



SD55



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## 2.2 The Wales Spatial Plan id

of way and cycle paths in the Heads of the Valleys area and the Valleys part of the Connections Corridor should be managed by all stakeholders in partnership as a Valleys Regional Park, building close associations with the Brecon Beacons National Park.

### **Planning Policy Wales (Edition 4, 2011)**

- 2.6 Assembly Government Leisure policy is embodied in chapter 11 of Planning Policy Wales (2011). Further guidance in relation to Leisure is contained in Technical Advice Note 16.
- 2.7 The Assembly Government's main planning objectives for leisure are to promote:
- A more sustainable pattern of development, creating and maintaining networks of facilities and open spaces in places well served by sustainable means of travel, in particular within urban areas;
  - Social inclusion, improved health and well-being by ensuring that everyone, including children and young people, the elderly and those with disabilities, has easy access to the natural environment and to good quality, well-designed facilities and open space; and
  - The provision of innovative, user-friendly, accessible facilities to make our urban areas, particularly town centres, more attractive places, where people will choose to live, to work and to visit.

### **Technical Advice Note 16 'Sport, Recreation and Open Space' (2009)**

- 2.8 Technical Advice Note 16: 'Sport, Recreation and Open Space' (2009) (TAN 16) supplements Planning Policy Wales (2002/10). TAN 16 provides guidance on sport, recreation and open space and gives a clear outlines the need for clear, effective and well-implemented planning policies for sport, recreation and open space, as they contribute to economic development, community regeneration and social inclusion. They may also contribute to the conservation of Wales' natural assets and to the health, well-being and quality of life of individuals and communities. PPW recommends that an Open Space Assessment is undertaken and policies should be founded on robust evidence derived from the assessment. PPW does not prescribe particular standards of provision. Instead, these should be based on the results of the Open Space Assessment process.

### **Climbing Higher (2005)**

- 2.9 Climbing Higher is the Welsh Assembly Government's long-term strategy for physical activity and sport, setting out the strategic direction in Wales for the next twenty years. The essence of the strategy is to maximise the contribution that physical activity and sport can make to well being in Wales across many dimensions - health, economy, culture, society, environment and Wales on the world stage. The document states that although it is the responsibility of Government to help create an environment that supports healthy living, it is also the responsibility of individuals to make lifestyle choices that improve their well-being.
- 2.10 Climbing Higher aims to set the direction so that physical activity and sport will be at the heart of Welsh life and at the heart of Government policy, complementing other

actions and strategies within integrated policy priorities. Because physical activity and sport can contribute across all these dimensions the strategy has multiple targets under the following complimentary aims:

- **Health:** To increase physical activity across all age, gender and social groups
- **Economy:** To maximize the economic impact of sport and physical activity
- **Culture:** To enrich and develop our cultural and social life
- **Society:** To use sport and physical activity to develop and enhance vibrant communities
- **Environment:** To realise the synergy between sport and the natural environment for the people of Wales
- **World Stage:** To enable Wales to succeed systematically at the highest international level in priority sports

**2.11** *Climbing Higher* has spatial land use planning implications that need to be taken into account at the national and local level. The strategy includes targets, which should guide the development of planning policy and the setting of standards within local authorities, in particular that by 2025:

- The percentage of people in Wales using the Welsh natural environment for outdoor activity will increase from 36% to 60%
- 95% of people in Wales will have a footpath or cycle path within a 10 minute walk
- No-one should live more than a 6 minute walk (300 metres) from the nearest natural green space
- All public sector employees and 75% of all other employees will have access to sport and physical activity facilities at, or within a 10-minute walk of, the workplace.

**2.12** As Wales' sport development and advocacy agency, Sport Wales has a leading role in contributing to achieving the Climbing Higher targets. The creation of Local Authority Partnership Agreements (LAPAs) between Sport Wales and each of the 22 authorities in Wales is the start of a new approach to partnership working which will help increase physical activity and deliver Climbing Higher targets.

