seeking to improve the amenity facilities in the Raigmore Estate of Inverness, as provision of local accessible and affordable opportunities in an area of social deprivation, with the aim of improving fitness and wellbeing fits within the aspirations of the Single Outcome Agreement.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads 'Fiona Clarke'.

FIONA CLARKE
 Senior Health Promotion Specialist



Headquarters: Assynt House, Beechwood Park, INVERNESS IV2 3BW

Chair: Garry Coutts
 Chief Executive: Elaine Mead
 NHS Highland is the common name of Highland Health Board

RAIGMORE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Chairperson; Munro Ross, 11 Stratton Road, Inverness, IV2 3XA
Tel 01463 237258 or 07802 422243 MRoss1609@aol.com

10th July 2016

Jackie Lumsden
CARE


Dear Jackie

Raigmore Estate Playpark by Shops

On behalf of Raigmore Community Council I would like to commend you and your committee for all the hard work that you are putting in to secure funding for a new skate park and upgrade this play area. You and CARE's work in upgrading the one by the community centre was an excellent effort and is well used and appreciated. It is another large task you and your colleagues have taken on and the early results have been much appreciated by all who have used them.

Your efforts to continue to fundraise are commendable and I hope all the organisations and funding sources that you approach give some assistance. Your efforts are not being unnoticed by the Community Council and we will continue to support the project in any way we can.

Yours truly,



Munro Ross
Chairperson

27 August 2016



Community Beats
Burnett Road
Inverness
IV1 1RL

Tel.101

To whom it may concern

LETTER OF SUPPORT

I am one of the Community Beat Sergeants in Inverness and as a representative of Police Scotland I would like to offer my support and backing to the residents of Raigmore Estate who are trying to raise funds for a skate park and MUGA.

The benefits associated with taking part in sporting activities are well established, through improvements in general health, building confidence and, most importantly, helping to divert young people away from any involvement in antisocial behaviour. The proposed construction of the MUGA at the heart of this community fits with our own priorities, namely

Safer Communities
Addressing antisocial behaviour
Reducing crime and the fear of crime

Police Scotland looks very positively on developments such as this, particularly where opportunities for young people are enhanced.

I wish the local community in Raigmore all success in their efforts to provide facilities such as this which enhance the area they live in and which offer positive outcomes for residents of all ages.

Yours Faithfully

Andrew Blakey
Sergeant
Inverness

Please ask for: Jimmy Flint
Direct dial: 01463 785008
Our ref: W17/JF
Date: 16th March 2015
E-mail: jimmy.flint@highland.gov.uk

Dear Jackie

Support for Community Action Raigmore Estate(CARE)

As Ward Manager I would like to express my support for CARE in seeking to improve the amenity facilities in the Raigmore Estate of Inverness.

The benefits of providing a new skate park and children's play areas and sports facilities are well documented. In line with Highland Council's Play Strategy and their Physical Activity and Sport Strategy their quest for more and better facilities for sport and play can only be welcomed.

I applaud the efforts being made by CARE to make the Raigmore Estate a better place for the young and not so young to enjoy their leisure time in these positive ways.

Good luck with your search for funding,

Yours sincerely

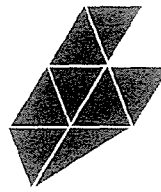
JIMMY FLINT
CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S OFFICE

Ward 17-Inverness Millburn Ward Manager – Jimmy Flint
Town House, High Street, Inverness, IV1 1JJ
Tel: (01463) 785008 Fax: (01463) 724291 e-mail: jimmy.f1int@highland.gov.uk



Raigmore Primary School

King Duncan's Road
Inverness
IV2 3UG



**The
Highland
Council**
Comhairle na
Gaidhealtachd

SERVING The Highland Community

Please ask for: Fiona Shearer, Head Teacher
Direct Dial: 01463 234971
E-mail: fiona.shearer@highland.gov.uk
E-Mail: raigmore.primary@highland.gov.uk
Blog: <http://raigmore.edublogs.org>

Date: 2/05/2016

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

On behalf of Raigmore Primary School, I would like to express our support for CARE in seeking to improve the amenity facilities in the Raigmore Estate of Inverness.

