



Active
Gloucestershire

Barton & Tredworth
Physical Activity
Insight Report

April 2017



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1. Introduction

Barton and Tredworth, in the district of Gloucester, is the 11th most deprived ward in Gloucestershire. It's in the top 10% most deprived wards in the country, according to the Index of Multiple Deprivations and its crime rates are among the worst in the county, with offending levels much higher than the regional and national average. The ward's population of 11,200 also includes 60% of the county's BAME communities, with multiple backgrounds and ethnicities.

In 2016, 36.1% of residents in the district of Gloucester participated in sport or physical activity at least once a week. However, in areas of high deprivation, such as Barton and Tredworth, as well as amongst BAME communities, levels of physical activity, health and wellbeing are significantly lower; Gloucester has the lowest activity levels in the county, with 27% of the population inactive.

Provision for recreational activity in the ward is limited. The Gloucester Play and Pitch Strategy confirms that there are no recognised grass pitches and there are very few grass areas and indoor facilities. Although geographically close, local leisure facilities such as GL1 and Gloucester Academy are not often used by residents of the ward.

For the past six months, Active Gloucestershire has been working closely with a number of stakeholders who live or work in Barton and Tredworth to establish an understanding of the physical activity opportunities in the area. Based on the large volume of intelligence gathered, strong community interest and the high levels of local collaboration we've enjoyed, Active Gloucestershire was commissioned by Gloucester City Council to research the perceptions of physical activity in the community and the opportunities to increase activity levels.

Initially, the project was focused on the development of the grass area known locally as "The Glebe". However, as the consultation developed, it became clear that a wider scope was required. The Glebe will still be highlighted as part of this consultation and also considered as part of wider physical activity needs.



2. Research aims

Active Gloucestershire will carry out a physical activity needs analysis of Barton and Tredworth to understand:

- Community assets that currently exist, including physical infrastructure
- Perceptions about physical activity and wellbeing
- Barriers and enablers in relation to developing healthy lifestyles
- Community needs to be active
- Policies affecting those living and working in the area
- Comparable areas across the UK
- Potential interventions to initiate change

From this we will offer recommendations for interventions to improve the health and wellbeing of residents, focusing on:

- Reducing barriers to residents being physically active
- Proposed methods for changing the perception of physical activity and wellbeing
- Encouraging the development of projects and programmes to initiate change
- Sustainable use of community assets, including infrastructure and people



3. Methodology

Our insight is drawn from a combination of desk research and local consultation.

3.1 Desk research

We conducted desk-based research into the trends relating to the health and wellbeing of the community. In addition, using national, regional and local data, we cross-referenced Barton and Tredworth with other areas of similar ethnicity, deprivation, health and physical activity levels. In particular, we studied approaches to improving physical activity, with a focus on:

- What has worked locally and nationally?
 - What enabled this to work with particular communities?
 - How was it successful?
 - What were the limiting factors to success?
- What policies exist that influence physical activity in the ward?
- Who are the key catalysts for change within the area, now and in the future?
- Who are the priority cohorts and what approaches are required for different groups?

3.2 Stakeholder consultation

We consulted with the Barton and Tredworth community to understand their perceived needs in relation to physical activity, initially targeting key cohorts who are inactive. The consultation included:

- Interviews with identified groups and organisations
- Focus groups with individual representatives of key populations and community groups
- Surveys completed by broad audiences drawn from the local community
- Consultation at events held in the ward, including:
 - The Cultural Fayre
 - Resident Association meetings
 - GRCC Health and Wellbeing Events

We sought views on physical activity, health and wellbeing and The Glebe, including:

- Feelings about physical activity, including barriers and enablers
- Details of current opportunities and their delivery and promotion
- Required and desired activities and what's needed to make them happen
- Relevant major health issues
- Local health service providers
- Travel and accessibility
- Age, gender, ability, ethnicity and cohort variations

We also held discussions with the City Council to understand and explore strategies, policies and future plans for the ward.

A list of consultees is included in the Appendices, together with a number of key responses to questions.



4. Key findings

4.1 Desk research

Our desk research explored the Indices of Deprivation (IOD) relating to Barton and Tredworth and their impact on physical activity. We cross-referenced these with the qualitative findings from our local consultation. Understanding the key issues allowed us to identify physical activity interventions in other areas of the country that addressed similar problems. These have been highlighted as case studies.