### **Climbing Higher: Creating an Active Wales A 5-Year Strategic Action Plan 2009**

**2.12** 'Creating an Active Wales' builds on Climbing Higher and focuses on increasing levels of physical activity so as to deliver improvements in health and well-being. One of its strategic aims is entitled 'Active Environments' - this relates to developing a physical environment that makes it easier for people to choose to be more physically active.

**2.13** Blaenau Gwent's natural environment offers many opportunities for leisure activities, including walking and cycling. This will be encouraged by tourism and leisure allocations in the Local Development Plan. Policies will be contained in the Local Development Plan, which will increase availability and access (for example, by creating new cycle paths) to high quality local green spaces such as parks.

## **Environment Strategy for Wales 2006**

- 2.14 The strategy outlines how we must deliver high quality places for people to live. This means a high quality built environment and opportunities to access green space areas for recreation and biodiversity, where environmental nuisances are minimised.
- 2.15 The strategy will focus on ensuring that the land use planning system maximises economic, social and environmental benefits when considering developments and encourages the retention or provision of green spaces in urban areas.
- 2.16 It also aims to increase the number of people walking and cycling, and using the natural environment for physical activity and enjoyment. This will provide health, well-being and economic benefits, as well as encouraging people to value their environment.

## **3.0 REGIONAL POLICY CONTEXT**

### **“Turning Heads...” – A Strategy for the Heads of the Valleys 2020 (June 2006)**

- 3.1 In June 2006, the Heads of the Valley Strategy was launched to help tackle the issues faced by the Heads of the Valleys communities. The Heads of the Valleys Programme area covers the whole of Blaenau Gwent.
- 3.2 The objectives of the programme reflect





- Healthier lifestyles
- Active throughout life
- Community Sports Development
- Partnerships and People
- Sport and active living in the natural and built environment
- Measurement and evidence

### **Draft Healthier Future 3, Blaenau Gwent Health, Social Care and Well-Being Strategy (2011-2014)**

- 4.6 Healthier Future 3 is the third Health, Social Care and Well-being Strategy for Blaenau Gwent, developed in partnership between the Aneurin Bevan Health Board, Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council and its partners. The Strategy sets out a continued commitment working together to improve the health, social care and well-being of people living and working in Blaenau Gwent.
- 4.5 This strategy recognises that the LDP is crucial for ensuring the right facilities and environments are available and developed in Blaenau Gwent to support a range of activities that improve health and well-being for the local population, for example, leisure facilities. It refers to the growing appreciation of the mental and physical health benefits of the natural environment and that at present we have a rich resource locally, which should be preserved.

### **Draft Children and Young People's Plan 2011-14 – Working to Address Issues of Child Poverty**

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Benefits of Regeneration Widely'. This will be achieved by ensuring that all those in Blaenau Gwent share the benefits of regeneration. The six principles are:

Principle 1: Diversify the economy and develop manufacturing;

Principle 2: Boost business support and enterprise;

Principle 3: Promote Learning and modern skills;

Principle 4: Focus investment in key communities;

Principle 5: Deliver 'The Works' as a National flagship; and

Principle 6: Develop the transport infrastructure.

4.9 Under principle 1 tourism and leisure has been identified as one of the priority sectors where Blaenau Gwent can diversify the local economy. The plans for a theatre and leisure centre at the Works will provide a platform for this. The sector can provide high quality cultural and leisure jobs.

4.10 One of the programmes under Principle 6 refers to public transport, walking and cycling. The intention is to maximise the use of walking and cycling to the Works particularly from the town centre and adjacent areas of Ebbw Vale.

#### **Review of Sport and Recreation Services (July 2009)**

4.11 Consultants looked at opportunities for rationalisation, refurbishment, development and investment in leisure facilities. The report concluded that:

- There does not appear to be the justification to rationalise any of the core sports facilities and swimming pools at this stage as each of the facilities serves the needs of a specific community
- There is a need to deliver a replacement for Ebbw Vale Sports Centre
- There is a need to decide on the future provision of indoor bowls in the area

#### **Blaenau Gwent Play Strategy 2008**

4.12 This strategy has been developed in recognition of the importance of play in the lives of children and young people in Blaenau Gwent.