The benefits of providing a new skate park and improving children's play areas and sports facilities are numerous. In line with Highland Council Outdoor Learning Strategy, the vision for Outdoor Learning in Highland schools is that:

- *Highland's children and young people all participate in a range of progressive and creative outdoor learning experiences which are clearly part of the curriculum;*
- *Highland schools and centres provide regular, frequent, enjoyable and challenging opportunities for all children and young people to learn outdoors throughout their school career and beyond;*

A stimulating and challenging outdoor space in the local community would provide the environment needed to meet this vision for our children and enable them to have access to the kind of facilities they need to grow & develop. It would give children & families on Raigmore estate the equality of provision that already exists elsewhere in Inverness.

Families would benefit from the opportunity to work together for the common good and I would hope that being involved in practical projects will bring the community closer together and give them ownership of the resources.

It would also enhance the range of activities that we as a school could offer, in terms of after school clubs for example. We could work together with CARE to develop groups, making use of both school resources and the community resources, involving the school as a central part of the Raigmore Community.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you require any further information.

Yours sincerely,

Fiona Shearer

Head Teacher: Mrs Fiona Shearer, Raigmore Primary School
Tel: (01463) 234971 E-Mail: raigmore.primary@highland.gov.uk

*At Raigmore we will do our best, to help all children meet life's test.
We hope that we can have some fun, to promote respect and learning for everyone.*



25th October 2016

To Whom it May Concern

As chairman of Highland Skate Park Association we write to confirm that we have had ongoing discussions with Community Action for Raigmore Estate over the past two years about creating a new concrete skate park to serve the needs of local youngsters in both Raigmore and Wimberley Way.

HSPA has completed a major wheeled sports facility at the Bught and while this is great for accomplished skaters there is also a need for a number of satellite smaller parks at various locations in and around Inverness. Raigmore Estate is one such venue.

With only one road in and out of the estate and the need for two bus connections to get across town to the Bught the provision of a new smaller "feeder" skate park would be ideal for Raigmore.

Having heard of the Group's plans HSPA full supports and endorses these. We are happy to advise them on maintenance and management requirements these being fairly standard and low key for concrete parks which, apart from brushing and litter picking, require virtually no other maintenance.

I understand the Group are securing their own Public Liability insurance cover and have the support of NHS Highland, Police Scotland and the local primary school.

We are also arranging with CARE to jointly share the annual inspection costs of both ours and their skate park.

We wish them well with their plans.

Yours Faithfully

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Allan Carson', is written over a light blue horizontal line.

Allan Carson

Chairman

These guidelines have been created by **sportscotland** in response to the growth in extreme sports, which has seen a rejuvenation of the skate park as a centre for sports participation.

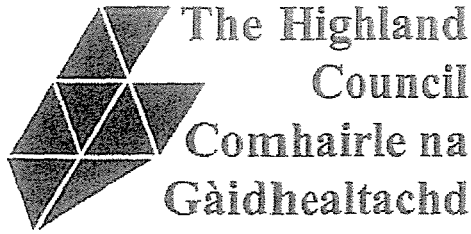
The guidelines are based on a concrete skate park of around 1000 square metres, which we consider to be minimum appropriate size for a strategic approach to the development of skateboarding and other associated activities as a sport in Scotland. This type of facility will normally be located in main centres of population. Facilities serving rural and small communities will usually be of a different scale and construction and although many of the following guidelines will apply each such proposal would have to be assessed on its own unique merits.