4.1.1 Income

Average household earnings of £28,000 in Barton and Tredworth are lower than national and local averages. The highest level of fuel poverty in Gloucester and housing affordability problems mean most homes are private rentals. Physical activity levels are greater in areas where individuals have more expendable income, so low income and comparatively high cost of living are likely to be significant barriers to being active. Consequently, residents are significantly less likely to be physically active and more at risk of developing health issues.

4.1.2 Environment

Barton and Tredworth is the most highly populated ward in Gloucester, resulting in intensive areas of housing and a lack of open spaces for residents. As a result, the ward is ranked highly on the indoor sub-domain (density of housing) and highly on the outdoor sub-domain (air quality).

The main road, Barton Street, has been subject to an Air Quality Management Area Order to look at ways to mitigate the problem, but barriers relating to crime, parking and perceptions about physical activity would have to be addressed to discourage vehicle usage.

Conversely, due to the close nature of homes and services, the ward has few geographical issues. This offers a base for engagement with services to reduce the general usage of vehicles highlighted above.

The ward is considered to have more than enough community spaces (eight in total). However, the usage of these for physical activity needs to be explored through the consultation. Lack of open space remains a key issue, with below national recommendations for open space per 1000 people.

Barton and Tredworth is the only ward in Gloucester to have no formal sports pitch, although it is the closest ward to the main leisure facility, GL1. Widden School has a MUGA, which is used by the community, however it the PPS identified that this could be used much more.

Open spaces have found to be synonymous with people being physically active, however this only occurs when individuals have confidence accessing facilities, where for example, they have clear paths, lit areas and activities for a range of individuals. Although in areas of the ward, there is development of outdoor gyms, MUGAs and play areas, support is required to maximise their usage.



4.1.3 Health

Barton and Tredworth has high levels of health deprivation, influenced by the poor air quality, low activity levels and lack of open spaces. There are particularly high levels of emergency admissions for under-17s (Maiden).

Gloucester has the highest mortality rate in the county, at a level above the national average. Life expectancy in the district's most deprived areas, such as Barton and Tredworth, is six to seven years shorter than those in the least deprived areas. Considerable evidence exists relating increased physical activity to increased life expectancy, especially where programmes are embedded as part of lifestyles across age groups.

Depression and other mental illnesses are higher in Barton and Tredworth than the rest of Gloucester, particularly in the poorest areas. Physical activity has been shown to improve mental health.

4.1.4 Population

Barton and Tredworth has a diverse population, with 34% (c.3,500 people) from an ethnic minority. A number of backgrounds and religions are represented, including a large Muslim community.

Physical activity levels in BME communities are significantly lower than white communities with greater gender disparity. Similarly, the numbers of volunteers, coaches and administrative roles are significantly lower.

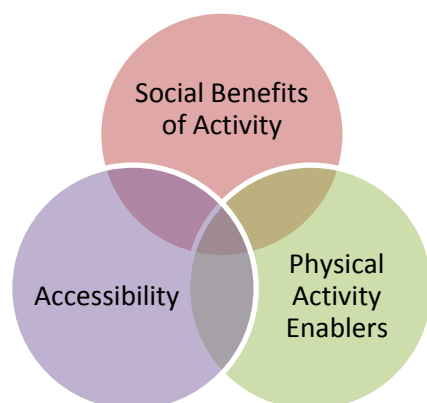


4.2 Consultation

4.2.1 Physical activity needs

The consultation identified three key areas in relation to physical activity needs:

1. **Social benefits**
2. **Accessibility**
3. **Key enablers**



1. **Social benefits of activity**

One of the most consistent messages that emerged from the consultation was the value of physical activity in developing social relationships and conversely, how social relationships brought people to activity, irrespective of gender and demographics.

Physical activity is seen as a community “connector” for those of a similar gender, age, culture or interest. There are a number of examples of short-term programmes across the ward that have facilitated connection, particularly for women and young people. However, there was a constant referral to the prohibitive, associated cost of the activities.

Venues

Socialising influenced the venue where people take part in activity; a number of groups commented that venue must be trusted and offer privacy, flexibility and a degree of ownership.

References were made to lost facilities such as Gymnasion and the local connection this provided in the community. In contrast, GL1, while known, was not seen as “*somewhere for us to go*” because it “*doesn’t understand our needs*”.

Familiarity is important to the community in Barton and Tredworth with individuals much more likely to visit religious venues, community centres and educational establishments because they are trusted.



The most popular interventions have been based on social factors, with a core group always attending activities because they have got to know each other. Other successful projects have taken social groups out of the ward on excursions.