4.13 The Council is responsible for 60 static play areas, 12 multi use game areas and 10 wheeled sports areas. The strategy refers to the growing trend towards creating more naturalistic play environments with greater use of non-prescriptive play features such as logs, boulders, slopes, sand and water.

4.14 The Play Strategy objectives are as follows:

- Encouraging More Play provision
- Play in Schools
- Play in the Community
- A Playwork Profession
- Managing Risk And Parental Concerns
- Play Across the Council





Source: CCW 'Providing Accessible Natural Greenspace in Towns and Cities' (2006); (Note: Please refer to this document for further clarification)

## Results of Natural Green Space Assessment (CCW 'Green Space Toolkit' criteria)

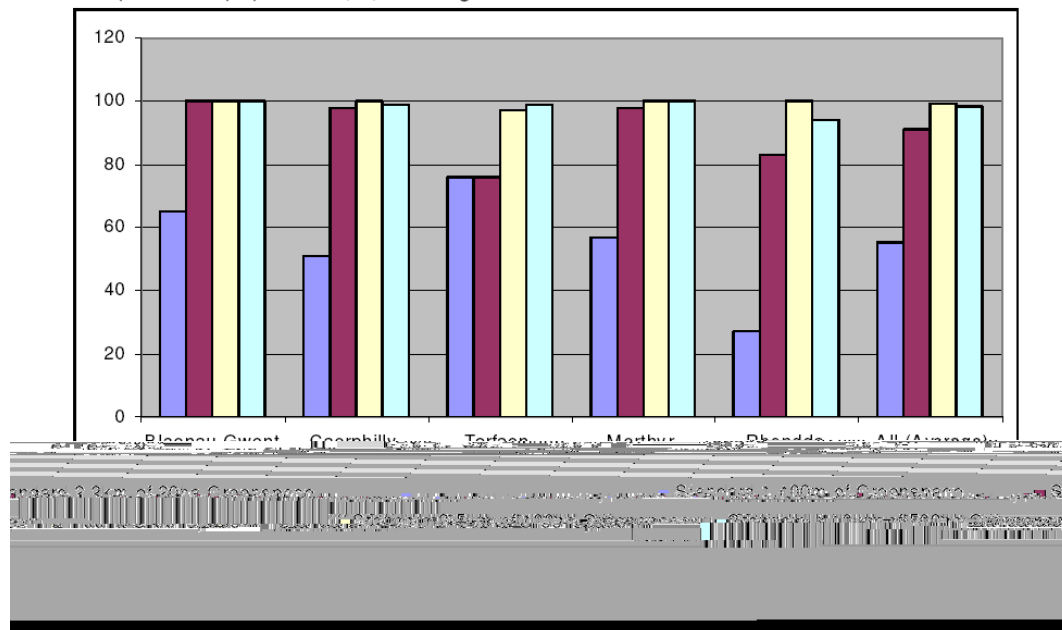
- 5.7 Blaenau Gwent County Borough Council commissioned consultants (Exegesis) to undertake an Accessible Natural Green Space Assessment in conjunction with four other local authorities. The Natural Green Space Assessment was able to calculate accessibility to green space for areas along most of Blaenau Gwent County Borough's boundaries. This allowed spaces used by residents but located outside the administrative area to be taken into account. Consequently it was possible to draw up interesting comparisons between areas with often similar geography and population patterns. The study was able to allocate a pass or fail to every physical census data area in Blaenau Gwent on each of the Greenspace standards. Further information including methodology used and results of the assessment are contained in the Heads of the Valleys Greenspace Provision Report (September 2007).
- 5.8 Tables 2 and 3 show that across the County Borough almost two thirds (65%) of the population lived within the minimum distance criteria to any area of green space, using the Public Rights of Way (PRoW) network.