In order to be eligible to compete for **sportscotland** funding, skate parks should adhere to the following points:

- Should provide evidence that prospective users have been consulted with regard to the site, design and operation of the facility.
- Should be designed by a competent and reputable specialist, be constructed from concrete with features allowing skateboarders, BMX riders and in-line skaters of all ages and abilities to be able to participate.
- Should comply fully with British Standard BS EN 14974:2006: Facilities for users of roller sports equipment – Safety requirements and test methods
- Should be floodlit. This will allow a greater usage times.
- Should be complete with litterbins, seats for participants and spectators, secure bike racks and surrounded by a one metre high fence with appropriate measures to control access. e.g. gates, animal grids.
- Should be managed by a User Group. The Group would act as a self-policing force and contribute to coaching and fundraising.
- The Group should contain members representing the various disciplines, age groups, parents, youth and community groups and, possibly, the local police community worker. A representative of the local authority could also be included as that individual can act as a conduit to and from the council.
- Should be within 50 to 100 metres of a sports or community facility, which is staffed during the majority of times the skate park is open. This will allow for informal supervision, especially if no members of the User Group are present at the skate park.
- The sports or community facility can also provide toilet facilities, a public phone, first aid facilities and storage for protective gear and simple maintenance equipment (brushes, etc.).
- Should be within 250 metres of both public transport and secure parking and afford easy access for emergency vehicles and personnel.
- Should be subject to a Risk Assessment to identify the risks associated with operating a skateboard park. This assessment should be used to implement appropriate control measures at the design/installation stage and create a management policy for the facility. The risk assessment should be documented, signed and dated and reviewed annually, unless changes take place – at which point a review should be carried out. The assessment should at least cover such aspects as access/egress, falls/collisions, noise, violence/aggression, vandalism and maintenance.
- Should be inspected by an independent body or qualified inspector upon completion and at least once a year thereafter. The inspections should follow the recommendations of RoSPA. The latter body can also carry out these inspections. Daily, weekly and yearly inspections/maintenance should also be carried out as indicated earlier in this paper.
- Should have Public Liability cover of at least £2,000,000. RoSPA recommends a minimum of £5,000,000 and **sportscotland** should follow this latter recommendation.
- Should have appropriate signage. The signage should cover such topics as location of nearest telephone and toilets, the maximum number of users, any restrictions (lower age limits, permitted activities, etc.), protective gear must be worn, no dogs, no alcohol, etc. The sign should also note that 'all users do so at their own risk'.
- CCTV may also be installed but this sensitive matter should be fully discussed with representatives of the User Group.
- As there is currently no governing body for skateboarding, the operators of the facility will commit to becoming members of the recognised governing body when that body comes into being.
- The skate park operator will also be required to set up a structured skills development programme with particular emphasise on beginners.
- The operator should also be required to set up programmes aimed at increasing the number of females and ethnic minorities participating in the sport.

For facilities in smaller centres of population, the following should be adhered to:

- The area for the park should be a minimum of 36m x 18m. This would allow conversion of the area to a multi court at some future point.
- The area should be surrounded by a one metre high fence with appropriate measures to control access. e.g. gates, animal grids and we recommend that ducting is provided to allow the necessary cabling should the installation of floodlighting be a future requirement.
- Whilst concrete is still the preferred construction material other materials may be considered for park in smaller centres of population.
- All other requirements that apply to large parks will also apply to smaller.



APPLICATION FORM FOR ORGANISATIONS APPLYING FOR GRANT AND DISCRETIONARY FUNDING AND FUNDING IN KIND FROM THE HIGHLAND COUNCIL – Over £10,000 – Common Good Funds

Name of Organisation:

Inverness BID

Name of Project or Activity Requiring Support:

The City of Inverness Annual Floral Displays

Which of the Council's funding streams are you applying to?

(Please provide closing date details where applicable)

Inverness Common Good Fund

Is the amount you are applying for:

- £5,000 or under
 Under £10,000
 £10,000 or over

Total amount applied for: £..... 54,800.....

Estimated cost of funding in kind applied for: £...