2. Accessibility

While people in Barton and Tredworth understand why physical activity is good for them, they face the same barriers as the rest of the population.

Cost and affordability

The most prominent barriers are the cost and sustainable affordability of activity. Several successful projects had engaged particular groups, but weren't sustainable, due to their dependence on funding. In relation to new facilities and opportunities, there were calls for activities and access to be free. Particular facilities highlighted were GL1, St James Park/Farm and the Friendship Café, with Gloucester Park mentioned more by youth groups. Most people were aware of GL1, but didn't use it because they weren't sure what it offered and thought it would be too expensive.

Lack of facilities

There was an almost unanimous feeling that there are not enough facilities or open spaces for people to be active in the ward. Individuals are willing to travel with Gloucester Academy being used, however this has been mainly for young people.

Safety and access

Individuals liked the local feel and ownership of facilities, such as the closed Gymnasium. The green spaces opposite this, St. James Park and Ayland Gardens, were viewed with reservations about safety and access.

Transport

Walking was by far the most popular mode of transport to local services, with traffic and parking problems limiting the amount of driving. The majority of facilities are one to two miles away. Most respondents were happy to walk or cycle during the day, but significantly less likely to after dark.

3. Physical Activity Enablers

The key enablers to physical activity are:

- Ensuring that the most appropriate activities are offered to particular groups
- Helping people take ownership of what they do and pride in it and themselves
- An appetite for further work in these areas by county organisations

A key theme in all areas of the consultation, ownership begins with the motivation to do an activity, all the way to considering the value they place on where they do the activity. Several of the county sport organisations (FA, GCB and Gloucester Rugby) consulted have expressed a desire to do more work in this area, therefore these are key to driving activity in these sports.



4.2.2 Community Needs

Understanding the broader needs of individuals and the community as a whole was central to the consultation, during which three, key factors emerged:

1. **Sustainability and consistency**
2. **Community-driven opportunities**
3. **Effective communications**

1. **Sustainability and consistency**

The community wants sustainable, consistent opportunities for participation. Too many interventions have been short-term, funding-dependent and held in different locations. There was a greater sense of satisfaction and engagement where services were provided in one place, by local charities and community organisations, for example: the Friendship Café, MY UK and Bartongate Surgery GP referrals to GL1.

2. **Community-driven opportunities**

There is strong feeling in the community that some services are “not for us”. This was most evident where communities were separated by religion and ethnicity, which is common in the area. This perception related to where the activity took place, how it was marketed and by whom.

3. **Effective communications**

Where effective communications exist, they make it easy for those in certain groups and those “in the know” to access opportunities. Several organisations have built successful communication channels with different audiences, which have allowed activities to flourish, particularly with young people. These include regular updates, such as newsletters from the Friendship Café. However, they’re often sent just to those within their networks and there doesn’t appear to be any organisations providing a consistent communication channel.

There are currently a number of community networks in the ward and it’s recognised that improving connectivity between services would grow these.

4.2.3 The Glebe

The consultation included specific questions about The Glebe. Responses highlighted three, key issues:

1. **Community focus**
2. **Independent management**
3. **Accessibility**

1. **Community focus**

The principle of developing the land on The Glebe received support across the community, although to varying degrees. The underlying desire was for a genuinely sustainable, community-led, multi-sport facility. Suggestions included:



- Development of an multi-sport, artificial surface pitch
- Sheltered, covered, or indoor areas
- Generic improvements to the grass area to make it more usable, including St. James School retaining land for forest activity by
- Gated, floodlit and secured facility for multi-sports activity

At present, there's a feeling that the benefit to the whole community is unclear, with the facility thought likely to be of greatest benefit young people. Astro turf was thought to provide broader opportunities, although this may only be attractive for half of the year due to the lack of covered area. Indoor space was highly popular, although this would likely face major planning issues due to the residential location.

2. Independent Management

There's a clear desire for any new facility to be independently managed, with local input determining programme development.

3. Accessibility

A sense of local community ownership was considered essential from the outset, ensuring the venue is open and accessible to everyone and something to which all residents have the opportunity to feel connected.