**Table - 2: Percentage of population in Blaenau Gwent meeting CCW 'Green Toolkit' criteria**

Living within 400m of any green space	
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**Table 3 - Green space provision in 5 Heads of the Valleys local authorities meeting CCW 'Green Toolkit' criteria**

Proportion of population (%) meeting standards



5.10 Policy SP9 makes reference to increasing the proportion of people in Blaenau Gwent who live within 400m of their nearest green space from 65% to 80%. This will be achieved by creating new open space, enhancing access to existing natural green space, managing existing green space for biodiversity, and removing barriers that prevent current access to natural green space. Blaenau Gwent's Rights of Way Improvement Plan (2009-2014) has been produced to meet the requirements of the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and is the cornerstone of the future management, maintenance and improvement of the local rights of way network

## OPEN SPACE

5.11 An in-house open space assessment was carried out which assessed the level of provision of various types of open space against standards (see Tables 4 and 5) and this differed from the Exegesis study, which focused on accessibility to natural greenspace.

### Categories of open space assessed

5.12 It has not been possible to assess some of the categories of open space, for example, cemeteries, as there are no established standards for them. However, an assessment has been made, using the standards in Tables 4 and 5, of the existing provision within the following categories:

- **Outdoor sport** (playing fields, bowls and tennis)
- **Formal playing space** (play areas, skateparks, MUGAs)
- **Informal playing space** (e.g. grassed area maybe with a goal post)
- **Major amenity space** (parks)
- **Allotments**

### **Formal/Informal Play Space**

- 5.13 The Assembly Government recognises the critical importance of play for the development of children's physical, social, mental emotional and creative skills. It is committed to ensuring that all children have access to rich, stimulating environments in which to play freely and recognises that play is integral to the health and well-being of children.
- 5.14 Open space provides a wealth of opportunities for outdoor play, and it helps children and young people to stay healthy and tackles problems of obesity by providing opportunities for exercise and fresh air. Policies in the Plan will protect existing open space and promote the provision of new open space where appropriate.
- 5.15 Fixed equipment play areas have been traditionally provided for children but there is now the trend towards creating more naturalistic play environments, with greater use of non-prescriptive play features su





previously in Tables 4 and 5. The following table provides a summary of the results of the assessment.

**Table 6 Results of Open Space Assessment  
Summary of adequacy of Open Space**

Ward	Outdoor sport (ha) Playing fields	Outdoor sport (ha) Others	Formal play space (ha)	Informal play space (ha)	Major amenity

5.24 Appendix 2 provides a more detailed analysis than the previous table and shows the requirement for each type of open space on a ward basis, together with the corresponding surplus or deficit.

5.25 Table 7 shows the results of measuring the current provision of outdoor sport play space, together with both formal and informal play space against the FIT standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population. It can be seen that the current standard in respect of this provision is 1.25 hectares per 1,000 population and in order to meet the FIT standard of 2.4 hectares another 83.31 hectares of open space would need to be provided.

**Table 7 - Results of Open Space Assessment - Standards of provision**

Typology	Current level of provision (hectares per 1000)	Current level of provision (hectares)	Standard per 1000 population (hectares)	Open space required to meet standard (hectares)	Surplus/deficiency (hectares)
Outdoor sport/Formal play space/ Informal play space	1.25	88.34	2.4	171.65	83.31 (deficiency)

### Accessibility

5.26 The open space assessment also involved not only auditing and assessing the level of current provision but also determining accessibility to open space where standards are applicable.

5.27 In terms of accessibility Blaenau Gwent is well served by sports pitches. A catchment area of 1.2 km was drawn around each playing pitch, which showed that only one settlement (Soffryd) was not served. The steep topography of the area provided a justifiable explanation for this.

5.28 A catchment area of 240m was drawn around formal play spaces, which indicated that the majority of settlements are well served in this respect.

### Allotments Introduction

5.29 Allotments are important green spaces, which provide opportunities for leisure, healthy food and improve biodiversity.