Please detail what funding in kind has been applied for e.g. Council staff time, use of premises or equipment, waiving of fees or administration support

N/A

What type of organisation are you? (please tick all that apply)

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Third Sector (voluntary or community organisation) | Community Council | |
| Registered Charity
If yes – Registration number
..... | Company Limited by Guarantee
If yes – Company Number
SC339914..... | ✓ |
| Other - please specify... .. | | |

Please remember guidance to completing the application form is available [here](#). Appropriate links to the guidance are situated throughout the form: [This page](#)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| For official use only | | | |
| Application reference number | | | |

PART 1: ABOUT YOUR ACTIVITIES OR PROJECT

Guidance on completing part 1: ABOUT YOUR ACTIVITIES OR PROJECT

1.1 What is the name of your activity or project?

The City of Inverness Annual Floral Displays

1.2 When will your activity or project take place? (specifically those for which you are seeking an award from The Highland Council)

Start date (month and year)..... June 2017.....

End date (month and year)..... October 2017.....

Location..... City of Inverness.....

1.3 What activity or project do you want us to support?

For example:

- *Aims of the project and how you are going to do it*
- *Help with running costs or for a specific project or activity?*
- *Who will benefit*

Please note that the Council will be unable to provide any resources not specified on this form or supporting information.

Project Details

The City of Inverness Annual Floral Displays have been a major feature within the city centre since 1993. They were originally co-ordinated by The Inverness Project with the total cost of the displays fully funded by the Inverness Common Good Fund.

The displays are an important part of creating an attractive and welcoming city for the benefit of residents of the burgh and visitors alike.

Inverness BID Limited (a not for profit company) was established in 2008 to improve the trading economy of the businesses in Inverness City Centre through programmes in the five core themes of marketing, business development, amenity, safe & advocacy.

When in 2009 the Directors of Inverness Project decided to retire it requested (with the Highland Council's agreement) that BID agree to take on the role of co-ordinating the city wide displays.

BID also joined with the Inverness Common Good Fund by making a contribution towards the cost of the displays through its marketing & amenity budgets.

In 2015 the number of floral displays were, at the request of the Highland Council, extended to include Bank Street and Huntly Street which have both had new lampposts installed as part of the streetscaping element of the flood alleviation works - these lampposts hold 2 baskets per lamppost.

The well designed floral displays have always had a dramatic effect on the appearance of the city. As previously there will again be a large range of flowers used to make

colourful, exciting and interesting displays. Particular care is taken to choose plants that provide a wide range of colours but are also hardy to the elements. Native cultivators, grown from seed in the Highlands will be used to ensure that the plants look their best for the full June-October period.

The displays are concentrated to create maximum impact and to ensure that the Common Good Fund and BID investment gives the maximum value for money

2017 Proposals

The 2017 proposals are to continue with the same number of 800 displays including those in Bank and Huntly Street (added in 2015).

The total project cost of £84,000 which is the same cost as 2016. This budget covers the cost of buying and cultivating the plants, creating and installing the displays as well as watering them at least twice weekly during the four month period of the project.

This cost would again be split in the same ratio as previous years between the funders.

Additionally BID will again provide the resources free of charge to organise the project.

Benefit of Project

The City of Inverness Annual Floral Displays is a major focal point of making the City of Inverness attractive during the summer period to residents and visitors alike. The displays are recognised to be an important element in showing off the attractiveness of the city to residents and visitors alike

1.4 Does your activity or project involve building or landscaping work?

Yes No

If yes please answer both a) and b) below.

a) Does your organisation (Please tick):
Have ownership of the land or building

Yes No

OR

Hold at lease of at least 5 years that cannot be ended by the landlord?

Yes No

b) Is planning permission needed for your project? Tick one option below.

Planning permission not required

Planning permission required and has been granted

1.5 Please tell us how your project or activity will help the Council to meet its Public Sector Equality Duty to:

- Get rid of unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation;
- Make sure that people from different groups* are treated fairly and have equal chances to use services and that there is more equality between groups*;
- Make sure that people from different groups* get on together.

*Groups are people who have "protected characteristics" in the Equality Act: age, gender reassignment, pregnancy and maternity, religion or belief, sexual orientation, disability, marriage and civil partnership, race and sex.

For example are people with protected characteristics likely to face barriers; how you intend to tackle these barriers; does your project promote inclusion?