4.3 Case Studies

Community Development Project - *Fit as a Fiddle*

The aim of the Fit as a Fiddle Faith and Community project was to devise and develop a tailor-made training package to support volunteers to work with BME and faith communities in order to enable opportunities for physical activity and wellbeing through supported interventions. There are multi case study examples but the key learnings across three areas are:

Planning and developing of projects

- Community knowledge
- Involve service users in planning and delivery
- Recognise motives
- Use existing learning and good practice
- Make sure of wider networks
- Partnerships and resources
- Capture project information

Making services accessible

- Ensure locations are accessible
- Signposting and community engagement,
- Flexible communication
- Adaptable programmes
- Low cost or value for money activity



- Educate staff, professionals, carers and families

Making services culturally sensitive

- Provide culturally sensitive activities
- Use volunteers from within the community
- Explore diet
- Celebrate success

Sport Based Project - *Breaking down barriers through cycling*

A project in Bradford explored ways to encourage more individuals from ethnic groups to get involved in cycling. Four Sky Ride Local events specifically targeted to the Asian community, with 121 participants taking part, and 70% stating that they would participate in cycling again (50% of participants were new to cycling). Some of the key considerations for future projects are:

- Bike ownership was one of the greatest barriers to participation, participants were provided with free bike and helmet hire.
- To avoid issues of social stigma, the rides were planned on traffic-free routes away from the local community, with free transport to/from the start/finish point.
- Bradford Youth Service was closely involved in setting up the rides and ride leaders (men and women) were recruited from the BME communities (some were Youth Service employees). This ensured that they were 'role models', already respected by the community.
- Tuition and coaching played a key role. Cycling training was also provided in advance of ride day to those who required it (mainly women and girls).
- With five ride leaders deployed on each ride, they could provide additional support and encouragement during the rides.
- Cycling in a controlled group environment was felt to be particularly important for women, as it promotes safety, socialising and builds confidence.

Engaging Hard-to-Reach Communities – *Community Sport Initiative*

The community sport initiative ran from 2005 – 2010 with the aim of engaging groups that traditionally have low levels of participation in physical activity and sport. The key considerations cohorts that resonate closely with Barton and Tredworth are:

Older people

- Locating activities in **accessible locations that older people are familiar** with plays a crucial role in motivating people to participate in activities.
- Being able **to socialise and make friends are two important factors** which motivate older people to take part in activities. Socialising needs to be marketed as a key component of project activities

Women who are not currently participating in physical activities



- Childcare can be a major barrier to women participating in sport. **Providing childcare facilities or running classes that coincide with school hours** are two ways in which projects can target women with childcare responsibilities
- **Offering 'non-sporty' physical activity** options such as dance classes or yoga can help to engage women in physical activity

People from Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) communities

- **Working in partnership with established organisations** that have relationships with BME communities increases interest and engagement in activities. Partner organisations play important roles in referring people to projects
- **Introducing activities through family sessions** can be an important way of engaging with some BME communities

People who live in socially or economically disadvantaged areas

- **Employing a project co-ordinator who is able to gain the trust and respect of the local community** helps to motivate local people to participate in activities
- **Providing the opportunity to take part in different activities** such as dance, paintball, yoga and outdoor pursuits is an effective way of engaging people who do not currently participate in sport



5. Recommendations

5.1 DESK RESEARCH

Summary

In exploring the major health and lifestyle factors, it has shown that not one area can be considered in isolation when identifying interventions to raise physical activity levels. Any interventions need to be community focused and understand the personal and physical barriers to changing individual's perceptions. For example increasing the amount of open space within the area does not guarantee that individuals will access them. Similarly creating new groups or classes for activity are dependent on them remaining affordable, safe and suitable for different cohorts.

Interventions should be driven at improving the underlying health issues associated with the ward due to anticipated growth in health based issues. Whilst these may not be directly physical activity interventions it may be a consequence of actions. An example of this may be the introduction no parking zones around schools or community venues, encouraging residents to walk more. However, these should not be addressed in isolation, consideration to decreasing levels of crime would be vital to the success of these interventions in order to convince the community that it's safe to walk at different times of the day.

Whilst Barton and Tredworth has been considered in isolation, it should be noted that the wards surrounding it do fall into similar categories around several of the discussed indicators. Furthermore, the ward is used as a through road for accessing the city centre therefore some elements that contribute to the indicators explored, such as environment, would require much wider interventions.

The diverseness of religions and community cohesion is a strong positive when it comes to initiating change, when coupled with the qualitative needs analysis, we will be able to identify the key groups/individual enablers to support a change in physical activity levels.