5.30 The importance of allotments is increasingly being recognised and the National Assembly of Wales Sustainability Committee published a report in July 2010 on Allotment Provision in Wales. Its main recommendations were that a map be

created of allotment land in Wales; that a Wales-wide standard for waiting lists be established; and to increase public/private land available for allotment use.

- 5.31 In accordance with the Allotments Act of 1908, local authorities and town and community councils are under an obligation to provide sufficient plots for residents where they believe they believe there is a demand for allotments. The Act does not however indicate any time limit for such provision.
- 5.32 There are two types of allotment, statutory and non-statutory. Statutory allotments are provided by local authorities and receive protection under the Allotments Act 1925. There may be fewer safeguards for privately owned or temporary allotments occupied in accordance with agreements between the landowner and allotment holder.
- 5.33 Blaenau Gwent is directly responsible for 9 allotment sites, which are managed through the Estates Section. The 9 allotments are run by small allotment committees who deal directly with allocation of sites. The Council is unaware of waiting lists for new gardeners.
- 5.34 Obtaining information on allotments has proved extremely difficult, as Blaenau Gwent does not have a designated Allotments Officer and there is no central database, which holds such data. Also, as Blaenau Gwent is not responsible for all allotments in the area it was necessary to obtain some data from other sources. A list of allotments in Blaenau Gwent is shown in Table 8.
- 5.35 Where a shortfall of provision has been identified it may be appropriate to use Planning Obligations to provide allotments.

### **Council Standard**

- 5.36 In the case of allotments FIT standards are not applicable and there is no legal national minimum provision standard. However, the National Society of Allotment and Leisure Gardeners suggest a national standard of 20 allotments per 1,000 households (i.e. 20 allotments per 2,200 people (2.2 per house) or 1 allotment per 200 people. This equates to 0.125 ha per 1,000 population based on an average plot size of 250 square metres. This standard has been used in assessing local provision.

### **Results of Open Space Assessment - allotments**

- 5.37 The following table shows the results of the assessment of allotment provision in Blaenau Gwent. The provision of allotments was measured against a standard of 0.125 per 1,000 population.
- 5.38 When assessed on a larger geographical area i.e. valley areas, the target is met in three out of the four areas (Ebbw Fawr, Lower and Upper Ebbw Fach) but not in Sirhowy. The results of this assessment on a larger spatial area are contained in the following table.

**Table 8 – Results of Open Space Assessment – allotments**

Ref	Name	Town	Area	Current provision Ha	
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## MAJOR SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES - CURRENT PROVISION

### Sports centres

5.39 The four major sports centres in Blaenau Gwent, which are located in Abertillery, Ebbw Vale, Nantyglo and Tredegar, all offer a wide range of leisure and sporting opportunities.

### Swimming Pools

5.40 Swimming pools are located at each of the four main sports centres in Blaenau Gwent (see Table 8).

**Table - 9 Swimming Pools in Blaenau Gwent**

Location of Pool	Open to Public	Size	
			56 82

included a leisure centre and two sports pitches. The 'Works' is allocated as a mixed-use site (MU2) in the LDP.

**Former Abertillery Sports Centre**

5.44 A new sports centre was opened in Aber







terms of leisure include access to local resources for recreation and amenity as well as linking communities to local green space resources and open countryside, for example, the Central Valley Wetland area on the Works will provide new pedestrian and cycle routes; open recreational spaces and link the former Steelworks site to Tyllwyn. The Green Infrastructure Policy is important as it seeks to ensure no loss of connectivity of the green spaces and where appropriate, encourage the creation of natural open space and features to enhance linkages between the Green Infrastructure. Blaenau Gwent's Green Infrastructure consists of a number of GI assets, many of which have been assessed through the Open Space Assessment such as playing fields; children's play space, parks and allotments. Other GI Assets such as public rights of way, cycle paths and other recreational routes have not been assessed in terms of level of provision but are important in that not only are can they be used for leisure purposes i.e. walking and cycling, with corresponding health benefits for the user, but they provide a link between the green spaces. In Blaenau Gwent the Ebbw Fach Trail, an 8-mile cycling and walking trail through the Ebbw Fach valley links 13 green spaces and is an example of the Green Infrastructure. An example of a multi-functional green asset in Blaenau Gwent is Parc Bryn Bach, which serves an important environmental role as a Local Nature Reserve and provides an opportunity for recreation in terms of walking and cycling. As a major tourist attraction in Blaenau Gwent, Parc Bryn Bach also provides a boost to the local economy. Further information on the Green Infrastructure is contained in the Environment Background Paper, which is closely linked to this and the Tourism Background Paper.