There are no barriers to any group benefiting from the Project.

1.6 Where relevant and appropriate please describe any contribution your project may make towards promotion of the Gaelic language?

N/A

- 1.7 Please tell us if you have spoken to anyone about your application for advice and support – e.g. Local Highland Council Elected Member, Community Council Member, Council Staff, local Council for Voluntary Service (CVS) – If yes, please provide details:

| |
|--|
| Advice has been sought from David Haas, Inverness City Manager |
|--|

- 1.8 Please tell us about any funding in kind you are seeking from the Council:

| Detail i.e. premises, facilities, staff time, waiving of fees | Estimated value |
|---|-----------------|
| N/A | |
| N/A | |
| N/A | |

1.9 Please provide a breakdown of how much will your activities/project will cost and how much Funding you are applying for from The Highland Council:

| Item/Activity | Breakdown of Total Costs £ | Year 1 £ | Year 2* £ | Year 3* £ | Total £ |
|---|------------------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Staffing | Not Charged | | | | |
| Other Costs
e.g. property
costs,
transport,
equipment,
insurance,
marketing | Plants | £28,000 | | | £28,000 |
| | Installation/Removal of Displays | £20,000 | | | £20,000 |
| | Watering | £35,100 | | | £35,100 |
| | Repair/Installation of baskets etc | £900 | | | £900 |
| | | £84,000 | | | £84,000 |
| | | | | | |

1.10 **Other funding relating to this project** Please include other funders and own resources and income. Continue on separate sheet if required.

| Organisation and status of application | Year 1 £ | Year 2* £ | Year 3* £ | Total £ |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| Traders outside the BID area
Successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful <input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting Decision <input type="checkbox"/> | £13,870 | | | £13,870 |
| Inverness BID Limited
Successful <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unsuccessful <input type="checkbox"/> Awaiting Decision <input type="checkbox"/> | £15,330 | | | £15,330 |
| Totals | £29,200 | | | £29,200 |

*See guidance notes for specific funding stream to see if you are able to apply for more than one year of funding.

- 1.11 Please tell us how you know that there is a need for this activity or project and how your approach will meet this need. This might include:
- Community support for your project (e.g. surveys, etc.)
 - Statistics which show the need for your project (e.g. unemployment figures, crime statistics)
 - Evidence from similar projects which shows that they have worked (e.g. research from elsewhere or evaluations of previous local work)

The Project has received Common Good Funding for the past 3 years as follows:

2016 £54,800 (funding increased to part cover the budget cut of £7,000 for purchase & cultivation of plants deleted from HC departmental budget ie the £7k cost was jointly meet by ICGF & BID)

2015 £50,250 (funding increased due to major addition of displays on Bank & Huntly Street - funded jointly by ICGF & BID)

2014 £37,700

- 1.12 Is this a new or additional activity or project? – Yes No If yes, what change will your activities or project make in your community?

If No, how has your activities or project been funded in the last three years?

By the same 3 funding agencies as proposed for 2017

- 1.13 Please tell us how you will know that your activities or project is working and that you are benefiting your community. You only need to provide targets for the years in which your project will operate. See the detailed guidance for examples of targets.

| How you will know you have made the change? | | |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Year 1 Measurable Outcome | Year 2 Measurable Outcome | Year 3 Measurable Outcome |
| Feedback from individuals, businesses and other users | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

- 1.14 If it is intended that this activity or project continue beyond the period of Council support, how will it be funded?

The Floral Displays are part of making Inverness an attractive and welcoming & attractive place for residents and tourists alike. They improve the city centre ambience which has a long term effect of improving the local economy

- 3.3 a) When did your organisation start? Month...March.....Year...2008...
- b) What geographic areas and/or communities of interest (e.g. Young people, people with disabilities, older people, people from an ethnic minority background) does your organisation cover?

Inverness BID limited (a not-for-profit company) was established in 2008 to assist the marketing and economic development of the city centre area.