- **Any interventions need to be community focused and understand the personal and physical barriers to changing individual's perceptions (Rounded approach to intervention and not just tackling a singular barrier)**
- **Creating new groups or classes for activity are dependent on them remaining affordable, safe and suitable for different cohorts. Levels of expendable income within the area are very low, particularly when considering the levels of fuel poverty, therefore needs to be identified as an essential activity within peoples lifestyles.**
- **Interventions should be driven at improving the underlying health issues within the ward. Whilst these may not be directly physical activity interventions it may be a consequence of other actions – Combining services or ensuring knowledge is across organisations**
- **The diverseness of religions and community cohesion is a strong positive when it comes to initiating change, therefore we should work with the key groups/individual enablers to support a change in physical activity levels. These groups form an essential part of the consultation process, but may also mean the creation of new barriers.**



5.2 CONSULTATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Why?
Creation of a physical activity stakeholder/steering group	Drive connectivity and opportunities across the community
Regular communication channels to be accessible across the ward	Ensure that communities feel engaged in potential opportunities and are made aware of these
Stronger collaboration of organisations outside of the physical activity sector	Improve overall health and wellbeing of the community through aligning it with other lifestyle services
Long term planning and programming of activities for different audiences	Provides regular and reliable opportunities to build sustainable habits (behavioural change)
Opportunities are affordable and the benefits of these are understood	Individuals in the ward can access opportunities, but also are aware why that opportunity is right for them
Driving interventions and new opportunities from the community upwards	Regular contribution from local people to ensure that what is being provided is right – The steering group could facilitate this
Greater community cohesion and involvement should be in place before any future facility development	Opportunities are provided at the moment but not maximised. Getting the structures in place first is essential to understand long term demand
Any Future facility should have an independent management committee	This would avoid activities being driven towards particular groups/communities and ensuring that they are available for all
New community development officer around physical activity or working better with existing structures	Would facilitate the collaboration of groups and services with a better focus on physical activity
Park spaces within the ward need to be 're-claimed' by the community	To provide a safer and secure venues for individuals to be active
Primary schools in the area would benefit greatly from better facilities for PE and extra-curricular activity	Improve overall offerings in schools and wellbeing of young people
Opportunity for more engagement work to be done with the community by GL1	There are identified times where the facility could be used more and a captive audience within 1-2 miles. Providing those with a greater sense of ownership or achievable outcomes is essential



6. Next steps

- **Establish a physical activity stakeholder group, establishing clear vision and aims for this group and for the ward.**
- **Encourage better connectivity between health services and the local physical activity providers to look at maximising opportunities and creating new ones.**
- **Create a new regular communication platform for the community to be made aware of opportunities and also feed into.**
- **Actively engage the community to improve existing green spaces and assess the independent management of the Glebe site for future development.**
- **Work proactively with providers of sport and physical activity to draw more of the community into their opportunities through making them affordable and accessible. Consistent messaging and building of trust is essential for this to work.**
- **Engage with county organisations to develop sustainable long term programmes in particular sports (Football, Rugby and Cricket).**



7. Appendices

7.1 List of consultees

- Three local primary schools
- Local school sports partnership
- 7 local community groups, including:
 - 3 specifically targeting Asian population across a range of services
 - 1 targeting Eastern European population
 - 2 charities delivering physical activity in the local area
- Church organisation next to proposed pitch developments
- 6 NGBs and sports organisations
- 1 leisure authority
- 4 city and county councillors
- Gloucester City Council
- Survey sent to 15 key stakeholder organisations within the local area who work across the community
 - 35 respondents on online survey
 - 35 individuals consulted on a one to one or focus group basis

7.2 Key consultation responses

i. Physical activity barriers and enablers

- *GL1 is too far away, we'd like something closer, maybe in the middle of Barton Street*
- *Health and social. The ladies like to come and meet up with others*
- *We have time to take part in activities (retirement), but transport to facilities is still a big problem*
- *It's very limited at the moment because with what we have tried to do here with the archery, it's an activity that people enjoy, but there are a lot of other activities that people would like to take part in but the issue is funding – it's a big issue*
- *Unless it's organised by community groups and them trying to find funding then there's not much and you have to pay. It's often too expensive for most people to use, ridiculously priced. No discounts for local community*
- *In some places it is encouraged in terms of taking kids out of the area and doing outdoor stuff, so they get to experience the outdoors as opposed to the inner city environment. But you need funding for that. It's few and far between and there's limited spaces. There used to be 3-4 trips a year but now it's one a year for boys and one a year for girls*
- *We had the Gymnasium but that closed down, a lot of community members were using it and there are a lot of people left out now. They don't want to go to GL1 because it's expensive. People were gutted the Gymnasium closed down because they preferred the community aspects of an informal gym*