- 5.62 Blaenau Gwent's natural environment offers many opportunities in terms of activity tourism, which is a sector of the tourism industry that aims to attract visitors by developing leisure activities such as cycling, walking, riding, watersports, adventure and fishing. This will be encouraged through Policy TM1 in the Local Development Plan, which allocates several sites for activity tourism.
- 5.63 The only allocation of formal leisure provision required by Leisure Services is land at Chartist Way, Tredegar, which is allocated in Policy L1 for informal play space with a kick-about area planned adjacent to an existing play area.

## 6.0 KEY ISSUES IN BLAENAU GWENT

- 6.1 Pre-deposit participation undertaken between July and August 2007 has provided a clear indication of those land use issues that key stakeholders consider to be of primary importance in Blaenau Gwent.

### **The Issues Paper (July 2007)**

- 6.2 The Issues Paper (July 2007) identified a key issue that the Plan needed to address:
- To foster sustainable tourism and leisure in order to boost the local economy.
- 6.3 A consultation exercise on the Issues Paper asked the following questions in relation to the provision of leisure facilities:

#### **Question 7.1 – Is there adequate protection of open spaces?**

71% of respondents believed there is adequate protection, whilst 29% thought there was not adequate protection. One respondent suggested that there was not enough adequate protection for existing open spaces and that local designations should be encouraged, for example nature reserves, or parks for these areas, in addition to the National Park. Another commented that the protection and enhancement of green corridors and the countryside should be given sufficient weight.

#### **How addressed**

Protection for existing open space is afforded through Policy DM14 in the Local Development Plan. Five additional Local Nature Reserves have been designated in the Local Development Plan making an overall total of six in Blaenau Gwent. The designation of another Conservation Area means that there are now two in Blaenau Gwent. The Green Infrastructure policy (DM16) promotes the protection and enhancement of green corridors.

#### **Question 7.2**

#### **Should local standards be further developed or examined against NPFA standards?**

The majority of those answering said that local standards should be applied and one respondent commented that the Council should consider local need, and policies requiring the provision of open space should provide this flexibility. Also, it was considered that in the light of recently proposed NPFA changes, it is desirable that local recreational space standards should be examined.

#### **How addressed**

It is the Council's intention to judge local provision against NPFA standards and set local standards.

#### **Question 7.3**

#### **If a need for more land is identified in the open space assessment where should this be located?**



7.3 One comment was made on this policy that SP7 needs redrafting for clarity; it appears to be very broad and general and could benefit from the addition of some of the detail from paragraph 6.10.

7.4 Policy SP7 has since been redrafted.

## 8.0 DRAFT LDP POLICY

8.1 To address the issues raised the following policies are proposed.

### Strategic Policy

#### **SP9 Active and Healthy Communities**

**To create active and healthy communities the Council will:**

- a. Promote the Valleys Regional Park and leisure activities;**
- b. Protect and improve existing open space, sport and leisure facilities; and**
- c. Protect and enhance accessibility to natural greenspaces for all members of the community.**

The countryside makes up much of the land area of Blaenau Gwent and is a positive asset that can strengthen regeneration strategies and maximise tourism opportunities. The countryside can provide an enhanced quality of life and provide benefits to people's health and well-being. This Policy seeks to develop opportunities for Blaenau Gwent to contribute to the Valleys Regional Park, which is a network of countryside recreation areas linked by strategic footpaths and cycleways and represents a key opportunity to attract tourists and investment. Activity tourism, for example, mountain biking and walking will be encouraged in such areas. Development proposals that would contribute to the delivery of the Valleys Regional Park, including leisure and tourism development at Parc Bryn such areahtribfte tormleeks BlaeDM15,eDM16rism DM170.0003 w 12 0 0 1-3d [suc



contribute to the maintenance of safe and attractive facilities and open space, and to meet the needs of new communities.