The City of Inverness Annual Floral Displays have been a major feature within the city since 1993. They are an important part of creating an attractive and welcoming city for the benefit of residents of the burgh and visitors alike.

- c) Is there any restriction on who can join your organisation?
 Yes No If yes, what are they and why do you have them?

Businesses based within Inverness City Centre who pay BID levy are automatically eligible for membership and entitled to vote at General meetings. Other businesses are entitled to apply for voluntary membership.

- d) How many people are on your governing body or management committee? ...17...

- e) Are there Highland Council Elected Members or Officers or Community Councillors on or attending your Management Committee or Board? *(please note that this will not affect your application)*

Yes No

If yes, please provide names:

| Highland Council Elected Members | Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official / advisory, other |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Provost Helen Carmichael | Director |
| | |

| Community Councillors | Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official, other |
|-----------------------|--|
| | |
| | |

| Council Officers | Role i.e. Office Bearer, Voting Member, Ex-official, other |
|------------------|--|
| | |
| | |

3.4 Does or has your organisation receive(d) any other funding from The Highland Council? Please provide information relating to Council funding for the last 3 years:

Yes No

If yes –

a) What is/was it for, and from which Service or Ward budget was it provided?

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Year 1: See Appendix A |
| Year 2: |
| Year 3: |

b) How much funding do/did you receive?

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Year 1: See Appendix A |
| Year 2: |
| Year 3: |

c) Estimated value of existing funding in kind, and from which Service or Ward budget was/is it provided?

| |
|-------------------------------|
| Year 1: See Appendix A |
| Year 2: |
| Year 3: |

| PROJECT FUNDING FROM INVERNESS COMMON GOOD FUND | | |
|--|---|---------------|
| <i>DATE</i> | <i>FOR</i> | <i>AMOUNT</i> |
| | COMMUNITY SAFETY - CGF | |
| May & Sept 16 | Easter/Summer 2016 Task Team | £5,790.00 |
| May & Sept 15 | Easter/Summer 2015 Task Team | £5,500.00 |
| May & Sept 14 | Easter/Summer 2014 Task Team | £5,790.00 |
| Apr-16 | Inverness Community Safety Partnership period 1.4.16-31.3.17 | £10,000.00 |
| Jun-15 | Inverness Community Safety Partnership period 1.4.15-31.3.16 | £12,000.00 |
| Apr-14 | Inverness Community Safety Partnerhsip period 1.4.14 -31.3.15 | £14,000.00 |
| | CIVIC AMENITY - CGF | |
| Jun & Sept 16 | Gull Project 2016 | £12,000.00 |
| Jun & Dec 15 | Gull Project 2015 | £12,000.00 |
| Dec-14 | Gull Project 2014 | £10,778.00 |
| | Floral Displays Summer 2016 | £54,800.00 |
| Jun-15 | Floral Displays Summer 2015 | £50,250.00 |
| Sept 13 & Jan 14 | Floral Displays Summer 2014 | £37,700.00 |
| | MARKETING - CGF | |
| Sep-16 | Inverness Street Festival 2016 | £7,000.00 |
| Nov-15 | Inverness Street Festival 2015 | £7,000.00 |
| Jan-15 | Inverness Street Festival 2014 | £7,000.00 |
| | COACH AMBASSADOR - CGF | |
| May 15 & Sept 16 | COACH AMBASSADOR - CGF | £11,250.00 |
| May 15 & Nov 15 | COACH AMBASSADOR - CGF | £17,000.00 |

Inverness BID Limited
Profit and Loss Account
for the year ended 31 March 2015

| | Notes | 2015
£ | 2014
£ |
|---|-------|----------------|-------------|
| Turnover | | 353,789 | 347,366 |
| Administrative expenses | | (355,095) | (347,405) |
| Operating loss | 3 | <u>(1,306)</u> | <u>(39)</u> |
| Interest receivable | | 77 | 266 |
| (Loss)/profit on ordinary activities before taxation | | <u>(1,229)</u> | <u>227</u> |
| Tax on (loss)/profit on ordinary activities | 4 | (68) | 233 |
| (Loss)/profit for the financial year | | <u>(1,297)</u> | <u>460</u> |