- *We played football, badminton, table tennis, five-a-side football at Gloucester Academy*
- *A caretaker, someone to manage it, someone who's tried and trusted who could run it and manage it. Bookings, hiring it out etc.*
- *It would be better if they invested the money into activities that we can already do and make it more accessible. There are lots of activities close by. More people could get involved if the money was spent on those things*
- *GL1 doesn't cater for all cultures, there is a lack of facilities and they are expensive*
- *No because it's mandated within our religion to keep healthy. But facilities have to allow for certain dress codes. I wasn't allowed to wear my swimming trunks because they were below the knee. Some women get asked to leave because they are wearing burkinis*
- *Being healthy and active is very much a priority at St James School – we have just started the Daily Mile Campaign (using the playground not the Glebe)*
- *Students today tend to want indoor facilities or astro-turf but there are a lack of affordable facilities locally (GL1 is very expensive). There was agreement that any new facility will need careful management*
- *Play Glos: lots of promises for young people and consultation over the years but lack of action*
- *Need to reclaim their open spaces – be proud of what you have and make them community driven*
- *Lack of funding meaning play ranger activity has now ceased within the area*

ii. Community Needs

- *If there are classes and people arranging activities, then they would go to it (translator). It has to be the right facilities and arranged in the correct way*
- *It is all to do with money...we need something regular and sustainable.*
- *Religious and cultural issues are always going to be there. Activities are often resident led, and that's how it should be!*
- *Advertisement is the key thing really. A lot of people don't know that we are here, and I suppose that will be the same for a lot of places.*
- *If you involve the community in the management and the running of it and you show that whatever comes in is being reinvested in the local community you create a sense of pride*



- *Parks aren't a family-friendly environment. Facilities are needed but the deprivation in Barton & Tredworth makes GL1 too expensive so there is a need for cheaper more community-focused facilities. GL1 should apply different models; at present it is all income-orientated.*
- *To engage people to change you need to provide them with a platform, just to start it off. Once you have that and you have some process behind it, it becomes a lot more sustainable. It has momentum.*
- *I can sense that there are people that aren't comfortable and integrated into local society and they would find it hard. A number of artificial barriers get presented to them. So it's how those individuals and communities get supported*
- *Infrastructure and the way the Local Authority have redeveloped the B&T area. Why do we have so many hairdressers and takeaways in Barton Street? Holistically you have to look at the broader challenges*
- *There is the perception that opportunities are for Muslim groups and therefore certain groups, eg Slovakian, don't go*
- *Many have to go to the mosque and so they miss out on afterschool programmes*
- *We Ran a workshop for parents regarding healthy eating but unfortunately this was poorly attended*
- *The have now appointed and trained play leaders for lunchtimes and breaktimes and they encourage the less active students to play more effectively*
- *There need to be more organised groups – people don't make their own opportunities. There needs to be better communication, if you are not a member of an existing group you don't know what is going on*
- *Uptake in this area is dependent on cost. Activities should be free and of good quality to ensure that the community respects the space. Generally I think that more needs to be done to generate awareness of opportunities to get active and the health benefits of doing so*
- *Empowering young people to become leaders/coaches as a follow-on from taking part*

iii. The Glebe

- *The community has a real desire to take part in activity, but doesn't have access to facilities. The Glebe could work as an additional facility and help engage with them more*
- *It would be better if they invested the money into activities that we can already do and make it more accessible. There are lots of activities close by. More people could get involved if the money was spent on those things*
- *A caretaker, someone to manage it, someone who's tried and trusted who could run it and manage it. Bookings, hiring it out etc.*



- *Multipurpose venue would be good*
- *Better use could be made of the St James Park area, with free opportunities available. This is a free resource that is currently not utilised enough*
- *Parking and access is a major issue in its current state, development would attract many more which local residents may be even less happy about*
- *Access needs to be changed, and there needs to be some form of car parking. The site should also be managed to ensure bookings run smoothly and maintained to keep it used and safe*
- *Use of the Glebe for PE lessons during the summer term*
- *Approximately 3 times a week it is used during the school day for forest school. It is not currently used much for extra-curricular activities*
- *Improved access via the north side of the Glebe would be very beneficial. The current route takes approx. 7 minutes each way and this would be cut to approx. 3 mins with improved access (subject to planning permission)*