The Council has adopted the Fields in Trust standards and the appropriate amount of recreational open space is assessed against the standard of 2.4 hectares per 1,000 population, which is the standard endorsed by Fields in Trust.

As a general rule, provision of a satisfactory level and standard of open space will be sought on all new residential developments. For those developments of **10 or more dwellings**



## Allocations and Designations

### **MU2 'The Works'**

**In accordance with Policy SP1 land is allocated at the former steelworks site for mixed use including; the construction of a new hospital, learning zone, leisure centre, playing pitches, arts centre, approximately 520 houses, business hub, family history & genealogy visitor centre, environmental resource centre and wetland park.**

**Development of the site will be guided by the latest Masterplan and supporting documentation.**

The former Steelworks runs along the bottom of the Ebbw Valley to the South East of Ebbw Vale Town Centre. It is about 3 kilometres from north to south and half a kilometre from east to west. The site has the benefit of outline planning permission. The original Masterplan Design and Access Statement sets out a 10-year 7m9 61 [plan south in )Tg zone,t a 10-year



The Eastern Valley Slopes and its juxtaposition with 'The Works' site Ebbw Vale ensures that the site has tremendous potential for the development of tourism, leisure and education, via promotion of access to the countryside and improvement to the natural environment through woodland planting. Much of the land is managed for pasture, with significant areas open to public access for horse riding, cycling (particularly mountain biking) and walking.

Regional Park and could benefit from its close proximity to the Brecon Beacons National Park.

### **Nantyglo Roundhouse Towers**

Nantyglo Roundhouse Towers has potential as a heritage centre and educational resource for local people and an attraction for visitors. The Council will work closely with the owners of the property in order to develop the site.

### **Cwmtillery Lakes**

Cwmtillery Lakes provides an educational and recreational resource for the local





# LEISURE BACKGROUND PAPER



# LEISURE BACKGROUND PAPER

## APPENDIX 1: PLANNING OBLIGATIONS FOR LEISURE FACILITIES IN LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

### Ebbw Vale Area

Ref No	Name	Ward	Capacity	Leisure contribution	Reasoned Justification
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# LEISURE BACKGROUND PAPER

## Lower Ebbw Fach Area

Ref No	Name	Ward	Capacity	Leisure contribution	Reasoned Justification
H1.14	Six Bells Colliery Site	Six Bells	40	Develop existing facilities in Six Bells Park.	Shortfall of play space (0.49 ha), playing pitches (2.35 ha) and other outdoor sport (0.94 ha) based on the FIT Standard
H1.15	Warm Turn	Six Bells	32	Improve facilities at the existing Play Area in "Warm Turn".	Shortfall of play space (0.49 ha), playing pitches (2.35 ha) and other outdoor sport (0.94 ha) based on the FIT Standard
H1.16	Roseheyworth Comprehensive	Cwmtillery	33	Improve existing facilities on Roseheywoth Playing Fields.	Shortfall of play space (0.89 ha) and other outdoor sport (1.71 ha) based on the FIT Standard
H1.17	Former Mount Pleasant Court, Brynithel	Llanhilleth	18	Improve existing facilities on Brynithel Recreation Ground.	Shortfall of play space (0.81 ha), playing pitches (1.95 ha) and other outdoor sport (2.00 ha) based on the FIT Standard
H1.18	Hillcrest View, Cwmtillery	Cwmtillery	22	Improve existing facilities on Jim Owen Recreation Ground.	Shortfall of play space (0.89 ha) and other outdoor sport (1.71 ha) based on the FIT Standard
H1.19	Quarry Adjacent to Cwm Farm Road	Six Bells	22	Improve existing facilities in Six Bells Park.	Shortfall of play space (0.49 ha), playing pitches (2.35 ha) and other outdoor sport (0.94 ha) based on the FIT Standard
H1.20	Land at Farm Road, Swffryd	Llanhilleth	130	On site provision of play area	Shortfall of play space (0.81 ha), playing pitches (1.95 ha) and other outdoor sport (2.00 ha) based on the FIT Standard