Inverness BID Limited
Balance Sheet
as at 31 March 2015

| | Notes | 2015
£ | 2014
£ |
|--|-------|---------------|---------------|
| Current assets | | | |
| Debtors | 6 | 3,411 | 11,577 |
| Cash at bank and in hand | | <u>28,558</u> | <u>25,316</u> |
| | | 31,969 | 36,893 |
| Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | | | |
| | 7 | (7,806) | (11,433) |
| Net current assets | | <u>24,163</u> | <u>25,460</u> |
| Total assets less current liabilities | | <u>24,163</u> | <u>25,460</u> |
| Creditors: amounts falling due after more than one year | | | |
| | 8 | (25,000) | (25,000) |
| Net (liabilities)/assets | | <u>(837)</u> | <u>460</u> |
| Capital and reserves | | | |
| Profit and loss account | 10 | (837) | 460 |
| Members' funds | | <u>(837)</u> | <u>460</u> |

The directors are satisfied that the company is entitled to exemption from the requirement to obtain an audit under section 477 of the Companies Act 2006.

Members have not required the company to obtain an audit in accordance with section 476 of the Act.

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for complying with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with respect to accounting records and the preparation of accounts.

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the provisions in Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

Craig G. Duncan
 Director

Approved by the board on 9 September 2015

Inverness BID Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2015

| | | |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|
| 3 Operating profit | 2015 | 2014 |
| | £ | £ |
| This is stated after charging: | | |
| Depreciation of owned fixed assets | 2,152 | 3,021 |
| Pension costs | 17,848 | 14,143 |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 4 Taxation | 2015 | 2014 |
| | £ | £ |
| UK corporation tax | 68 | (233) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| 5 Tangible fixed assets | | Equipment |
| | | £ |
| Cost | | |
| At 1 April 2014 | | 10,021 |
| Additions | | 2,152 |
| At 31 March 2015 | | <u>12,173</u> |
| Depreciation | | |
| At 1 April 2014 | | 10,021 |
| Charge for the year | | 2,152 |
| At 31 March 2015 | | <u>12,173</u> |
| Net book value | | |
| At 31 March 2015 | | <u> -</u> |
| 6 Debtors | 2015 | 2014 |
| | £ | £ |
| Trade debtors | 3,411 | 3,449 |
| Other debtors | - | 8,128 |
| | <u>3,411</u> | <u>11,577</u> |
| 7 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year | 2015 | 2014 |
| | £ | £ |
| Corporation tax | 15 | - |
| Other taxes and social security costs | 295 | - |
| Other creditors | 7,496 | 11,433 |
| | <u>7,806</u> | <u>11,433</u> |

Inverness BID Limited
Notes to the Accounts
for the year ended 31 March 2015

| | | |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8 Creditors: amounts falling due after one year | 2015 | 2014 |
| | £ | £ |
| Other creditors | <u>25,000</u> | <u>25,000</u> |
| 9 Provisions for liabilities | | |
| Deferred taxation: | 2015 | 2014 |
| | £ | £ |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| | 2015 | 2014 |
| | £ | £ |
| At 1 April | - | 233 |
| Deferred tax charge in profit and loss account | - | (233) |
| | <u> </u> | <u> </u> |
| At 31 March | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> |
| 10 Profit and loss account | 2015 | |
| | £ | |
| At 1 April 2014 | 460 | |
| Loss for the year | (1,297) | |
| | <u> </u> | |
| At 31 March 2015 | <u>(837)</u> | |
| 11 Other financial commitments | 2015 | 2014 |
| | £ | £ |
| At the year end the company had annual commitments under non-cancellable operating leases as set out below: | | |
| Operating leases which expire: | | |
| within one year | <u>6,000</u> | <u>6,000</u> |

11 Company Limited by Guarantee

The company has no share capital but liability is limited by guarantee. In the event of the company being wound up the members' liability is limited to £1. No single member has control of the company.