## APPENDIX 2: RESULTS OF OPEN SPACE ASSESSMENT - SURPLUS/DEFICIT OF OPEN SPACE PER AREA/WARD

<b>Ebbw Vale</b>			
<b>Beaufort</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	1.55	3.22	1.67
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	4.46	4.00	-0.46
Outdoor sport (others)	1.74	0.35	-1.39
Formal play space	0.97	0.20	-0.77
Informal play space	2.13	1.31	-0.82
<b>Rassau</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	1.55	0.00	-1.55
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	4.46	0.00	-4.46
Outdoor sport (others)	1.74	0.00	-1.74
Formal play space	0.97	0.23	-0.74
Informal play space	2.13	1.84	-0.29
<b>EV North</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	1.90	8.37	6.47
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	5.46	7.83	2.37
Outdoor sport (others)	2.14	0.35	-1.79
Formal play space	1.19	0.25	-0.94
Informal play space	2.61	2.03	-0.58
<b>EV South</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	1.68	0.00	-1.68
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	4.83	0.00	-4.83
Outdoor sport (others)	1.89	0.00	-1.89
Formal play space	1.05	0.26	-0.99
Informal play space	2.31	0.07	-2.24
<b>Cwm</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	1.74	1.91	0.17
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	5.00	4.08	-0.92
Outdoor sport (others)	1.96	0.15	-1.81
Formal play space	1.09	0.31	-0.78
Informal play space	2.39	0.39	-2.00
<b>Badminton</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	1.26	2.25	0.99
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	3.63	1.56	-2.07
Outdoor sport (others)	1.42	0.00	-1.42
Formal play space	0.79	0.12	-0.67
Informal play space	1.74	0.00	-1.74

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<b>Ebbw Vale Total</b>	<b>67.98</b>	<b>41.08</b>	<b>-26.9</b>
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<b>Tredegar</b>			
<b>Sirhowy</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	2.21	0.00	-2.21
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	6.35	1.11	-5.24
Outdoor sport (others)	2.48	0.00	-2.48
Formal play space	1.38	0.50	-0.88
Informal play space	3.04	1.97	-1.07
<b>Georgetown</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	1.40	0.00	-1.40
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	4.01	0.00	-4.01
Outdoor sport (others)	1.57	0.00	-1.57
Formal play space	0.87	0.45	-0.42
Informal play space	1.92	0.00	-1.92
<b>Tredegar Central and West</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	<b>Surplus/Deficit (ha)</b>
Formal major amenity space	2.42	12.14	9.72
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	6.95	7.87	0.92
Outdoor sport (others)	2.72	0.39	-2.33
Formal play space	1.51	0.88	-0.63
Informal play space	3.33	2.62	-0.71
<b>Tredegar Total</b>	<b>42.16</b>	<b>27.93</b>	



space			
Outdoor sport (playing fields)	5.55	3.80	-1.75
Outdoor sport (others)	2.17	0.14	-2.03
Formal play space	1.21	0.52	-0.69
Informal play space	2.66	0.81	-1.85
<b>Upper Ebbw Fach Total</b>	<b>41.22</b>	<b>28.68</b>	<b>-12.54</b>

<b>Lower Ebbw Fach</b>			
<b>Cwmtillery</b>	<b>Ward requirement</b>	<b>Ward Total</b>	

# LEISURE BACKGROUND PAPER



**For further information please contact:**

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